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biliousness

sick headache

bilious headache

dizziness

dyspepsia

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heartburn

mouth

torpid liver

foul breath

sallow skin

coated tongue

pimples

loss of appetite

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J. H. TRYON, Willoughby, Ohio.

The Swine and the Flower.

I shrank to meet a mud-encrusted swine,
And then he seemed to grunt, in accents
rude,
"Huh! Be not proud, for in this fat of
mine,
Behold the source of richness for your
food!"

I fled, and saw a field that seemed, at first,
One giant mass of roses pure and white,
With dewy buds 'mid dark green foliage
nursed,

And, as I lingered o'er this lovely sight,
The summer breeze, that cooled that south-
ern scene,
Whispered, "Behold the source of Cot-
tolene!" —M. E. Wilmer.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, AMERICAN EDITION, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1894.

President Dole and His Cabinet.....	Frontispiece
The Progress of the World—	
The Manchester Ship Canal.....	131
The Making of Modern Seaports.....	132
Brussels Also to be a Port.....	132
The Maritime Ambitions of Paris.....	133
A Still Greater French Scheme.....	133
Value of the Corinth Canal.....	134
Proposed Italian Ship Canals.....	134
A Channel Across Ireland.....	134
American Canal Projects.....	134
Filling the Supreme Court Vacancy.....	135
The Attempt to Restore the Hawaiian Monarchy.....	135
Constitutional Aspects of Mr. Cleveland's Course.....	137
The Pending Tariff and Revenue Bills.....	137
The Tariff Debate in the House.....	138
The Internal Revenue.....	138
The Income Tax and the Democratic Position.....	138
Mr. Carlisle's Bond Issue.....	139
The State Legislatures.....	139
The New York Law Makers.....	140
The Struggle to Reform New Jersey.....	140
Legislatures Beyond the Mississippi.....	140
A Conference on Municipal Reform.....	141
Ontario for Prohibition.....	142
The Antwerp Exposition.....	142
The Veterans of 1894.....	143
Old Age in Statesmanship.....	143
Old Men in American Politics.....	144
Our Surviving Benefactors.....	145
Lords and Commons at Loggerheads.....	147
The Betterment Deadlock.....	147
Indecisive Bye-Elections.....	147
The Parish Councils Bill.....	148
Getting Ready for Next Session.....	148
The English Naval Scare.....	149
The Unemployed in England.....	149
The Anarchist in French Affairs.....	149
Matters in Mid-Europe.....	150
Ferment in Austria.....	150
Signor Crispi at Work.....	150
England the Lightning Conductor.....	150
Mr. Rhodes' Christmas Message.....	151
With portraits of Mr. E. Leader Williams, Sir John J. Harwood, Governor Flower, Senator Frye, Representatives Boutelle, Wilson, Crisp, Reed, McMillin, Johnson and Burrows, Senator-elect John H. Gear, Hon. J. C. Carter, Mr. George Burnham, Jr.; Mr. Clinton R. Woodruff, Mr. Edmund Kelly, the late Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Bishop of Chester, M. Dupuy, Sir Philip Currie, Mr. J. G. Scott, Major P. W. Forbes, Major Allan Wills n, and portraits of a number of aged prominent men and women.	
Current History in Caricature.....	152
With reproductions from American, Canadian and foreign Papers.	
Record of Current Events.....	156
With portraits of Hon. Wayne McVeagh, the late Sir Samuel Baker and the late M. Waddington.	
National Budgets,—American and European ...	160
Our New National Wonderland.....	163
By Carl Snyder. With illustrations.	
Professor John Tyndall : A Character Sketch... ...	172
By Grant Allen. With portrait and illustrations.	
Relief Measures in American Cities	179
By Albert Shaw.	
Leading Articles of the Month—	
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1893.....	192
The Economic History of the Year 1893.....	193
The Wilson Tariff Bill.....	194
The Income Tax.....	195
An Attack upon the Administration's Business Policy.....	196
How to Prevent a Money Famine.....	197
Governor Waite's Proposal.....	197
The World's Fair in Retrospect.....	198
A South Carolinian's View of the Dispensary Liquor Law.....	199
"The Living Wage".....	200
How Many Make Their Bread and Butter?.....	200
Tramps.....	201
Crusade Against Anarchism.....	202
Diplomacy Old and New.....	202
University Extension in Germany.....	203
The Decline of Urban Immigration.....	204
The "Real" Discoverer of America.....	204
The Population of Hawaii.....	205
Old and New Epidemics.....	205
How Chloroform was Discovered.....	206
The Sermon on the Mount, or the Creed?.....	207
"The Future of Calvinism".....	208
Sayings of Jesus not in the Gospels.....	208
The Theatres of our Ancestors.....	209
The Actor and His Rôle.....	209
"Pin-Wells and Rag-Bushes".....	210
Matabele Ideas of the Spirit World.....	210
The Altruarian in Central Park.....	211
The Vanishing Moose.....	211
An Historic Landmark.....	212
The Memory of Men and Animals.....	213
A Thousand Miles in Twenty Hours.....	213
Art and the Single Tax.....	214
The Mission of Israel.....	215
The Sacred Twelve.....	215
The Main Points in an Athlete.....	215
The Great Bells of the World.....	216
Women and Jewels in Siam.....	216
Young England.....	216
How Jules Verne Lives and Works.....	217
With portrait.	
How Rider Haggard Works.....	218
With portrait.	
Olive Schreiner as Fellow-Traveller.....	218
With portrait.	
Bret Harte's First Book.....	219
With portrait.	
"Among the Fjords with Edvard Grieg".....	220
Handel.....	221
George Sand's Religious Faith.....	222
Grieg on Schumann.....	222
Annie S. Swan's Career.....	222
A New Poet : Mr. Francis Thompson.....	223
The Personality of Francis Parkman.....	223
Lord Wolseley on Napoleon.....	224
Shelley in Some New Lights.....	224
The Keeper of the Secrets of London.....	225
With portrait of Sir George Lewis.	
The Duchess of York.....	226
The Late Professor Tyndall.....	227
The Periodicals Reviewed...	228
The New Books...	237
With portrait of Dr. Henry M. Field.	
Contents of Reviews and Magazines...	244
Index to Periodicals...	253

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HON. SAMUEL M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

PRESIDENT SANFORD B. DOLE.

HON. WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

PRESIDENT DOLE AND HIS CABINET.

HON. J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

HON. FRANK P. HASTINGS, JR.,
Recently Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

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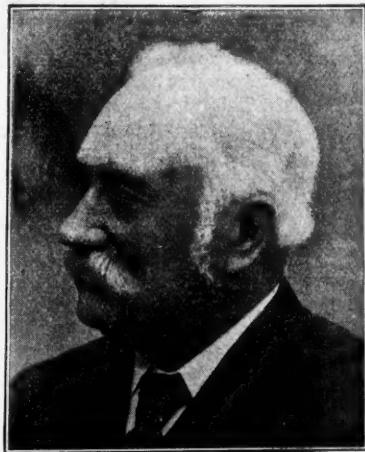
NO. 2

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
Manchester
Ship Canal.*

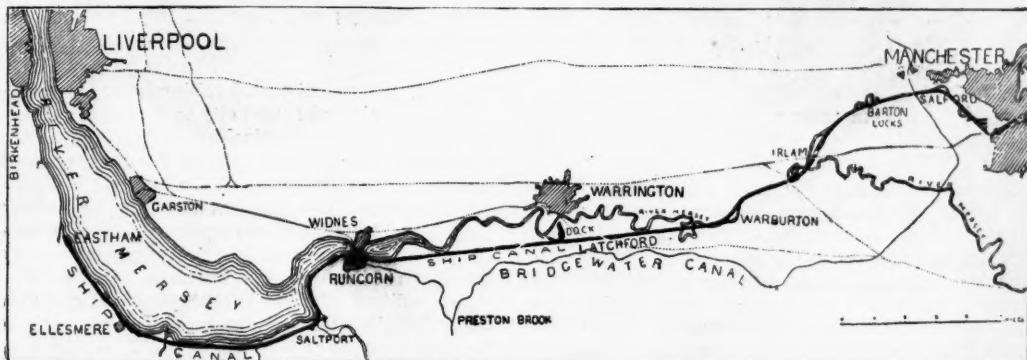
America were once in danger of falling into a kind of lethargy under the soothing impression that we possessed a monopoly of the world's energy and audacity in engineering enterprises and other great material undertakings. Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is well that we are giving more heed and showing more respect to the colossal activities that mark the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe. The Manchester ship canal transformed a great interior city into a seaport. It is a fact that the new canal constitutes the nearest shipping point for some eight millions of people, nearly all of whom are engaged in manufacturing industries in scores of towns and cities dotted over the region contiguous to the adjacent cities of Manchester and Salford, at whose great artificial docks the canal begins. The whole canal is indeed an extended dock. It is twice as wide as the Suez canal, and deep enough for all ocean-going steamers with the possible exception of a very few of the largest transatlantic liners. The cost of the undertaking has been some \$75,000,000. The canal reaches the sea through the estuary of the river Mersey in the neighborhood of Liverpool. Its initial difficulties were great enough to have appalled the stoutest-hearted. The city of Liverpool exerted itself to the utmost to prevent the granting of the charter, holding that it would be a great injury to the ship-

ping interests of Liverpool if Manchester were allowed to become a port. The railway companies, which had profited by the heavy traffic from Liverpool to

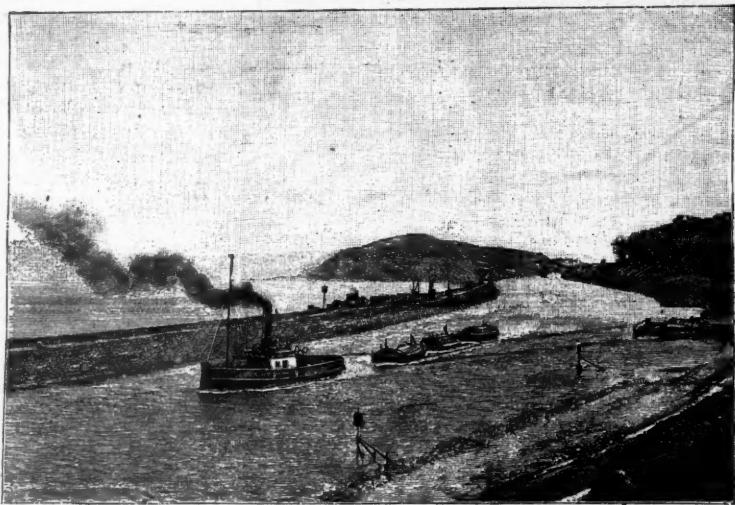


MR. E. LEADER WILLIAMS,
Chief Engineer of the Manchester Canal.

Manchester, were naturally up in arms against the project, and there were several ordinary old-fashioned canals which lay across the route and had to be disposed of in some manner. Every one of these diffi-



culties was met and vanquished. Railroad lines were elevated and carried over the new canal on bridges. Intersecting canals were also lifted high in air with extra locks and stupendous viaducts. While not an exclusively municipal enterprise, this great work has from the outset had the moral support of the Manchester corporation, and that city has loaned to the canal company \$25,000,000, and now has a majority of directors in the governing board of the canal. Salford and Oldham, with perhaps other neighboring cities, came forward in the time of the canal's financial extremity with offers of large loans. This circumstance is interesting to us in America as showing the efficient character of English municipal government and its capacity for action in matters which really pertain to the broad general interests of the community. There is reason to believe that this canal will be a financial success. Not only will the



VIEW OF MANCHESTER CANAL TWO MILES ABOVE EASTHAM.



SIR JOHN J. HARWOOD,
Alderman of Manchester and a Municipal Director of the
Canal.

steamships which carry American cotton crowd its wharves, but vessels from all parts of the world will enter it, and a very great coastwise British traffic will result immediately. The value of waterways and their relation to commercial progress and municipal aggrandizement is one of the first articles of faith in the creed of Manchester business men; while there is plenty of evidence that a like belief is gaining foothold in all industrial and commercial countries.

The Making of Modern Seaports. It is to be remembered that Manchester had before her eyes the ever-notable example of Glasgow on the Clyde. The Clyde was formerly a little rivulet so shallow that at some seasons it could be waded. It now furnishes dockage facilities to an enormous sea-going traffic, and on its banks are built a very large proportion of all the steel ships of the world. It is in effect an artificial ship canal some thirty feet deep, maintained by the Clyde Navigation Trust of the city of Glasgow. Scores of millions have been spent upon it, and Glasgow has its reward in its proud rank as the first city of the British Empire excepting London. The German ports have, especially since the establishment of the present empire, become keenly alive to the value of the best possible harbor and dockage facilities. Hamburg, which lies well inland on the Elbe, has within the past ten years expended, including subsidies from the Imperial Government, a sum of perhaps not less than \$50,000,000 in improving and deepening the channels, and in building vast new docks in the Hamburg harbor, provided with every modern facility; and Bremen's improvements are notable.

Brussels also to be a Port. The next considerable scheme for adding a great inland city to the list of seaports is the Brussels ship canal project. Brussels already has a small channel for ordinary canal boats which makes its way to the sea, and it is proposed to utilize this passage, transforming it into a veritable waterway for ocean-going ships. The present plan does not contemplate a depth great enough for vessels of the first rank, but it is estimated that an expenditure of some \$10,000,000 would complete the system in such a manner as to give a uniform depth of twenty-two feet, which would admit vessels of somewhat more than two thousand tons. The

Belgian government has already made a subsidy appropriation towards the project, and has offered to take a considerable part of the stock of the canal company, so that the plan may be considered as upon a practically assured basis.

The Maritime Ambitions of Paris. It is not generally known here in America, perhaps, that for some years the most serious engineering investigations have been in progress in the interest of a deep water passage from Paris to the sea. It is to be regretted that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who by the way has lived on into the year 1894, had not devoted his talents to the construction of waterways at home rather than to the hopeless Panama project. Marvelous things could have been done for France with the two thousand million francs, more or less, of honest French money that were squandered by the Panama company. With the help of the river Seine it is now considered perfectly feasible from the engineering point of view, and also reasonably safe on the financial side, to enter in the early future upon the dredging of a deep water passage from the French capital to the Channel coast at Havre.

A Still Greater French Scheme. Furthermore, the Paris project of direct navigable communication with the sea is not the only ship-canal scheme that is now in the minds of the French people. A great canal from Bordeaux on the Atlantic coast across the narrow neck north of the Pyrenees to Narbonne on the Mediterranean coast is now a project definitely entertained. A bill for the construction of this maritime passage was introduced in the French Chamber last spring, when it was explained that the waterway would be three hundred and twenty-five miles long, that it would vary in width from one hundred and twenty feet to some two hundred feet or more, and that it would have a minimum uniform depth of twenty-seven feet. Large money prizes were offered by the projectors of the enterprise to the French engineers for detailed plans, which were to be submitted by January 1, 1894. It is to be expected that a year or two longer may be required for the perfection of the preliminaries, but sooner or later France will undoubtedly build this canal. A glance at the map of Europe will show its great significance and commercial value. From the strategic point of view, France now labors under the difficulty of having no water-course of her own by which her fleet may pass from her Mediterranean to her Atlantic ports. Her ships are bound to pass the bristling fortress of Gibraltar, and in case of a war with England this would result in great embarrassment. Moreover, French coasting trade is now compelled to make the enormous detour around the whole of the Spanish peninsula in passing from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic seaboard. The vast British commerce with India, Australia and the Orient in general that now passes through the Straits of Gibraltar on the way to and from the Suez Canal would save much time and much expense in patronizing the Bordeaux-Narbonne channel. An improvement so advantageous to France from every point of view is not likely to be long neglected, especially in view of the present military situation on the Continent. It may easily be imagined that the clear-headed Frenchman who thinks of the money wasted on Panama, a part of which would have sufficed to give France this magnificent commercial and strategic passage from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, feels his blood boil with indignation and wrath.



OUTLINE MAP TO ILLUSTRATE DISCUSSION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED SHIP CANALS.

*Value
of the
Corinth Canal.*

The past year has seen the completion of another notable maritime canal. Little Greece, in the face of financial difficulties to which it has at length been obliged to succumb, has been at work since 1882 upon a ship canal across the high and rocky Isthmus of Corinth. The undertaking was finished last summer and opened by the King of Greece on August 6. The passage is only four miles long, but for the more considerable portion of this distance the cut is from one hundred to two hundred feet deep, and a vast deal of heavy masonry has been needed to protect the walls. The enterprise seems to have cost from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Its convenience is manifest when one looks at the map of the Mediterranean peninsula. The voyage from Brindisi or Trieste to Athens, Smyrna or Constantinople, or any of the ports in that part of the world, is very materially shortened, nearly one day being saved. The completion of this waterway will be of such material advantage to Greece that perhaps within the next few years it may assist greatly in the recovery of the financial credit which now seems lost almost beyond the power of redemption.

*Proposed
Italian
Ship Canals.* Italy also has her important maritime canal schemes, although the desperate financial condition of that Mediterranean peninsula may defer for some time the desired improvements. Definite proposals have been brought forward for two great ship canals, one of them across the leg and the other across the foot of the Italian boot. The first of these proposals is for a canal beginning on the west coast near Rome, at Montalto di Castro, and proceeding in a northeasterly direction and at a length of 125 miles to the Adriatic Sea at Fano, on the east coast. A very great passage is proposed, with a width of 270 feet, and a depth of water of not less than forty feet, thus providing for the transit of the heaviest Italian war ships. Italy is by nature a naval rather than a military power, and this canal would be worth more from the defensive point of view than several army corps. Its cost is estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000. If Italy would undertake this great work as a public function and employ upon it her standing army, and her still greater army of lazzaroni and beggars, she would have something useful to show for a vast productive capacity that is now going to sheer waste. It is claimed that one of the great benefits of this canal would be the drying out of numerous large boggy districts and the drainage of four lakes, thus adding large areas of productive soil. The other Italian project is that of a ship canal twenty-four miles long across the province of Catanzaro, well down toward the toe of the geographical boot. This channel would be of immense advantage to Mediterranean commerce, inasmuch as it would obviate the necessity of going around Sicily or threading the difficult Straits of Messina. For this canal it is also claimed that large areas of now unavailable land would be drained and made highly productive, this result alone promis-

ing, according to the promoters of the scheme, to pay all the expenses of the undertaking.

*A Channel
Across
Ireland.* It is perhaps worth while to make note of the fact that the discussion of ship canals has now gone so far as to include the serious proposition by no less an authority than Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., the great English railroad magnate, of a canal across Ireland to make a more direct route for transatlantic steamers bound for Liverpool. This proposition has been coupled with the still more active discussion of a tunnel between Scotland and Ireland. Sir Edward claims that both the tunnel and the ship canal could be completed for \$100,000,000, but his opinions as to the value of these schemes and as to their cost have been assailed in several quarters. Nothing in the present decade is at all likely to be done with either proposition, nevertheless the fact of their discussion by responsible authorities has its interest.

*American
Canal
Projects.* In the new world, maritime canal projects have received some other temporary setbacks besides the grand collapse at Panama. The financial panic of the past year has involved the Nicaragua Company in serious difficulties. This project, however, has received a new impetus from the cordial manner in which President Cleveland in his recent message to Congress has advocated the early completion of the canal under



GOVERNOR FLOWER, OF NEW YORK.

American auspices. It is to be hoped that Congress will not be afraid to give this canal some form of support. The best plan would be to construct it as a United States government enterprise, under the eye of our own accomplished army engineer corps. Meanwhile, the question of improved waterway routes from the great lakes to the sea, which the REVIEW OF

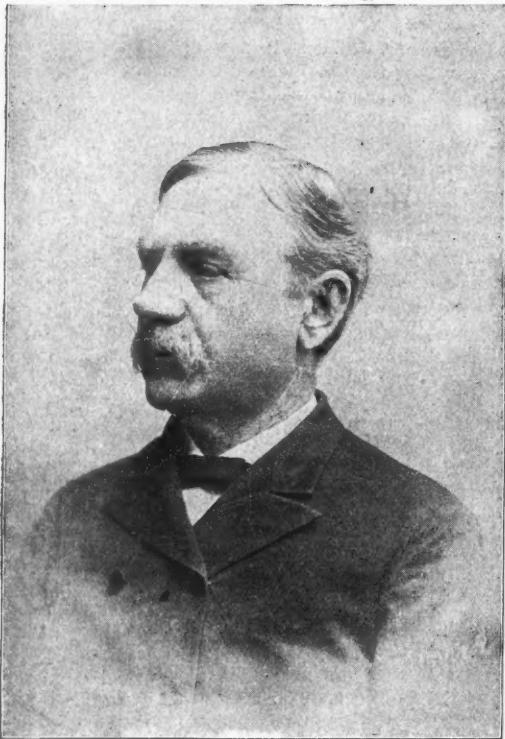
REVIEWS has more than once presented to its readers, continues to hold attention. The Canadians, who have shown more foresight and enterprise than we on the American side, have now nearly completed their series of enlargements of old canals and new undertakings,—including the channel on Canadian soil at the Sault Ste. Marie,—which will give Canada exclusive control of an uninterrupted water passage fourteen feet deep from the head of Lake Superior to deep water at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. This channel will suffice for a large class of lake steamers, and will also be available for small and medium-sized ocean-going freight ships. Our own government is providing a satisfactory deep-water passage from Duluth to Buffalo, but nothing has been done to commit the country to a maritime passage connecting Lake Erie with the deep channel of the Hudson River. A ship canal along this general course would cost a large amount of money, but it would pay abundantly for the investment. The United States government, which could probably borrow money for such a purpose at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and which through its trained engineers could construct the work without any waste or extravagance, ought in the early future to consider seriously the undertaking. Meanwhile, Congress would do well to make a thorough inquiry into the cost and advantages of such a ship canal. In his recent message to the New York legislature, Governor Flower pronounces against the ship canal on the score of its great cost. But the Governor happens to have his whole mind wrapped up in certain improvements of a limited sort to the Erie Canal as it now exists. His principal hobby is the operation of canal boats by electricity, a trolley wire being stretched along the tow-path. The competent critics are of the opinion that Governor Flower is quite too sanguine as to the results that would follow a substitution of the trolley for the tow-path mule. The banks of the canal would not permit a much greater speed than that which is now attained, and the saving of expense would not be material enough to accomplish revolutionary results. It may easily be believed that the trolley along the Erie Canal would be of sufficient advantage to justify its construction and operation; but to dismiss as hopelessly unfeasible the plan of a deep-water channel across New York, and then to fasten one's hopes for the future upon the mere change from one propelling power to another for ordinary canal boats, is to look at the whole subject through the wrong end of the telescope. This country will have fallen behind old Europe in enterprise if it does not adopt the plan of a ship canal from the great lakes to the sea, make the Hennepin Canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River a splendid success, cut the long desired Delaware and Maryland Ship Canal, undertake the proposed Florida Canal, the advantages of which have been so long recognized, and in short, commit itself unreservedly to the policy of constructing all great waterways which the demands of commerce show to be needful and feasible.

*Filling the
Supreme Court
Vacancy.*

On January 15 the Senate took final action upon the President's nomination of Mr. Hornblower, a young attorney of New York City, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court. The nomination was emphatically rejected. Opinions of a widely varying character were expressed as to Mr. Hornblower's qualifications. The general public had never heard of him. From all that has now been printed about him, however, it is fair to assume that he is an exceptionally able lawyer. The fundamental objection to his appointment is that it was a purely personal one on Mr. Cleveland's part. It is literally true that if the vacant office were seeking the man there are hundreds, even thousands, of men whose names would precede Mr. Hornblower's in the list of eligibles. There are the tried and well known men serving on the Federal Circuit and District benches. They have given up all hope or prospect of lucrative private practice at the bar, having entered for life upon the public service. It strikes one as a rather painful thing that the President should pass by all these men, eminently qualified as many of them are to sit on the Supreme Bench, and should name a personal friend of whom the country has never heard, who has accumulated means as a corporation lawyer, and who would now enjoy the almost matchless honor of a place on the United States Supreme Bench. Then there are the distinguished jurists who sit on the Supreme benches of the forty-four States, and many men of marked fitness who hold other judicial positions. The salaries of judges are not large; and the men who serve us in that capacity deserve the most considerate treatment. The Supreme Bench is the very keystone of our political structure. It maintains the delicate balance between State and Federal authority, and it must constantly decide questions of momentous consequence. When the constitution gave to the President the initiative in naming the judges, it was never thought for a moment that he would regard a vacant post on the Supreme Bench as a personal perquisite, like a private secretaryship. It is quite enough that Mr. Cleveland has been disposed to take this purely personal view of the Cabinet places; but the line should be drawn at the Supreme Bench. After Mr. Hornblower's rejection it was asserted that Senator Gray, of Delaware, would be appointed. He is understood to have had judicial experience and to be eminently qualified for the post. He would of course be immediately confirmed by his fellow Senators. But the fact that he has been Mr. Cleveland's close political representative in the Senate gives a personal flavor to the idea of this choice that is not wholly agreeable. A selection from outside the law-making branch of the government would be far more dignified.

*The Attempt
to Restore
Hawaiian Monarchy.*

The policy of this Administration towards Hawaii, worked out in secrecy through so many long months, has been forced by circumstances to a full



From photographs by Bell, Washington.

Senator Frye, of Maine.



Representative Boutelle, of Maine.

THE TWO LEADERS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO THE PRESIDENT'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

disclosure. It constitutes the most shameful and the most fatuously blundering chapter in all the history of American diplomacy. It is a painful and humiliating subject to discuss. The Executive government of the United States is left in the position of a huge and insolent bully completely baffled and made the butt of the whole world's ridicule by the firmness and courage of its illiputian opponent. Nevertheless there are some consolations. If the American President and Cabinet at Washington do not come out of the encounter with any credit or glory, there is an American President and an American Cabinet in Honolulu that have covered themselves with lasting renown. President Dole's reply to President Cleveland's peremptory demand that the Hawaiian government should immediately abdicate, in pursuance of Mr. Cleveland's plan of establishing by force of American arms an odious monarchy in Hawaii, is one of the most spirited and one of the strongest documents in American history. For the policy of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham there is hardly an extenuating word to be said. It involved the gravest violations of the constitution. And it involved a duplicity in Mr. Willis's simultaneous missions to the

Hawaiian government and to the deposed Liliuokalani, that has no parallel in the history of modern diplomacy. When Mr. Cleveland sent the first batch of Hawaiian correspondence to Congress, he withheld a very important letter from Mr. Willis that he has at length reluctantly made public in his further yielding up of the dispatches that have passed between the State Department and the Minister to Hawaii. That letter contains Mr. Willis's account of his secret session with Liliuokalani, in which he was endeavoring to persuade her to accept Mr. Cleveland's plan for restoring her and overthrowing the government to which Mr. Cleveland had just accredited Mr. Willis with expressions of friendship and good will. It seems hardly possible that Congress can ignore so grave a breach of diplomatic honor and of international fair dealing as this attempt by an American Minister to subvert the government to which he was accredited. What Minister Stevens may or may not have done under President Harrison's Administration has no more bearing upon the programme that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Gresham and Mr. Willis have attempted to carry out, than what may or may not have happened in the garden of Eden.

Constitutional Aspects of Mr. Cleveland's Course.

Fortunately, the mere publicity of the facts and correspondence suffices to defeat this inexcusable plot. Hawaii will continue for the present to regulate its own domestic affairs. It will require infinite forbearance on the part of the Hawaiian government to tolerate on the Islands, in the post of American Minister, a man who is now held up to the world as an exposed agent sent expressly to effect the destruction of that government. But it is well to remember that Mr. Willis can hardly have had any real taste for his task, and that he is probably thankful for orders to desist. A great many people who had no clear opinion before will now think that President Dole and his patriotic supporters have well earned the annexation to America that they so ardently desire for Hawaii. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has been carefully investigating the whole course of our recent diplomatic relations with the Islands, and its report will be a matter of unusual interest. The Senate's prerogatives have been so contemptuously ignored by the Administration that it would be strange if that body should fail to assert itself to the extent of condemning much that has been done. There are marked indications of a growing breach between the White House and a large contingent of the Democrats in both Houses of Congress; and the President can hardly expect that his practical assumption of the war power without consulting Congress, and in the face of no emergency or provocation of any kind, can be passed over without some very disagreeable debating in both Houses. Mr. Cleveland still persists in declaring that it was the duty of the United States to restore Liliuokalani. But why, then, has he never pursued the one obvious, lawful course that was open to him? He should have sent an explicit message to Congress, declaring his opinion and asking for authority to proceed with the restoration. The favorable vote of Congress would have set the war power in motion, and the President with the aid of the ships in Honolulu harbor would have set up the monarchy without delay and without striking a blow. Why has he failed to pursue that one lawful course? There has come no answer. Congress owes it to the future of constitutional government in this country to seek some kind of an answer to that question,—a question far more important for the American people than the future of Hawaii.

The Pending Tariff and Revenue Bills. The date fixed for the final vote on the Wilson tariff bill in the House was January 29. That it would pass by a large majority was a foregone conclusion. Like every other complicated tariff bill it is a measure full of compromises, and at no stage has it had any really ardent friends. Mr. Wilson himself has defended it not as the kind of revenue bill he would like to present, but as the best approach toward his ideal of a revenue tariff that he could bring forward as a practical possibility under existing circumstances. Evidently, considered as a protective measure, the

Wilson bill is maimed and deformed; while considered as a revenue tariff it is but feebly adapted to a period of treasury deficits. Its passage is expected to diminish rather than to increase the revenues from imports, and the gap in the national income will have to be made up by a large increase in the internal taxes, and perhaps by the adoption of a new source of revenue such as an income or a corporation tax. If as a measure designed solely for the production of public revenue the Wilson bill were wholly adequate and upon lines permanently defensible, there would be no particular reason to borrow trouble about it on the score of its hostility to protected American industries. It is, upon the whole, a rather high protective scheme; and anyhow business could soon adjust itself to its new schedules. But the trouble is that the measure does not carry with it any promise of industrial peace and repose. It will hardly secure a breathing spell. It does not bear the faintest lineaments of resemblance to the kind of tariff that the free trade wing of the Democratic party has been fighting for, and that the national platform has squarely committed the whole party to. Mr. Henry Watterson denounces it, and so do all the enthusiastic anti-protectionists. On the other hand, the out-and-out protectionists do not want a protective tariff framed by men avowedly opposed to protection, and they will make quick work of revising the Wilson bill if they come into power again.

A courageous bill, upon the real lines of a revenue measure, introduced to take effect after a considerable period in which business might get ready for the change, would have ushered in a permanent new policy. Unfortunately for the pending measure it lacks character, form and distinctive principles. Mr. Wilson has tried to make it appear that the free wool item is of itself a sweeping and powerful reform. It is certainly very important. But the adding of wool to the free list does not change the general character of a measure composed of thousands of details, and free lumber, free coal and free salt are matters of deep concern to particular localities rather than to the nation at large.

This and five following sketches drawn from Life at Washington in January for the REVIEW OR REVIEWS to illustrate the tariff debate.

CHAIRMAN WILSON.





SPEAKER CRISP.

large majority, and the country expects them to frame the new revenue measures in their own way. And the country will not fail to hold them responsible for the results. The history of this measure has shown rather amusingly that most tariff reform representatives are in favor of plenty of protection for the particular industries of their own districts. Nothing but a sense of the necessity of party loyalty and co-operation could have held the great Democratic majority together, in the face of so much individual squirming against particular features of the bill. The debate was full of telling hits, bright repartee and showy snatches of oratory, and it reveals the present Congress as a very able one, with an unusually large contingent of promising young men. The Southern and Western districts have been sending new blood of fine quality to Washington. Mr. Wilson himself is an orator of rare persuasiveness and eloquence, and he was well supported. Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, added much to his fame by an astonishingly clever speech. Mr. Reed, on the Republican side, remains the acknowledged parliamentary champion of the House, and Messrs. Burrows, Dalzell, Payne and the other Republican leaders acquitted themselves in a manner that won the admiration of their opponents and the hearty plaudits of their own partisans.

The Internal Revenue. At first the Wilson bill included in one measure the revised tariff, the new internal revenue schemes, and an income tax. But there was so mutinous a murmur among many Democrats against the proposal of an income tax on all personal incomes in excess of \$4,000, that as a matter of safety the measure was divided into two distinct ones, and the customs tariff was brought in by itself. The principal changes proposed in the internal revenue system are a slight increase in the

*The Tariff
Debate
in the House.*

The tariff debate in Congress has made no pretense of being thorough or fundamental. A short debate was predetermined, and the Republicans had little opportunity to offer amendments or to make long speeches in opposition. But they were treated fairly enough. The Democrats are in power by a

whisky tax, a large increase in the beer tax, and a considerable stiffening up of the taxes upon tobacco in various forms. In view of the treasury situation, it would certainly seem desirable to place these taxes at the largest revenue-yielding point, though there may well be differences of opinion as to where that point lies.

*The Income Tax
and the
Democratic Position.*

The Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee had definitely decided upon an income tax; but the proposition was at once so widely condemned by the press of all parties and by the sentiment of business men as expressed in Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, that the committee saw new light and was ready to abandon the idea for the present. Some form of a tax upon corporations has been much talked of as a substitute for the proposed income tax, and as a means of meeting the anticipated deficit. It is possible that such a tax could be successfully laid, and that it would add a new and valuable source of revenue to the national exchequer. But probably a majority of the wisest business men of the country would prefer to have the tariff and internal revenue taxes so adjusted as to make them productive of a sufficient revenue to meet the public necessities, without an attempt at this time to create a third principal source of income. It is to be remembered that



“TOM” REED.

the revenue reformers now in power are the very men who have always advocated the English plan of a tax on the importation of tea, coffee and sugar, the Republican policy being to free such articles as rapidly as the opportunity to drop war imposts would allow. The Democrats, moreover, for two decades opposed the Republican plan of a high internal tax upon spirits and tobacco. It is curious, therefore, that Mr. Wilson in his maintenance and increase



MR. M'MILLIN, OF TENNESSEE.

the fact that when in power and actually responsible, the two great parties act very much like one another.

Mr. Carlisle's Bond Issue. This fact finds another striking illustration in Secretary Carlisle's sudden announcement of a new bond issue of \$50,000,000, without authority from Congress to borrow money, basing his action upon an almost forgotten clause of the specie resumption act of some twenty years ago that authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell 5 per cent. bonds if necessary to redeem the greenbacks and maintain them at par. The law did not, apparently, have the slightest reference to the sort of financial conditions now existing; but the great falling off in revenues and the rapid decline of the gold reserve in the Treasury has made prompt action of some kind very neces-

of the free list and in his restoration of high internal taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco, has placed himself upon the old established lines of Republican financing,—where Garfield, for instance, stood,—and has cut away from the familiar historic moorings of the party in whose name he acts. His cause illustrates well

sary; and the Administration did not dare to risk the danger to the public credit of a long debate in Congress on a proposal to authorize a new public loan, in view of the well-known opposition of many Democratic Congressmen to that idea. Mr. Carlisle has probably acted for the best; but he has placed himself on ground that his own party had long and vigorously denounced. In view of the stringent efforts of the Treasury to protect the public credit and to meet current obligations that far exceed the current revenue, it seems a particularly ill-fated time to pass a tariff bill that avowedly reduces revenue by many millions.

The State Legislatures. Of our forty-eight State and Territorial governments all have adopted the plan of regular biennial sessions of the legislature excepting Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New

York, New Jersey and South Carolina, which still keep their ancient practice of assembling the law-making bodies every year. The Constitutional Convention of New York, which meets this year, will very probably decide that the Empire State shall go with the majority and try the plan of a session once in two years. It happens that the biennial sessions in

most States fall in the odd years. Thus in January, 1895, more than thirty legislatures will be sitting simultaneously. But a considerable number are now at work. Ohio usually sandwiches an extra session between the regular ones, and thus the law makers assemble every January at Columbus. The legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Mississippi assembled on January 2, those of Ohio and Kentucky having met on New Year's day. On January 3 the Solons of Massachusetts gathered under the gilt dome of the State House and heard Governor Greenhalge's eloquent inaugural. Maryland's law makers also met on the same day. On the 8th the legislatures of Iowa and Utah met. Virginia's legislature had already convened in December, and South Carolina's in November. Rhode Island's opening day is January 31. The other legislatures to meet regularly this year are



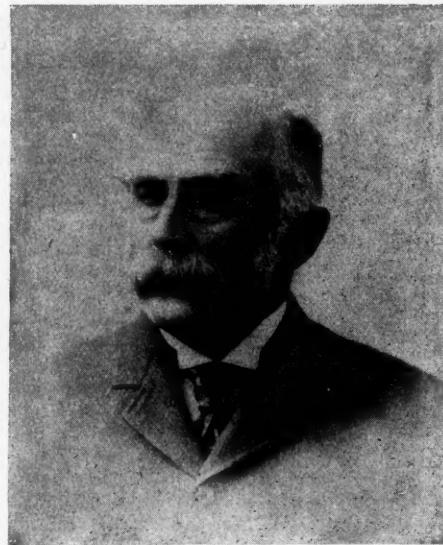
"TOM" JOHNSON.



MR. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.

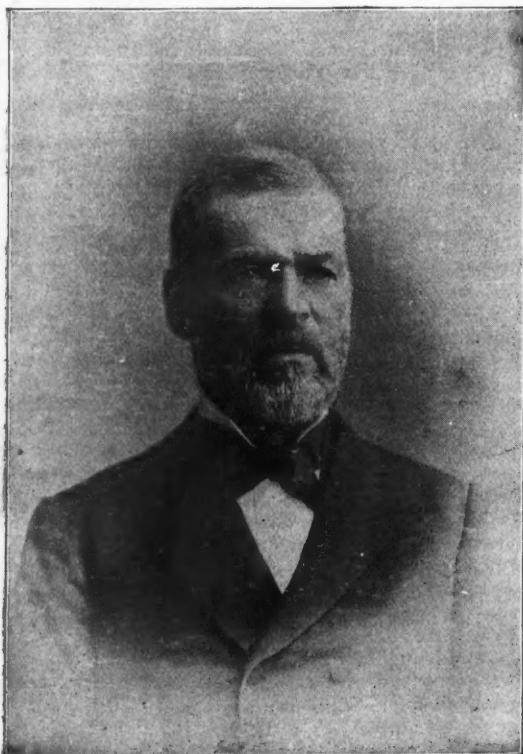
Louisiana's in May, those of Vermont and Georgia in October and Alabama's in November. The Colorado legislature, it should be added, has been called into extra session by Governor Waite.

The legislature of the State of New York *The New York Law Makers.* is controlled in both houses by the Republicans. The election last November was understood to mean a rebuke to Tammany and the Democratic State machine methods; and much was expected by the reformers from this legislature, especially for the rectification of New York City affairs. But the reformers are now fearing that their hopes were set too high, and that a Republican machine management of the legislature is not so zealous to destroy Tammany as to make deals with "the wigwam." The government of New York City from Albany will never be satisfactory, no matter what party or element may control the legislature. An improved ballot act,—the genuine Australian system,—is promised for the State, as is a fairer system of inspection at the polls. The assured reorganization of the New York City Police Board will at least result in some benefit. The mischievous interference in the affairs of Buffalo and other cities which the last legislature perpetrated to serve the transient political interest of individuals or cliques, will doubtless be atoned for by the present assembly. Fairly efficient



HON. J. C. CARTER,
President of the City Club of New York.

and satisfactory results may therefore be expected from the session. But the forthcoming meeting of the New Constitution makers will be of far more absorbing interest and of far deeper public concern than this session of the legislature.



From Photo. by Bell, Washington.

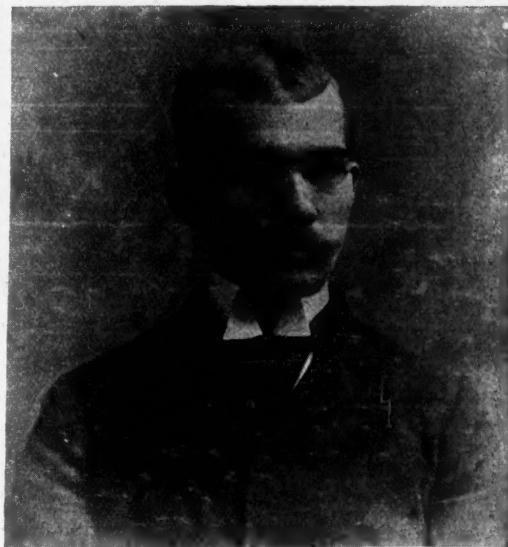
SENATOR-ELECT JOHN H. GEAR, OF IOWA.

The Struggle to Reform New Jersey. The New Jersey legislature has been the scene of a disgraceful and protracted failure to organize the upper house. The people had arisen in their might to vote down the race track gamblers who had gained control of the Democratic machine, and had been governing the State. But that element does not yield easily, and it refused to permit the Republicans to organize the Senate, setting up its own members as a rump parliamentary body. There was nothing but folly in such a proceeding, for the Republicans were clearly entitled to control, and their success could only have been a matter of a few days or weeks. Fair play in these matters is never to be expected from the kind of men who have until lately held the State of New Jersey in their foul clutches. This reform legislature is destined to accomplish some memorable results before it adjourns.

Legislatures Beyond the Mississippi. The Republicans of the Iowa legislature in caucus January 16 nominated Hon. John H. Gear to succeed Hon. James F. Wilson in the United States Senate. The nomination was, of course, equivalent to election. Mr. Gear has been in Iowa politics and in public office for many years, having filled the gubernatorial chair with honor and having served the Burlington district in Congress for several terms. He is the oldest Representative in the present Iowa delegation, and will be



MR. GEORGE BURNHAM, JR.,
President Philadelphia Municipal League.



MR. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF,
Secretary Philadelphia Municipal League.

sixty-nine this year. Mr. Allison, whose colleague he will be in the Senate, is four years younger. The Utah legislature is naturally interested in matters that relate to Utah's approaching Statehood. The Colorado law makers are asked by Governor Waite to do a number of extraordinary things along the monetary and banking line, some of which would seem quite clearly to belong within the exclusive domain of the national government. The best judgment of Colorado seemed, so far as we can judge, to be greatly opposed to the holding of the extra session. Colorado and the other silver States, by the way, are regaining prosperity with a characteristic springiness, and having found that silver is not what the world most wants at present, they are producing gold for the insatiate "gold-bugs" of the East to an extent that at once surprises and greatly encourages them. Some day they will find that the fickle world of money and finance wants their silver once more at a good price. Meanwhile, let them turn to gold production with a vengeance.

*A Conference
on Municipal
Reform.*

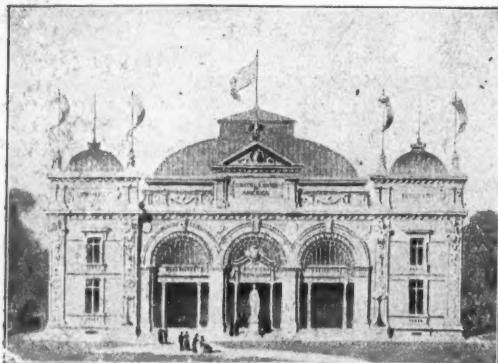
The reform of municipal government is, happily, reaching the practical stage in our large American towns. Not that very much that the reformers have been asking for has actually been attained; but some progress can be claimed, public sentiment seems ripe for further steps, and the worst seems now to have been lived through. The conference on municipal reform called to assemble at Philadelphia on January 25 and 26 is evidence that a better order of things is dawning. The Municipal Reform League of Philadelphia took the initiative, and was joined by the City Club of New York in organizing the affair. The pro-

grammes included names of well-known reformers from Boston, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities, as well as from New York and Philadelphia. Practical questions were set down for discussion, and it was assured well in advance that the conference would have great value as a stimulating influence. It is very important that American reformers should work out some more generally accepted body of views as to what are the best forms of organization for an American city, and what are the best ways to work



MR. EDMOND KELLY, OF NEW YORK,
Secretary of the City Club.

toward the ideal. The addresses and proceedings at this Philadelphia conference should be published in book form and sold at a low price for the benefit of urban dwellers everywhere.

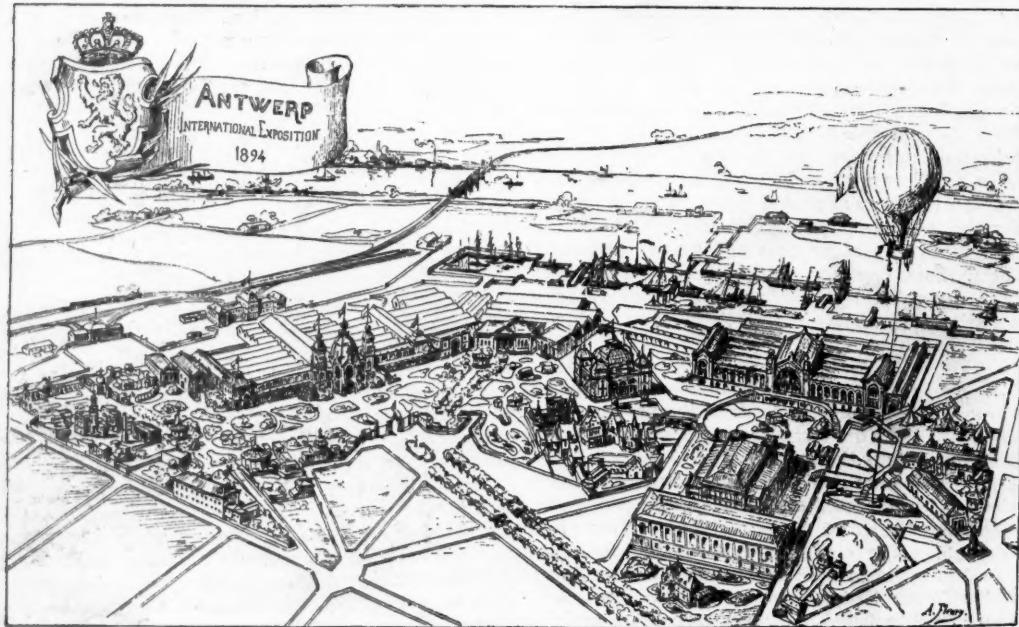


AMERICAN PROPAGANDA BUILDING AT ANTWERP.

*Ontario
for
Prohibition.* The province of Ontario has by popular vote given a large majority in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. This action by our high-spirited and splendidly administered Canadian neighbor comes at a time when temperance reformers in the United States look to prohibition as the ultimate solution of the drink evil with far less uniformity of agreement than ten or fifteen years ago. Will Ontario with her large towns manage to enforce prohibition to her own satisfaction and real benefit?

Her experiences henceforth will be watched with the world's keen interest. It is noteworthy that the city of Toronto itself voted strongly for the change, and that the result in Ontario is by no means a triumphing of rural over urban majorities.

*The
Antwerp
Exposition.* The California Midwinter Exposition will prove a genuine success in itself undoubtedly, and a great advertisement for the Pacific Coast. But it is not to be the only great fair of 1894. It must divide honors with Antwerp, the great port of Belgium. The Antwerp International Exposition will open May 5 and continue until the middle of November. It promises to be a very attractive and creditable undertaking. It will not be on the scale of the Paris and Chicago Fairs, but it will be a very great undertaking, nevertheless. The accompanying illustration shows the general plan and arrangement of buildings. The American agency for this fair is in the hands of the so-called "American Propaganda,"—a company that has been formed to exhibit and promote American wares, products and inventions in other countries. The "Propaganda" have a fine American building at Antwerp, and it is hoped that American manufacturers and various States and communities may be adequately represented under its spacious roof. The building is to be made in such a way that it can be taken apart, transported and re-erected at other exhibitions or in different foreign cities as a special American show. The idea is a highly commendable one. Many of the most representative members of our Columbian Fair Commissions are enlisted as members of Belgium's American Committee to promote interest in the



PLAN OF ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Antwerp exposition. King Leopold is patron of the enterprise, and it is in strong and responsible hands.

The Veterans of 1894. It is so frequently asserted that this is the age of young men, that we have fallen into the habit of accepting the dictum as sound; but there is no particular justification for it. A little inquiry reveals the fact that not

only is the average length of life increasing, but also that the period in which men and women are capable of severe and continuous effort with full possession of their best faculties is undergoing a material prolongation. The causes for this



GLADSTONE, 84.

cheering fact tempt one to discussion of various modern improvements in the art of living; but it is sufficient to make the suggestion. The reader's mind will readily group the causative elements. It is merely our purpose here to remark that the world of statesmanship, of literature, of philanthropy, of moral and religious progress, of commerce, and of art, has reason to congratulate itself upon the array of veterans who have survived through 1893, and now

live with the possibility before them of blessing the world by their active efforts or by their living presence through the year upon which we have entered.



CAPRIVI, 63.

Old Age in Statesmanship. Mr. Gladstone reached his eighty-fourth birthday on December 29. He spent the day in active command in the House of Commons. He has seldom passed through a year of more arduous labor than the one just ended. On the adjournment of the session, January 12, he went



BISMARCK, 79.

with his devoted wife and other friends to Biarritz, on the Continent, to spend the short month of vacation

that intervenes before the opening of the new Parliamentary session on February 12. He must return to face another session of great struggle. He is a marvelous example of sustained power at great age. Prince Bismarck, though no longer in executive office, lives as an active and potent influence in the political affairs of Europe. In his old age he has virtually become the political editor of one or more daily newspapers. Through his private secretaries he makes his comments

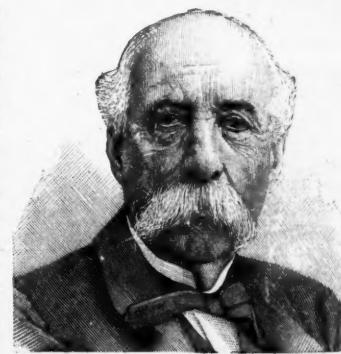
and expresses his views on the affairs of the day, and these jottings are communicated to the editors of the so-called Bismarckian organs, who carry out in detail the hints, instructions and lines of policy suggested by this matchless old diplomat and states-

man. Bismarck was born on April 1, 1815, and is therefore now only fourteen months short of full 80 years. Count Caprivi, Bismarck's successor as Chancellor, is counted a comparatively young man; but a generation or two ago he would have been thought

old. He will be 63 this month. The leading statesman of Russia is Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Emperor has within a few days conferred upon him the highest decoration in the gift of the Russian monarch and commended him warmly for his foreign policy. M. de Giers is in his seventy-fourth year. Another wonderful old Prime Minister is Francesco Crispi, who has within a few weeks been recalled from retirement to pilot Italy through difficulties to which no younger man's strength was equal. Crispi has begun his administrative work with a vigor unimpaired by age, although in the present year he will celebrate his seventy-fifth birthday. The men at the helm in the two halves of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the present time are comparatively young.—Count Windischgrätz, in Austria, and Dr. Weckerle, the Prime Minister of Hungary, being men in the prime of early middle life. The Emperor Francis Joseph himself, though this is the forty-fifth year of his



DE GIERS, 71.



CRISPI, 75.

reign, will not be sixty-five years old until next year. The affairs of the Austro-Hungarian empire continue, however, to be influenced not only by the past achievements but also by the present opinions of an

old man who is now a nonagenarian. Louis Kossuth will be ninety-two years old if his life be spared until April 27. Dispatches from northern Italy, where he now makes his home, have of late indicated a very serious failure of his strength, but it is said that he is still able to take daily walks. To

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, 64. Americans his career has always been an inspiring and heroic one. Pope Leo, who is at once a European statesman of the first rank and a great religious leader, is now in his eighty-fourth year. Queen Victoria, whose personal influence has a real weight in the affairs of the British empire and of Europe, and who is one of the most accurately informed political personages of the day, has now reigned nearly fifty-eight years and is nearly seventy-five years old. Mr. Gladstone's most warlike coadjutor is Sir William Harcourt, already in his sixty-seventh year. The Chief Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, seems little beyond the prime of his abilities, although now in his seventy-third year. To note a few other political personalities in England it may be remarked that Sir James Bacon, the jurist, still survives in his ninety-sixth year ; that Earl Grey, the famous statesman, is living and is ninety-one ; that Lord Armstrong, who makes England's great guns, is nearly eighty-four ; that Sir James Caird is in his seventy-eighth year, Sir Austin Layard in his seventy-seventh, Lord Playfair and the Duke of Cambridge, like Queen Victoria, in their seventy-fifth year, and the Duke of Argyle and Mr. Thomas Hughes in their seventy-first year, while various others might be listed. The British colonies may also boast their political veterans still in the harness and actively at work, among



POPE LEO XIII, 84.



SIR HENRY PARKES, 79.

whom are Sir Henry Parkes, of Australia, in his seventy-ninth year, and Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, in his seventy-third.

Old Men in American Politics. Nor do young men hold a monopoly of political influence or public preferment in the

United States. President Cleveland has somehow generally been accounted a young man in high office, but it should be remembered that he is nearly fifty-seven. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, serves his country ably at the ripe age of eighty-three, and Ex-Senator Payne, now in private life but recently in Congress, is also in his eighty-fourth year. Ex-Senators Evarts and Wade Hampton are approaching seventy-six. The famous Neal Dow, of Maine, is still busy and influential in his ninetieth year. Among the old men

who have retired but still survive are Robert C. Winthrop, in his eighty-sixth year, Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch in his eighty-fifth, Ex-Senator Thurman in his eighty-first, and Ex-Senator Dawes in his seventy-eighth. Besides Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, the United States Senate contains several men who may be said to have lived long enough to know something of the course of their country's history. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is in his seventy-sixth year. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is about seventy-two. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, is in his seventy-eighth year. Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, are in their seventy-first year, while Senator Pugh, of Alabama, is in his seventy-fourth. Senators Hawley and Platt of Connecticut, Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana, Hoar of Massachusetts, Stockbridge of Michigan, George of Mississippi, Stewart of Nevada, and Ransom of North Carolina, are all within two or three years of seventy, and Senator Hunton of Virginia is in his seventy-second year. The remaining Senators average about sixty years old. There are eighty-eight seats in the Senate, and the very youngest man in the body is Mr. Irby, of South Carolina, who is just turning forty. The oldest member of the House of Representatives is Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Ohio, who has very lately taken his seat, having been elected in November to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Enoch. Mr. Bundy is in his seventy-seventh year.



KOSSUTH, 92.

The title "Father of the House" belonged until a few weeks ago to Mr. Charles O'Neill, of the Second Pennsylvania district, whose death occurred on November 25. This title is not conferred upon the oldest member, but upon the one who has seen the longest continuous service. Mr. O'Neill was about seventy-three years old. The title "Father of the House" now belongs to Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who is a veteran both in years and in public service, though he would not be an old man in the Senate. He is in his seventy-third year. The present House has a remarkably long list of comparatively young men. Thomas Dunn English, of New Jersey, is in his seventy-fifth year, but he is a very exceptional instance. Mr. Honk, of Ohio, will be seventy next year, but most of his Ohio colleagues are much younger. Congressman Lily, of Pennsylvania, was born in the same year as his late colleague Mr. O'Neill. But in all the great Pennsylvania delegation there is not another man as old as sixty, and there are only three or four who are within two or three years of that age. In the New York delegation General Sickles is already seventy, Mr. Bellden, of Syracuse, will be seventy next year, Mr. Daniels, of Buffalo, the year following, and Mr. Schermerhorn, of Schenectady, in still the next year. All the other New York Congressmen are considerably younger. The oldest member from Massachusetts is Mr. Randall, of New Bedford, now in his seventieth year, while Mr. Stevens, of North Andover, is one year younger. Mr. Walker, of Worcester, is sixty-five. Next in seniority are Mr. Coggeswell and Schoolmaster Everett, respectively nine and ten years younger than Mr. Walker. The House of Representatives is a turbulent place, and its term of two years is so short that old men naturally prefer to keep out of the hurly burly of five hot campaigns for renomination and re-election in a single decade. But the list of State Governors, if scanned with reference to the ages of the gentlemen now holding these dignified positions, would show very decided maturity. Upon the whole it is clear that the world of statesmanship and public affairs could not well dispense with its men who have passed the line of three score, while if all who are beyond the limit of three score years and ten should be suddenly relegated to private life the world would suffer a great loss. It is quite possible that there may develop a common practice of devoting young and middle life to private affairs, and old age to the affairs of the community.



SUSAN B. ANTHONY, 74.

Our Surviving Benefactors.

In one of the latest of the numerous published outlines of proposed socialistic utopias, it is provided that all men shall be compulsorily removed from professional and industrial life at forty. This scheme declares that men and women from thirty-three to forty shall be "teachers, scientists, managers, doctors, or fill any calling requiring age and experience to insure proficiency and success." Then they must step down and out. It is true that most of the world's best workers have accomplished much before the age of forty, and have shown the stuff of which they were made. But this century would have been shorn of most of its best achievements if its workers had gone into senile retirement at such an age. We have just named some of the men of advanced years who are still potent in the world's political life. In scholarship and letters, and in all the professional walks of life, old men and old women in our decade have been holding the palm. Since 1890 death has sadly thinned the ranks of the most illustrious of the world's aged workers and benefactors; but many still remain with us in this year of grace 1894. Thus in this country the old age of the Field brothers is something to be grateful for. David Dudley Field has until very



JULIA WARD HOWE, 75.



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, 82.

lately kept up his valuable public work, and is now in his eighty-ninth year. Justice Field still serves his country on its Supreme Bench in his seventy-eighth year. Dr. Henry M. Field, in his seventy-second year, has just given us a delightful new book of travel relating to the north coast of Africa, which will be found noticed among our books of the month. Several members of the Beecher family still live. Mrs.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is in her eighty-second year. Dr. Edward Beecher, who was born in 1804, has carried on active and useful work to the great age of ninety. Rev. Charles Beecher will be eighty years old next year. Dr. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, keeps the fire and the force of his youth at seventy. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker is prominent and useful in

the reforms which interest her at a good old age. Henry Ward Beecher would have been nearly eighty-two if he had survived until this time. His wife, who was of the same age, still lives, and in these last years her pen has been almost constantly busy, and her influence and usefulness have steadily

grown. Oliver Wendell Holmes in his eighty-fifth year is still our leading man of letters. Ex-President McCosh, of Princeton, in his eighty-third year, is no longer active, but until lately his current interest in the religious and philosophical movements of the day has been made manifest. Professor Dana, the geologist, is past eighty. Park Godwin, the veteran journalist, is in his seventy-eighth year, and his voice is still heard from time to time in favor of the causes he has

long championed. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who will be seventy-five this year, lives in the present as actively as ever. W. W. Story, author and sculptor, is of the same age. Miss Susan B. Anthony, in her seventy-fourth year, lives to rejoice in the news from Colorado and New Zealand. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of the same age as Dr. Henry M. Field, continues to be the most active and busy man in Boston,

PROF. RICHARD DANA, 80.

serving his country as man of letters, editor, theologian, preacher and philanthropist. Thomas Wentworth Higginson has completed his seventieth year, and could not well be spared from the ranks of literature, journalism and oratory. Professor Goldwin Smith,—of Toronto, and of the English-speaking world,—is now at the very height of his literary activity, and he was seventy at his last birthday. To take a glance across the water, one finds in France Bartolemy Sainte Hilaire and Ferdinand De Lesseps still living and both in their eighty-ninth year. Of the same age in England is James Martineau, the eminent philosopher and religious leader, and George Müller, greatest of the friends of homeless children. Professor Blackie, at Edinburgh, is as active at eighty-five as many a man at forty. Samuel Smiles, whose books have helped so many of his juniors, is now at work on some



COUNT DE LESSEPS, 89.



PROF. RICHARD DANA, 80.

of the most important of his literary undertakings in his eighty-seventh year. Bessemer, the inventor of cheap processes of making steel, is still living and about eighty-three years old. Ernst Curtius lives and works in his eightieth year. Verdi at the same age has been producing new operas. The Baroness Burdett Coutts, also in her eightieth year, is still full of the spirit of social reform and of philanthropic activity. Of the following list of eminent people of Europe, the youngest is in his seventy-fifth year, while most of them are two or three years older: The historians Rawlinson, Mommsen, and Froude; Leon Say and Dr. Brown-Séquard of Paris; John Ruskin, Sir Monier Williams, Baron Reuter, the Prince de Joinville, Gustav Freytag the novelist, and Professor Bain the scientist. Mr. Herbert Spencer is in his seventy-fourth year, as was also his warm friend Professor Tyndall, of whose finished career Mr. Grant Allen has written for our readers this month. Alfred

R. Wallace, another great English scientist, is in his seventy-second year; Professor Helmholtz, the leading physiologist of the age, is approaching seventy-three; Professor Virchow is working hard at that same advanced age, as are Dr. Max Muller, who is past seventy, and Professor Huggins, the great astronomer, who is in his seventieth year; Professor Huxley, who is in his sixty-ninth year; M. Pasteur, who is in his seventy-second year;



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, 85.

Dr. George McDonald, the novelist, who is in his seventieth year. And many other men of note, who are still active contributors to the world's literary or scientific progress, have attained that age. It is pleasant to be reminded that Florence

Nightingale is still living in her seventy-fourth year, as also is Jean Ingelow, the poet, at the same age,—this being the age of Susan B. Anthony and of the comedienne Mrs. Gilbert. Mrs. John Drew, the comedienne, is two years older, and is now at seventy-six nightly entertaining audiences in New York. Rosa Bonheur is in her seventy-second year, while Mrs. Oliphant, who continues with brief intermissions to give us charming new books, is not yet quite sixty-six.



DR. MCCOSH, 83.

But it is not necessary to prolong the list. Let us be thankful for the veterans who still survive and to whom we are so deeply indebted. In the hurry and bustle of our decade, we are reminded when we survey the long line of famous men and women whose services have been of continuous value to the world through periods of from forty to sixty years, that it is not needful to attempt to accomplish one's life work in consuming haste, and that it is highly important to learn a true economy of vital resources, so that one may prolong his activities and enjoy the benefits of ripened experience for the later parts of his career. The experience of such veterans as Gladstone, Blackie and Dr. Holmes upon the best way to combine hard and effective work with the preservation of power to a great age is worth the careful attention of every young man.

Lords and Commons at Loggerheads. Parliament adjourned on January 12 for one month. The session was chiefly remarkable for the antagonisms that it developed between the two houses. The Employers' Liability bill was one of the chief topics of disagreement. Clause 4 of the bill, as it left the Commons, forbade "contracting out." In committee in the Upper House, Lord Dudley moved an amendment exempting from this prohibition any agreement already in existence and approved on a special ballot by a majority of the workmen, as also any agreement formed after the passing of the act, accepted on a ballot by a majority of the workmen, and in certain points approved by the Board of Trade. This was a much stronger amendment than Mr. W. McLaren's, which had been defeated in the Commons by 236 to 217. Mr. McLaren wished to exempt only those firms (with their successors) which had already made agreements with their workmen, such as, for instance, the London and North Western Railway Company, the London, Brighton and South Coast Company, Sir William Armstrong and Company. He did not propose to extend the exemption to the future agreements of other firms. Those who would allow "contracting out" pleaded for the liberty of the workmen to choose the system they preferred, and affirmed that the agreements already existing under the firms named were strongly preferred by the workmen. To refuse this liberty would, it was said, be to replace free and friendly by legal and litigious relations. On the other hand, it was argued that the provision made by law, whether for the direct or indirect protection of life or limb, was not a thing to be contracted out of, however desirous some citizens might be for such exemption, and that the workman, if legally free to choose either system, might be practically compelled to vote away his right to the indirect protection afforded by his master's legal liability. It was pointed out that the Trades Union leaders and Labor members, who might be supposed to know the mind of the working classes, went solidly against the principle of "contracting out." The Peers inserted Lord Dudley's amendment by 148 to 28. When the Commons came to consider this with other of the Lords'

amendments they peremptorily rejected it by 213 to 151, Mr. McLaren now voting with the majority.

The Betterment Deadlock. Then there was the deadlock on "Betterment." "Betterment," it should be explained, is the word used in England to describe the familiar American plan of charging part of the cost of a public improvement against the private property that it benefits. Earlier in the session the Lords had rejected the principle of betterment as embodied in a London Improvements bill sent up from the Commons, and on the Commons reinserting it had rejected it again. Under these circumstances, the London County Council declined to proceed with the improvements. About the end of November the Peers proposed the formation of a committee of both Houses to consider whether the principle of betterment were equitable, and if so, how applicable? The Government refused to assent to this proposal. On December 11 Sir John Lubbock appealed to the Government to relent, that the question might be reasonably and amicably settled. Mr. Chamberlain pressed the Government to grant the Lords a *locus paenitentiae*. But the Government was inexorable. Sir John's motion was defeated by 177 to 139. The responsibility for the consequences remains—with the Peers, say Ministers;—with Ministers, say the Peers. Meanwhile "the urgently needed improvements" in London remain unexecuted.

Indecisive Bye-Elections. What the Lords will finally do with the contracting-out clause is yet to be seen.

Trades Union deputations have waited on Lord Salisbury to press on him what they hold to be the desire of the working classes. The Accrington election has not uttered a verdict on the question quite as unmistakable as either party desired. The vacancy was caused by Mr. Leese's having to seek re-election in consequence of his acceptance of the Recordership of Manchester. He was opposed by Mr. Hermon Hodge (Conservative). The tactics of the Labor party showed a lack of unity. A Socialist candidate came forward, then withdrew. Then Mr. Keir Hardie advised the workingmen to abstain from voting. Mr. John Burns forcibly pointed out the evil of abstention. In answer to a charge of "wobbling," Mr. Hermon Hodge declared that while favoring the prohibition of contracting out as a general principle, he fully accorded with the House of Lords in this particular instance. Mr. Leese's return by a majority of 258—less than half the majority (547) by which he won last election against the same opponent—brings no great encouragement to the Government. At Brighton, where Mr. Bruce Wentworth succeeds Sir Thomas Marriott (resigned) as junior Conservative member, there was no contest. The struggle at Horn-castle, rendered vacant by the sudden death of Mr. Stanhope, late Secretary for War, was more exciting, and it was expected to show how agricultural laborers were thinking of the way the Parish Councils bill was being dealt with. But the Conservative tradi-

tions of Lincolnshire were not yet to be overcome. Both parties polled heavier votes than at the general election, and Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Unionist, prevailed over his Gladstonian antagonist.



THE LATE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STANHOPE, M.P.

*The Parish
Councils
Bill.*

With the principle of this bill all parties professed their agreement, but for all that the measure crawled through the House of Commons clause by clause at a pace as slow as though it contained purely party proposals of the most contentious kind. Over Clause 13, which dealt with the administration of parochial non-ecclesiastical charities, was waged a protracted battle. The Government, who had promised not to remove existing trustees from the control of these charities, accepted Mr. Cobb's amendment that the parish council should in such cases appoint additional trustees numerous enough to place in a majority the trustees elected by the inhabitants of the parish. By this change the non-elective trustees are not removed, but swamped. Mr. Cobb's sub-section was carried by 109 to 48, and the entire clause—further modified in a Radical direction—by 143 to 90. But the most determined stand was made by the Opposition against Clause 19. At present the rural sanitary business of a union is done by the rural members of the Board of Guardians, on which resident county justices sit *ex officio*. In reforming the government of the parish, Ministers felt they could not leave unreformed the local sanitary authority. Hence they proposed to abolish *ex officio* guardians and plural voting, and to take elections by ballot. This projected abolition of the last refuge of non-elective local government naturally excited the most determined hostility from the Opposition. The reform of Poor Law administration, it was urged, required to be dealt with separately in its entirety, and should not be thus brought in, fragmentarily and as it were surreptitiously, in a subordinate

clause of another and independent measure. On the Government refusing to drop this highly contentious matter, the Opposition adopted tactics which unfriendly critics described as obstructive. As a result, England had the almost unprecedented spectacle of Parliament sitting in Christmas week, and of Mr. Gladstone in the House on his birthday. The reception then extended from all parts of the House to the incomparable old man of eighty-four years was a gleam of light in an otherwise extremely sombre parliamentary situation. There are now rumors of attempts at conciliation and compromise, varied with threats of vigorous closure, and fondly fostered hints of a speedy dissolution. Thanks to a compromise arranged by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour, the bill passed on January 12, and adjournment promptly followed. The Lords must next pass upon it.

*Getting
Ready for
Next Session.* Already the coming session casts its shadow before it. Mr. Gladstone has promised a Royal Commission to consider the financial relations which should prevail between Great Britain and Ireland under Home Rule. He assured a strong temperance deputation on December 7 of the Government's intention resolutely to push for-



THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.

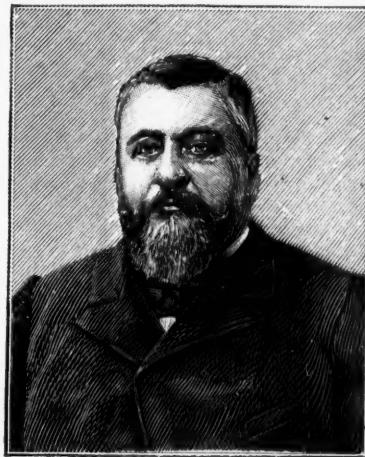
ward the Local Veto bill. Taken along with other pledges equally emphatic, this means heavy fighting. While the out-and-out temperance people are mustering their forces in support of the unqualified veto, the supporters of the Scandinavian system, headed by the Bishop of Chester, the Duke of Westminster and Mr. Chamberlain, are preparing for organized political

action. In this connection it is interesting to note that the local option measure passed a few months ago by the New Zealand legislature gives to the resident electors (who now include women) the choice of increasing licenses at a maximum rate of one for every seven hundred of increased population, or of reducing them by at most one-fourth, as well as of merely renewing or totally refusing to renew existing licenses. For mere renewal or for reduction a simple majority is enough; for increase or total refusal a three-fifths majority is requisite. Some such variety of alternatives would probably stand a better chance of passing the home Parliament than the option of veto now proposed. Meanwhile, Sir William Harcourt is spending the recess upon the national budget. He has to meet the problem of revising the revenues to cover a heavy deficit.

English Naval Scars. The prospects of the Gladstone Government are not improved by the effect which the great coal struggle must have produced on the national finances, and the budget will have to include provision for the augmented naval expenditure for which the country has made an imperative and all but unanimous demand. It may be questioned whether the impressiveness of this unanimity has not been somewhat impaired by Lord George Hamilton's motion and the ensuing debate. He pressed for a statement of the Government's intentions with the hope of securing immediate action. To keep abreast of the combined fleets of France and Russia, England should, he urged, at once augment the number of ships a-building. The resolution, which the Government treated as a vote of want of confidence, was defeated by a strictly party vote of 240 to 204. The fear is that Ministers, being thrown on the defensive, may have persuaded themselves into an optimism which will reduce their activity, and may consider this view of the situation confirmed by the vote of Parliament. The Lords of the Admiralty protested against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the question. The recurrence of these naval scares is deprecated. Among other evils they produce, they stimulate just that naval activity on the part of possible enemies which it is England's wisest policy to suffer to sink into quiescence. Better, of course, have a scare now and then than lose the command of the sea; but the scare is a weapon to be used only in the last resort. What is wanted is a steady, unobtrusive development of naval power which shall be equal to increasing needs. If Sir William Harcourt, undeterred by a shrinking revenue, boldly asks the nation for adequate means to this end, he will evidently have chosen the popular course. Few things in this discussion have been more significant than that Mr. Keir Hardie, among his proposals to find work for the unemployed, should have urged the building of more fast cruisers for the navy. Time was when orators of the Little England school used to suppose that "bloated armaments" was a term of abuse as acceptable to working-class audiences as "bloated aristocrat." The new democracy knows better. The very bread that it eats comes from over sea, and were that

door closed it can guess the consequences. When Cannon street and Canning town agree in demanding a larger navy, the policy of the Government is plain.

The Unemployed in England. The sufferings of the unemployed in England, if not greater, are at least more vocal than ever, and remarkably various are the remedies proposed. Besides the project already named, Mr. Keir Hardie suggested to Parliament the establishment of an eight hours day and the prohibition of overtime in Government factories, the reclamation of waste lands and foreshores, the reafforesting of the country, and the provision of suitable accommodation for the aged poor. The *Daily Chronicle* revives an old scheme for reclaiming the Wash, and so adding a "new county" to England. Mr. Chamberlain's hope is for extended markets for national trade. A conference of vestries, presided over by Lord Onslow, proposed to Mr. Gladstone the formation of light railways, made and worked as in Ireland, to carry away the refuse of London. The gravity of this problem throughout the United Kingdom can hardly be overestimated, and its conditions are not so transient as those in the United States. There is no such "army of unemployed" in Chicago or New York as in London.



M. DUPUY,
President of the French Chamber.

The Anarchists and French Affairs. Vaillant, the bomb-thrower of the French Chamber, has been found guilty by a jury and sentenced to death. This prompt action will be salutary. In Spain, the Anarchist conspiracy concerned in the Barcelona outrages has been disclosed to the police by the information of a little girl of eight years, and the crime brought home to the bomb-thrower. Repressive laws and banishment are driving foreign Anarchists to London. The English indigenous development of Anarchism is so mild as almost to provoke a smile by contrast with the Continental variety. While on the

Continent they have bombs exploding in Opera House and Legislative Chamber, in London the British Anarchists vainly try to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square, or hold a conference Christmas week, declaring that while all means are justifiable, their chief aim is educational, and wind up the evening with a ball! It is reassuring to observe from the antecedents of such men as Vaillant that the bomb-thrower does not seem to be recruited from the ranks of the despairing unemployed. Vaillant is said to have given up his employment on receiving a round sum down, in order to bombard the Chamber. Nevertheless, Anarchism is a symptom, if not a direct product, of the mal-adjustment of social conditions; and one may hope that the French Premier's promise, made five days before the bomb appeared, to combat Socialism "not with disdain, but by the fruitful action of the State," may not be now abandoned. Illustrative of the new tendency in French politics are the proposals of M. Goblet, the leader of the Socialist-Radical party, for taking over to the State on payment of half their value all mines at which a strike has lasted for over two months. A standing committee has been appointed by the Chamber to consider all measures introduced relating to labor. M. Clémenceau's "revelations" of inefficiency in the French Navy synchronize rather humorously with England's nervous dread of Franco-Russian ascendancy at sea. Britain's lively neighbors banter her on having just discovered the existence of Toulon, which last month celebrated the centenary of its recapture from the British by Napoleon. Another comic element in this connection is the alleged unwillingness of the Czar to let his ships of war frequent French ports for fear of officers and marines becoming infected with republican ideas. Democracy is so catching.



SIR PHILIP CURRIE, G.C.B.,
New British Ambassador at Constantinople.

Matters in Mid-Europe. Russia's tariff war with Germany is said to be nearly at an end, negotiations having proved successful. The treaties of commerce approved by the Reichstag with Spain, Servia

and Roumania extend the Mid-European area of modified free trade. The passing of the first paragraph of Count Hompesch's bill for the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany marks another victory for the Pope. The Duke of Edinburgh, who, as Duke of Saxe-Coburg, is now the sovereign of a German State, has, while renouncing an earlier grant from the British Parliament of £15,000, notified his intention of retaining the £10,000 a year marriage settlement. Mr. Gladstone discourages inquiry into the grounds of this arrangement; but it raises a nice question as to the precise status of the Duke. Is he a foreign sovereign, or British subject, or both, or a *tertium quid* to be known in Ministerial parlance as a *persona designata*?

Ferment in Austria. Austria still seethes with excited expectancy over the promise now withdrawn of universal suffrage for the adult male. A great meeting of women in Vienna has demanded the extension of the franchise to women also. Alarmists declare that if the vote be withheld from the people the army will fight to obtain it. A more peaceful sign was the definite adoption by Austrian Socialism, at its recent Congress, of trades union methods; while a conference of farmers and peasants has formulated a series of economic demands on the Government. Particularism of the petty kind is evidently fading in the dawn of industrial democracy.

Signor Crispi at Work. Liked or not liked, Crispi seems to be the one Minister who has backbone and on whom Italy feels that she can rely. His policy of trying to make Italy a great power is credited with her present-disasters, and there is a dash of poetic justice in calling on him to remedy the mischief. He has begun his difficult task with much spirit and dignity. He calls for "a truce of God" among rival parties, and sets the patriotic example of declaring himself to be of no party. His programme combines measures of retrenchment and increased taxation. News of a victory in Abyssinia on the 21st, won by a garrison of 1,500 Italians near Massowah over some 10,000 Dervishes, came at the right time to put heart for awhile into the country. But a debt of over \$2,500,000,000, with the annual drain of military and naval expenditure, is a terrible load to carry. One cannot wonder at riots against octroi duties breaking out in Sicily, which only troops could quell. The half-despairing struggles of Italy, the insolvency of Greece, the rumored imminence of national bankruptcy in Servia, are signs that the present European strain is nearing breaking-point.

"England the Lightning Conductor?" Is war the only way out? Certainly not. Another opening seems to be showing, which, however disagreeable for England, offers prospect of European peace. The Franco-Russian alliance, taken with the commentary of recent negotiations at Cabul and Bangkok, has awakened on the Continent the feeling that that alliance is directed, not against the Triple Alliance, but

against Great Britain. This feeling, right or wrong, has produced a sensation of relief. The members of the Triple Alliance, having in vain sought British adhesion, are said to cherish a mild sort of satisfaction on seeing the danger they dreaded shunted on Great Britain. Now, if France be of this persuasion, and train herself to think more and more exclusively of " perfidious Albion" as her foe, then she may, especially under the constant irritation of British commercial and colonial rivalry, learn to assuage if not to forget her hatred of Germany. Hatred of England is less of a threat to the world's peace than hatred of Germany. And the Czar's aversion to war will tend to restrict French hostility to the limits of sentiment and speech. Of this we may perhaps see proof in the amicable arrangements being made for the formation of Mekong as a buffer-state between French and English boundaries in the far East. If China kindly consents to take over this pacific interstice, that will

detachment of thirty-five men got ahead of the main body of pursuers under Major Forbes. The former crossed the Shangani and came up on December 4



MAJOR P. W. FORBES,
Commanding the Salisbury column.

with the retreating King. A fight ensued, the Matabele fled, Lobengula on horseback. The rising of the river prevented Captain Wilson rejoining Major Forbes. He continued to pursue Lobengula; but that wily savage led him into a trap or ambush of some kind, and the whole detachment died fighting bravely, like Custer on our own plains. The news was slow in coming, but it is not doubted. Thus ends another of the unhappy wars between savages



MR. J. G. SCOTT,
British Chargé d'Affaires at Bangkok.

close one possible source of grave danger. A further fear has been suggested. May not the Triple Alliance not merely watch with benevolent interest the anti-British attitude said to have been assumed by France and Russia, but actually combine with them in a Quintuple Alliance? Well, even the prospect of a European coalition against England may also work for peace. Perhaps a menace of this kind may be needed to rouse the English-speaking States all round the world to a sense of their brotherhood and common destiny.

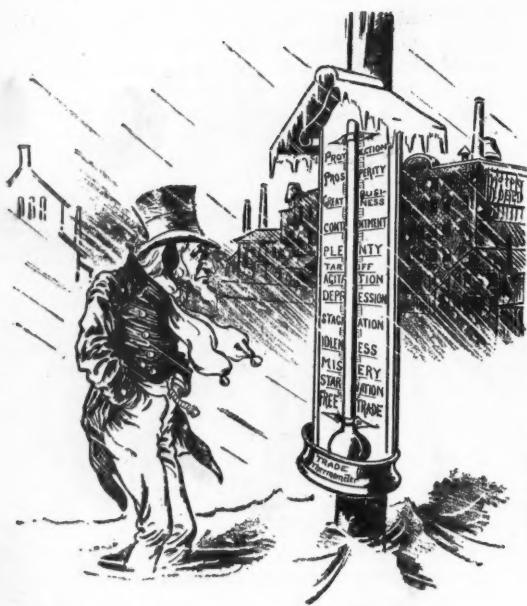
Mr. Rhodes' Christmas Message. In South Africa the struggle is declared to be over. The terrible slaughter in the first two or three battles seems to have broken the warlike spirit of the Matabele. They have been making their submission and surrendering their arms. They are told to settle down peaceably and till the soil. The pursuit of Lobengula was attended by an incident that causes deep grief everywhere, mystery and anxiety. Captain Wilson and a



MAJOR ALLAN WILSON, OF THE BRITISH SOUTH
AFRICAN FORCES.

and the pioneers of civilization. Dr. Jameson has begun to disband his troops and is organizing a police force. Mr. Rhodes, on his way back to Cape Town, arrived at Palapye on the afternoon of Christmas Day. And this was his Christmas dispatch: "All well. Matabele entirely subdued. Lobengula has fled absolutely without intention to return."

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE INDUSTRIAL THERMOMETER.

UNCLE SAM:—"That thermometer is still a-going down !
Durn the Democratic weather, anyway ! "

From *Judge*, January 20, 1894.



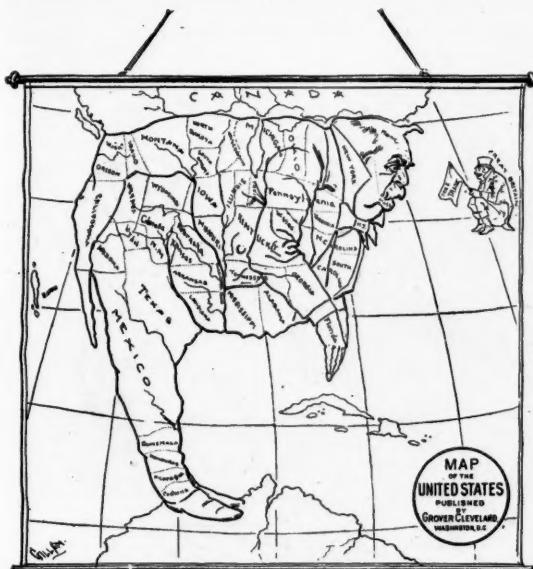
MCKINLEY HAS ALMOST ALL THE CHIPS:—BUT
THE GAME IS YOUNG YET.

From *Puck*, January 3, 1894.



RELIEF AT HAND.

From *Puck*, January 10, 1894.



ALL THAT THERE IS OF U.S. ACCORDING TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

" MY country 'tis of ME,
Sweet land of liberty,
of ME I sing."

From *Judge*, January 6, 1894.



TAMMANY'S TAX ON CRIME.

From *Harper's Weekly*, January 13, 1894.

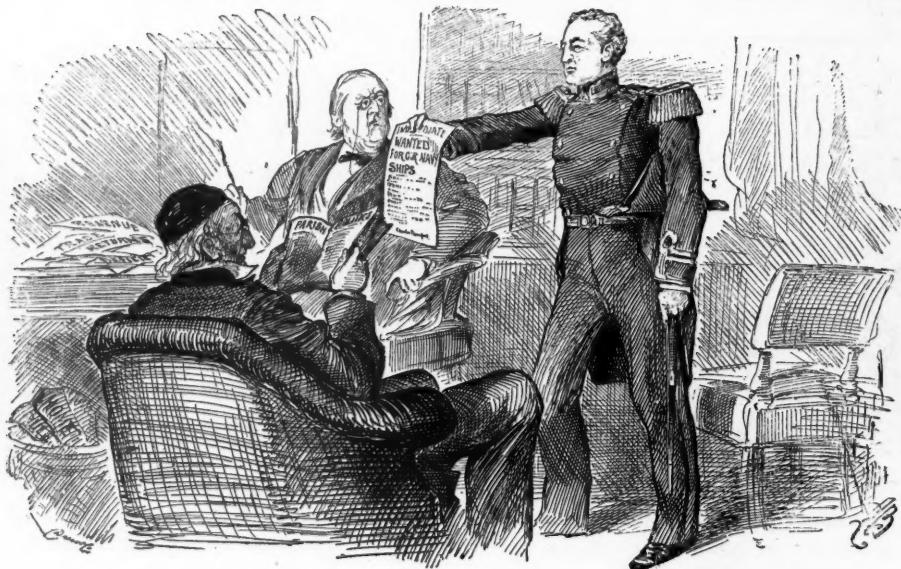


THE PROTESTANT PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION IN CANADA.

A fearsome fowl that feeds on politicians.
From *Grip* (Toronto).



The big policeman nobly guards the Protestant boy from possible assault at the hands of the other dangerous chap !
From *Grip* (Toronto).



THE DEFENSES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GLADSTONE (to Lord Charles Beresford) : "Bother the defenses of the Empire ! Can't you see that we're engaged upon parish business ?"

From *Moonshine* (London).



IN MATABELELAND.—THE MAN IN POSSESSION.

GLADSTONE (to Cecil Rhodes) : "You've done the fighting, but—if you have no objection—the plunder belongs to us."

From *Moonshine* (London).



1891: SCOURGED.

ST. CRISPI.

1893: WORSHIPED.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



NEW TRANSFORMATION OF SIGNOR CRISPI.

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



CARNOT: "Perhaps I was wrong not to let you dish the colleagues who embarrass you."

DUPUY: "Oh, yes, Mr. President! It is not that they were dirty, but they were in the way."

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

December 19.—The Ways and Means Committee present to Congress their majority report on the Wilson bill ; it is not claimed to be free from protection ; it is put forth as merely a step toward tariff for revenue....The United States will not recognize a blockade nor Mello's forces as belligerents ; the cruisers "San Francisco" and "New York" ordered to Brazil....John A. Hopkins (Dem.) elected Mayor of Chicago....The Anarchist who threw the bomb in the Barcelona theatre caught ; he confesses ; a bomb exploded at Rakonitz, Bohemia ; an anti-Anarchist Congress proposed by European powers....England's naval needs anxiously discussed in the House of Commons....The Mafia held responsible for the rioting in Sicily ; it will be broken up : 8,000 men will augment the forces on the island.

December 20.—Secretary Carlisle's report goes to Congress ; he estimates the deficit at the end of the year at \$28,000,000 and recommends an issue of bonds and a tax on incomes from corporate investments....Illegal tobacco tax refunds made in New York to the extent of \$1,000,000....Peixoto's men defeated and repulsed in an attempt to retake Governador Island....Storm raging in the English Channel, doing much damage to shipping....A British fleet ordered to Bangkok....Anarchists compelled to leave Paris ; no prospect of immediate international co-operation for their suppression.

December 21.—Minority report of the Wilson bill presented to Congress....Sentiment in favor of establishing a republic in Hawaii said to be growing....St. Nicholas Bank of New York closed with a shortage of \$150,000....Fire in Manchester involves a loss of \$2,500,000....Gladstone scores an important victory in a bye-election at Accrington....The conflict at Melilla settled by proposals from the Sultan's brother....Cholera spreading at St. Petersburg....Attacks on Caprivi becoming more bitter.

December 22.—Admiral Stanton will again take command at Rio ; the government holds all the Nichtheroy side of the harbor ; Da Gama's monarchist proclamation has hurt the insurgent cause....40,000 are idle in Brooklyn alone ; distress and suffering almost unparalleled....Matabeles again badly beaten on December 4....The Italians overwhelm Mahdist forces in northern Abyssinia....The Germans inflict a defeat on marauding natives in Damara Land.

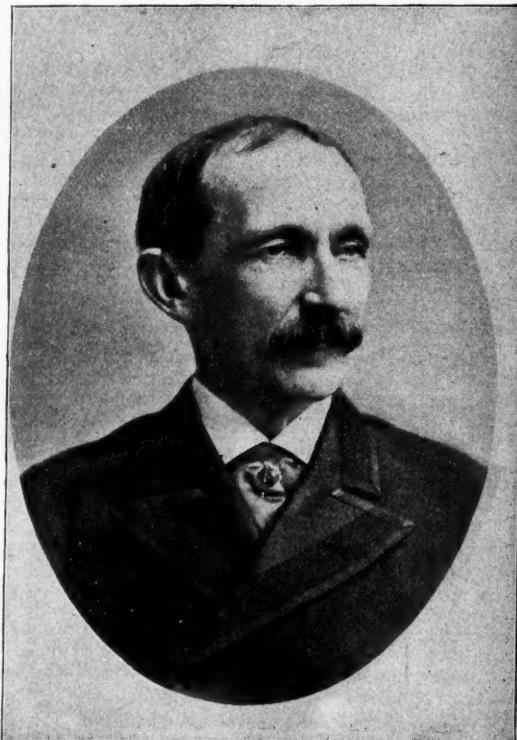
December 23.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad placed in the hands of receivers....Our commerce blockaded at Rio ; situation of the Government party there improving ; insurgents outnumbered and the likelihood of their forces in Rio Bay being crushed increasing....Hard times felt severely at Berlin ; popular feeling in Germany aroused against the new revenue proposals....The formation of a buffer State, north of Siam, opposed in Paris....Trouble threatened between Turkey and Russia....British battleship "Resolution" damaged and nearly lost in a storm in the Bay of Biscay.

December 24.—Three Western trains held up by masked robbers ; many valuables taken....Caprivi, tired of the abuse heaped upon him, is said to have threatened to resign...Greece has defaulted on the interest of her gold loan of 1890 ; the powers may compel her to pay....The assassination of the police spy Mvra in Bohemia by young Czechs, will result in the enforcement of the stringent repressive measures against sedition passed by the Reichsrath... France will begin to fortify her northeastern

frontier to offset Germany's camp at Malmédy ...Troops about to leave Melilla.

December 25.—Gov. Fishback of Arkansas demands that the government take possession of the Indian Territory and rid it of its criminals....Christmas brings little alleviation to the distress among the poor....Greeks call upon King George to dismiss Premier Tricoupis ; his financial policy exciting distrust and protest....Anarchists arrested at Barcelona.

December 26.—Florida militia ordered out to quell negro riots....The cruiser "New York" departs for Rio



HON. WAYNE M'VEAGH,
United States Ambassador to Italy.

....A stay granted John Y. McKane....Sicilian anti-tax riots spreading and growing more serious throughout the island....Da Gama is in a critical position in Rio Bay....Rioting in Amsterdam between the police and unemployed workmen....Great Britain will seize the Gilbert Islands....Sweden will use force, if necessary, to preserve the Scandinavian Union.

December 27.—The deficit in the municipal treasury of Chicago will amount to \$3,000,000....Senator Morgan's sub-committee on Hawaiian affairs begins its investigations....The Cherokee strip bonds sold to a St. Louis syndicate....The National Treasury balance still declining ... New York and New England Railroad placed in the hands of receivers....Many marine disasters off the En-

glish coast....Rioting and fighting going on in two interior towns of Sicily.

December 28.—Haytians have fired on the U. S. flag and the "Kearsarge" ordered to San Domingo to demand redress....Rolling stock of the New England Railroad tied up by an attachment. . .Carnegie has offered to duplicate for two months each day's subscription for the unemployed in Pittsburgh; 100,000 wage earners out of work in that city alone....The insurgent cruiser "Almirante Tamandare" sunk in Rio Bay....All Sicily in a ferment of riot....Two Rif chiefs seized by Muley Araaf and surrendered to Gen. Campos; they will be sent to the Sultan at Tangier....Military police in the Cameroons have revolted.

December 29.—Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, convicted; his punishment fixed at death....Flower will be renominated for Governor in New York....Three receivers named for the New England Railroad....Demonstrations made in Sicily against the administration of the *octroi*; Crispi will undertake the task of pacification....Report that Capt. Wilson's forces were annihilated by the Matabele confirmed.

December 30.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs hands in its minority report on the Hawaiian case....Populists will not support the Wilson bill....St. Louis will undertake the suppression of the social evil, according to Parkhurst methods in New York....The British Government will concede to the popular demand for a liberal naval policy....Sicily is in full revolution; no progress made in quieting the turmoil; brigandage on the increase.

December 31.—The whole of Danbury, Conn., is affected by the long lockout....Ex-Senator Thos. C. Platt shows himself master of the New York Republican machine....Kaiser Wilhelm will again dissolve the Reichstag if its temper proves contrary to his policy; rumors of dissension among members of the Ministry; Berlin buying Italian securities....Sicilian troubles claimed to be due to the misconduct of officials....Rifflans sue for peace....Dynamite explosion at Athens, Greece.

January 1, 1894.—The Manchester Ship Canal formally opened....The President holds a brilliant New Year reception....A number of railroad and trolley accidents occur....Crispi sends a representative to Sicily and will soon follow, himself....Peixoto has purchased five torpedo boats....The police of France search 10,000 houses for Anarchists, resulting in a number of arrests and the discovery of bombs and fuses.

January 2.—The Ways and Means Committee favor a two per cent. income tax, incomes under \$4,000 being exempt....Chili refuses to grant an extension of time for the consideration of claims submitted to the joint committee for adjudication....John Y. McKane elected president *pro-tem.* of Kings County supervisors; Governor Flower sends his message to the Legislature; the State entirely free from debt....The Pennsylvania Railroad acquires the Vandalia; the Illinois Central, the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern....A number of men killed and injured in a wreck on the Union Pacific, near Kansas City....Da Gama issues a proclamation declaring that his previous one was not a monarchist document....Serious trouble becoming manifest in the large towns of Sicily....Stories of Kossack outrages upon Catholics at Krosche, Russia, in November confirmed....Peace restored in the Cameroons....More Anarchist arrests in France; seditious documents seized in Bohemia.

January 3.—Grain elevators and office buildings in

Toledo, to the value of \$1,000,000, destroyed by fire; the militia called out....A bank at Dixon, Ill., blown up by dynamite and looted of \$15,000....Work for many of the unemployed provided by department officials of New York City; hard times severely felt in Great Britain....Barcelona. Anarchists turned over to military authorities; many people arrested in France who cannot be held....All quiet in Brazil.

January 4.—The President and Cabinet opposed to the proposed income tax....The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad placed in the hands of receivers; Atchison receivers explain the reasons for their appointment....Mills through the Naugatuck Valley, Conn., idle....A blizzard raging in Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic....A state of siege proclaimed in Sicily....It is reported that Premier Rhodes threatens, unless he is allowed a free hand, to set up an independent government in South Africa; the Bartotse will prevent Lobengula's crossing the Zambesi; trouble brewing in Uganda among the Arabs.

January 5.—Democrats hold a caucus on the Wilson bill; ten extra days will be allowed for debate on the income tax....The cutter "Corwin" arrives in San Francisco, with dispatches from Hawaii; rumors of the Queen's restoration....Camden mills shut down....A British captain and twenty-six soldiers killed by French troops in Northeast Africa, probably through some mistake....Great Britain will begin immediately the construction of 27 and France of 32 war ships of all classes....Rebels lose a battle in Brazil....Many deaths caused by the blizzard in Europe....Gourko is dying.

January 6.—Minister Willis has called upon the Provisional Government of Hawaii to resign....4,500 out of 6,000 pension claims in Buffalo found to be fraudulent; the full amount of the swindle may reach \$1,000,000....Democrats still unable to gather a quorum to push the Wilson bill....Leaders of the insurrection in many towns in Sicily arrested; Deputy de Felice's house searched and important Socialist documents found....Reforms will be instituted in the management of the Bank of England....Lobengula reaches the Zambesi.

January 7.—White Caps kill one man and severely whip several others near Harrodsburg, Ky....Elections in 189 Senatorial districts in France result in a large majority for Republicans; Floquet is returned....Anarchists add to the turmoil in Sicily; it is rumored that France is helping to stir up the insurrection....Da Gama declares in favor of a civil republican government....The quarrels between the German Chancellor and his Ministers of War and Finance settled provisionally.

January 8.—Fire destroys a number of World's Fair structures, among them the Peristyle and Liberal Arts; numbers of exhibits consumed in the latter....The Tariff bill brought before the House....Democrats will not join with Republicans in organizing the New Jersey Senate....Thousands of troops being poured into Sicily; damage by mobs estimated at more than \$6,000,000....Mello will co-operate with land forces in Southern Brazil; quiet reigns at Rio....Several hundred Anarchists arrested in Rome.

January 9.—New Jersey is in possession of two Senates, the Governor recognizing the Democratic, the Assembly the Republican; Gov. Werts' message recommends repeal of all race-track laws....The damage to exhibits in the World's Fair fire will not exceed \$200,000....Wilson finishes his speech on his tariff measure....Order is restored at Castelvetrano, Sicily, by means of a bombardment in

which many lives are lost ; rioting beginning in the province of Bari, Italy.

January 10.—The Republican Senate of New Jersey forces the door and gets into the Chamber ; movement on foot to promote harmony....Five masked men rob a Missouri train....The Colorado Senate declines to print Gov. Waite's message....Vainlant, the Paris bomb-thrower, sentenced to death by the guillotine....Seven men killed in a riot at Corato, province of Bari, Italy, by the troops ; France suspected of inciting the outbreak ; Sicilian Deputy de Felice will be tried for high treason.

January 11.—The New Jersey Senate Chamber again held by Democrats, after ousting the Republicans....Customs receipts increasing ; the Wilson bill attacked by both Democrats and Republicans....Justice Bartlett refuses to quash the indictments against McKane....All is quiet again in Sicily....Insurgent forces sustain reverses in Brazil ; the business situation at Rio improving.

January 12.—The income tax divorced from the Tariff bill ; it will be introduced as part of the internal revenue schedules ; Bland's committee reports favorably his bill to issue certificates against the seigniorage silver....Repair shops of the Erie Railroad with adjoining tenements destroyed by fire in Jersey City....Admirals Benham and Mello arrive at Rio....Spain has demanded of Morocco an indemnity of \$5,000,000 and the formation of a neutral zone around Melilla.

January 13.—The President sends to Congress a second message containing correspondence in the Hawaiian affair....Hornblower's friends hope to procure Republican votes enough to insure his confirmation....Many farmers starving in Manitoba....Not one of Captain Wilson's force pursuing Lobengula escaped...A religious uprising threatened in Mexico....Germany's political crisis ends in a triumph for Chancellor Caprivi.

January 14.—A triple lynching for murder done at Russell, Kan....Insurgents bombard the government shore batteries at Rio ; "Aquadaban" fires on Ponta da Aroia, but is worsted....A fatal conflict between troops and workingmen in Italy caused by Anarchists ; Socialists in Leghorn urge a general strike....Three hundred persons burned to death in a temple at Ning Po, China.

January 15.—Secretary Carlisle asks for authority to issue bonds to cover the deficiency at the end of the fiscal year, which he estimates at \$78,000,000....Senator Hill succeeds in defeating Hornblower's nomination in the Senate....A crash in the fog between two Delaware, Lackawanna and Western trains results in the death of nine persons and injury to a score....The debate in the House grows hot over the committee's amendments to the Tariff bill....A hitch occurs in the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system, due to alarm on the part of Danville floating debt holders....New Jersey's Attorney-General sustains the Democrats in his opinion on the Senate squabble....Da Gama will try to hold out at Rio until help reaches him ; his forces too weak now to capture the mainland....Workmen fail to respond to the call for a general strike, but there is much rioting in Leghorn....Eighty members of the Omladina, accused of political crimes, arraigned at Prague.

January 16.—The Senate Finance Committee decides that the best way to relieve the Treasury is to keep the gold reserve intact....The Senatorial fight in New Jersey will be compromised....Brooklyn and Buffalo Senators raise the flag of revolt against Platt's measures in the New York Legislature....Insurgents defeated in Brazil and compelled to raise the siege of Bagé ; the government

holds the entire coast of Rio Grande do Sul....Italian Anarchists are terrorizing the people around Carrara ; they make several attempts to enter the city, but are driven back by troops massed there....French 4½ per cent. rentes will be converted into 3½ per cents.

January 17.—Secretary Carlisle offers a \$50,000,000 five per cent. bond issue at 117.223....Two railroad accidents occur in New Jersey and South Carolina....A riot takes place in Kansas City....A committee amendment to postpone until August 1 the operation of the free wool schedule defeated in the House....A state of siege declared at Carrara and Massa di Carrara, Italy....The Siamese are busy evacuating the left bank of the Mekong....Russia will extend the circuit in which Jews may freely settle.

January 18.—Offers for the new bonds may reach \$200,000,000 and the price may be forced to 120, making the rate of interest practically 2½ per cent....Another express train held up and robbed successfully in Missouri....The wool schedule, as reported by the committee, adopted in the House....It is reported that the present trouble in Brazil will be submitted to arbitration....Anarchists take flight from Carrara and seek refuge in the mountains ; 2,000 of them are in need of food and clothing ; riots among the unemployed in Berlin and Madrid....Lobengula wishes to surrender....A deficit exists in Prussian finances ; Caprivi will prosecute his enemies for libel....An earthquake in Thibet destroys monasteries and many lives.

January 19.—Congressman Bailey introduces a resolution into Congress questioning the legality of the recent bond issue....The cruiser "Montgomery" makes 19 knots on her official trial trip....Free rail amendment to the Tariff bill voted down....Insurgents win a victory at Rio ; Admiral Benham's mission believed to be arbitration....The government expects to starve out the Anarchists concealed in the mountains around Carrara ; several arrests made....A cabinet crisis exists in Servia, due to ex-King Milan's intrigues.

OBITUARY.

December 20.—Samuel Sinclair, at one time publisher of the New York *Tribune*....Charles Guinot, a Senator of France.

December 21.—Hon. H. W. Cockerill, journalist and statesman, of Missouri....James Spence, of the shipping firm of Robinson, Spence & Co., of Liverpool.

December 22.—W. L. Ogden, business manager of the Chicago *Tribune*....Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, member of Salisbury's cabinet from 1887 to 1892.

December 23.—Oliver Caron, Vicar-General of Three Rivers, Quebec....Sir George Elliott, M.P.

December 24.—Henry Pettit, the English dramatist.

December 25.—Edward Schell, banker, of New York City....Ex-Gov. Benjamin T. Biggs of Delaware....Vincent Courdouan, prominent French painter....Samuel Kimberley, ex-Consul to Guatemala....Ex-Congressman J. C. Nicholls, of Georgia.

December 26.—Victor Schoelcher, French statesman, author and traveler....John Winchell, asst. chief, coin department, Sub-Treasury, N. Y. City....James L. Tucker, Supt. of Public Buildings, Boston....Judge Chas. S. Scott, New Brunswick, N. J....Mamert Bibeyran, the famous ballet-master.

December 27.—Rev. Chas. Merivale, D.D., Dean of Ely....Victor Prosper Considerant, the French writer on socialism....Myron D. Peck, educator and art critic, of

Rochester....W. W. Lloyd, noted Shakespearean essayist, of England....William Woodington, sculptor and associate of the Royal Academy.

December 28.—Miss Charlotte M. Tucker, author and missionary, in India....Adolphe Jellinck, the Senior Austrian Rabbi, author and student.

December 29.—William D. Bancroft, general superintendent of the American News Company....Ex-Congressman John E. Hutton, of Missouri....Gen. W. A. Quarles, soldier, lawyer and politician, of Tennessee.

December 30.—Sir Samuel Baker, the famous African explorer....Ernest Lambert, assistant editor of the *Forum*.

December 31.—William Richardson, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn....Nathaniel Wheeler, inventor of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine.

January 1, 1894.—Dr. Francis M. Weld, of Boston, army and navy surgeon....Judge J. E. Bennett of the Supreme Court of South Dakota.

January 2.—Orlando B. Potter, millionaire and ex-Congressman, of New York City....Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, Bishop of Albany....Oscar Craig, President of the New York State Board of Charities....Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., statesman and railroad man....Capt. Stephen B. Grummond, largest ship owner of Detroit.

January 3.—Adolph I. Sanger, President of the Board of Education, New York City....Col. Floyd Clarkson, of

January 5.—James S. Irwin, a prominent lawyer in Illinois....Hon. Marius Schoonmaker, of Kingston, N. Y., lawyer and statesman.

January 6.—Edmund W. Converse; Col. Edward Hincken, both prominent in business circles in New York City.



THE LATE M. WADDINGTON.

January 8.—Prof. Pierre J. Van Beneden, celebrated physicist, member of nearly all the European academies of science....Garrett S. Rice, artist, of New Haven, Conn.

January 9.—Father Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken....Paul Wilhelm Forchhammer, the German archaeologist.

January 10.—Frank Bolles, secretary of Harvard University....Edward S. Mead, of Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers....Rear Admir'l Donald McNeill Fairfax, retired, U. S. N....John Kaiser, ordnance sergeant U. S. A.

January 12.—Cesar Denis Daly, French architect and author.

January 13.—Robert L. Cutting, philanthropist and financier of New York....William Waddington, ex-Premier and Ambassador of France to England.

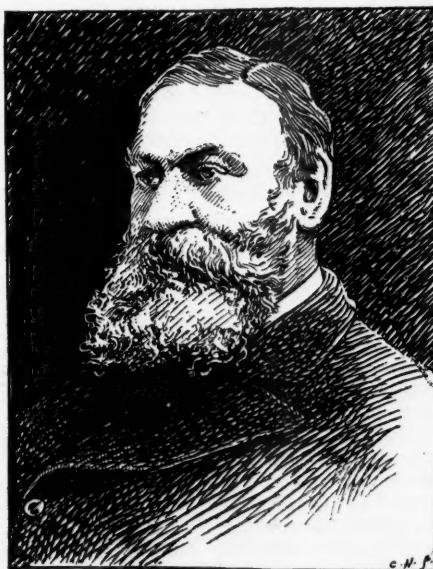
January 14.—Samuel Mather, President of the Society of Savings, Cleveland....The Rev. W. J. Butler, Dean of Lincoln.

January 16.—Ex-State Senator George Z. Erwin, of Potsdam, N. Y....Col. Frank A. Burr, journalist....Hon. Thomas B. Carroll, newspaper man and politician of New York.

January 17.—Brig.-Gen. Horace Brooks, U.S.A., of Baltimore....Ex-Congressman Forney, of Alabama....William Holyoke, English court painter.

January 18.—George Bartlett Prescott, one of the pioneers in electricity in this country....Gen. Wm. H. Noble, of Bridgeport....G. F. Rothwell, ex-Member of Congress from Missouri.

January 19.—Ex-Gov. G. W. Gaston, of Massachusetts....John Haley Spears, prominent in Illinois politics....Paul Declair, Parisian dramatist.



THE LATE SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

this city...Geo. W. Savage, United States Consul to Dundee, Scotland, conspicuous in New York fire insurance history.

January 4.—Marshall B. Blake, for twenty-five years Collector of Internal Revenue in New York....Elizabeth P. Peabody, author and educator....Baron Karl von Hasenauer, the most conspicuous architect in Austria.

NATIONAL BUDGETS,—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN.

MOST of the great nations of the world are just now engaged in highly contentious attempts to reconstruct or extend their systems of taxation, for the purpose of making their revenues equal to the demands of an ever increasing expenditure. Some compact information as to amounts and sources of national income, and the chief items of outgo, may be of convenience to our readers just now.

Before the McKinley bill was passed, much more than half of the value of goods imported into the United States paid a duty. Since that law went into operation, the larger part of our imports comes in free. Thus in the fiscal year ending with June, 1890, we imported \$266,000,000 worth of free goods, while for the fiscal year 1892 the amount is placed at \$458,000,000. In 1890 we collected tariff taxes at an average rate of 44.41 per cent. upon \$507,000,000 worth of goods, and in 1892 the tariff was paid upon \$355,000,000 worth, at an average rate of 48.71 per cent. The summarized American balance sheet for the fiscal year that ended last June is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Customs.....\$203,855,017	War Dep't \$49,641,773
Internal revenue.....160,296,130	Navy Dep't.....30,136,084
Sale of public lands.....3,182,000	Indians.....13,345,347
Various sources. 18,253,898	Pensions.....159,357,558
Total revenue. \$385,818,629	Civil and miscellaneous.....103,732,799
	Interest on public debt 27,264,392
	Total ordinary expenditures. \$383,477,954

ENGLAND'S FISCAL SYSTEM.

Great Britain has a wider range of sources of national income than the United States. Instead of two main sources the British government has four. The two largest are like our own:—Import duties, and internal revenue (excise) on spirits. The other two are the income tax and a series of imposts known as stamp taxes. These stamp taxes are collected on all kinds of legal transactions, and the great bulk of them pertain to the settling of estates and are known as death duties,—*i. e.*, taxes upon the probating of estates, upon legacies and upon successions. Stamps upon deeds, receipts, insurance policies, patent medicine packages, and various papers and transactions make up the rest. There is a small national land tax and a house duty that yield some revenue, and the operation of the post office is somewhat profitable. The elastic element in the English system is the income tax, which is made higher or lower to meet the situation. The condensed exchequer receipts and expenditures for the British fiscal year 1892-93 in pounds sterling (estimate about \$5 to £1) are as follows.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Customs.....£19,715,000	Army.....£17,542,000
Excise.....25,360,000	Navy.....14,302,000
Income tax.....13,470,000	Civil services.... 17,780,000
Stamps.....13,805,000	Interest on debt,
Land tax and house duty.... 2,450,000	etc.....28,306,000

Including gross income from post office, and various miscellaneous items of revenue, the total income is £90,-395,000.

Including expenses of postal and telegraph service, and other miscellaneous outgoes, the total expenditure is £90,375,000.

FRENCH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

In France, the bulk of the revenue comes, as in England and the United States, from indirect taxes; but the French have a much greater range and variety of imposts. In round figures, the total annual revenue of France for the past two or three years has averaged about 3,300,000,000 francs, or \$660,000,000 (five francs equaling a dollar). Of this amount, 2,000,000,000 francs accrue from indirect taxes, of which 500,000,000 come from customs dues on imports and the rest from a great variety of internal taxes, including a registration tax which yields more than the custom houses, a sugar tax that gives nearly 200,000,000 francs of revenue, a lucrative group of stamp taxes on legal papers and transactions, and various imposts on liquor, etc. The direct taxes are upon land and buildings, personal property, doors and windows, trade licenses, etc., and amount altogether to nearly 500,000,000 of revenue. The State monopolies of tobacco and gunpowder and the postal and telegraphic services yield a large revenue, exceeding 600,000,000 francs. The public forests and various minor sources make up the rest of the sum total.

To meet charges on the public debt the great sum of about 1,300,000,000 francs is required. The army requires an outlay of about 650,000,000. The maintenance of the navy costs about 225,000,000.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Germany's financial position differs materially from that of France or Great Britain in the fact that the German Empire, being a federation of States, has a less intimate relation with the people, and it has no need to raise money for various kinds of expenditures that its constituent members, like our American States, attend to in their own way and upon their own account. Its budget, therefore, is smaller than those of France and Great Britain. The average income is about 1,200,000,000 marks, or \$300,000,000 (four marks being equal to one dollar). One important reason why Germany can get along with less than half the national income of France lies in the fact that the Empire has a small public debt. The war indemnity paid by France has saved Germany from the permanent burden of a heavy interest charge. The total principal of the German public debt is scarcely if any greater than the annual interest charge on the French debt. The interest charge is only about \$15,000,000 yearly, as against \$260,000,000 on the French debt, \$125,000,000 on the English, and \$27,000,000 on that of the United States. But it should be remembered that Prussia, Saxony and the other members of the German Empire have their own rather heavy debts.

The support of the army, which costs upwards of \$100,000,000 a year, is the heaviest expense of the Imperial Government. The navy costs some \$12,000,000 a year. The maintenance of the Treasury's ramified service, and other branches of the federal government, with pensions, etc., takes the rest of the income.

Germany has two great sources of imperial revenue; first, the customs and excise duties, which are managed together and which yield fully half of the total sum collected, and, second, the direct contributions of the German States to the imperial treasury in the proportion of their importance. The tariff and excise dues yield about 600,000,000 marks, and the direct contributions last year amounted to 316,000,000 (\$80,000,000), of which Prussia contributed 188,000,000, and all the other States together 128,000,000.

The German Empire also has a comparatively small revenue from stamp taxes, from postal and telegraph services, from railways, and from a few other sources. These, with the extraordinary income derived from loans, etc., would make up the last year's budget of 1,200,000,000 marks. Prussia itself derives much revenue from a moderate income tax, besides making large profits upon its administration of public railways, mines, forests, etc.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE IN ITALY.

Italy has far less of population and wealth than the other great powers, and its desperate financial condition is due to a policy which has fixed upon the country a group of annual expenses heavy enough for a nation three times as rich and populous. Its public debt is now 12,000,000,000 *lire* or more (\$2,400,000,000, five *lire* being equal to one dollar), and the interest charge takes more than \$120,000,000 of the revenue every year. Then the great Italian army costs about \$50,000,000, and the navy costs \$20,000,000 every year. The average expenditures of Italy have for the past eight years reached about 1,900,000,000 *lire*, with the average income nearly a hundred millions less. This has meant increase of floating indebtedness, and has had its share in producing the bank scandals and the disgrace that has overtaken statesmen and bankers together.

To produce the yearly revenue, which has averaged about 1,800,000,000 *lire*, but which sank to 1,666,000,-000 last year, almost everything imaginable is taxed by the Italian government. Customs duties on imports last year yielded 231,000,000 *lire*; the income tax, 233,000,000; the tobacco monopoly, 193,000,000; the salt monopoly, 63,500,000; the land tax, 106,000,-000; the house tax, 84,000,000; registration (a tax on various transactions), 62,700,000; stamp duties, 73,-300,000; succession duties, 36,300,000; excise, 33,000,-000; octrois (taxes levied on various articles of common use brought from the country into towns and cities), 69,000,000; lottery taxes, 76,000,000. To these should be added the income from State railways, posts and telegraphs, and half a dozen other less important sources. The Italians understand well the

principles of taxation, but they lack the ability to carry the burdens they have imposed upon themselves.

HOW RUSSIA OBTAINS HER VAST INCOME.

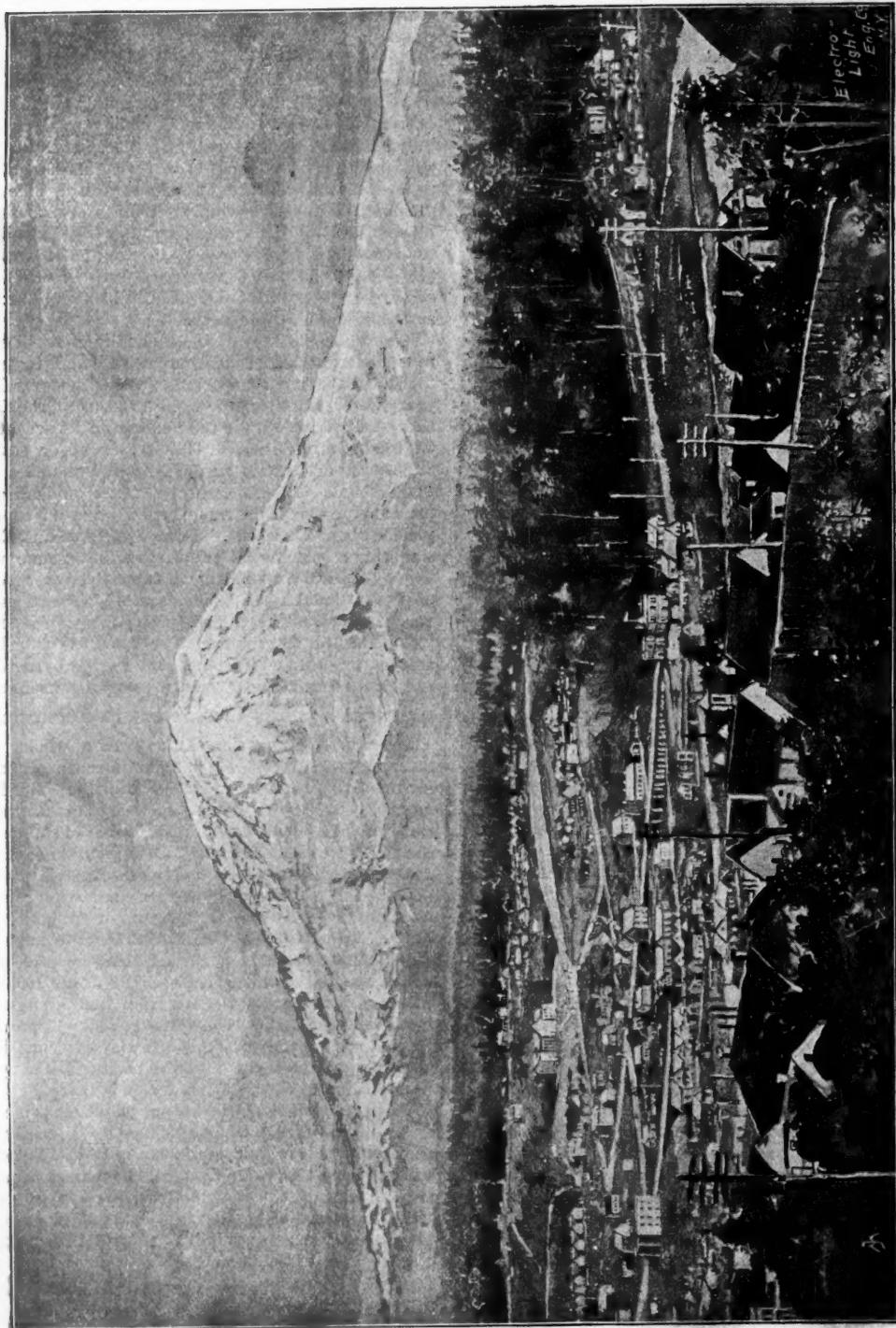
Russia is an empire of almost limitless natural resources; but its wealth is not highly developed enough to sustain without difficulty so heavy a budget as the government finds necessary. It required an income of more than 1,000,000,000 roubles to meet the expenditures of the past year of profound peace. The rouble is equal to 80 cents of American money, and the Russian government's yearly bills therefore exceed \$800,000,000. Of this amount nearly \$160,000,000 (200,000,000 roubles) was needed for charges on the public debt, \$185,000,000 for the army, and \$40,000,000 for the navy.

Russia collects its one thousand million roubles of revenue from a variety of sources, of which indirect taxes are the most important. Thus customs last year were estimated to yield 135,000,000 roubles; excise on spirits, 257,000,000; excise on tobacco, 30,-000,000; stamp duties, 61,000,000; excise on sugar, 28,650,000, and excise on naphtha and matches together some 24,000,000. Direct taxes on land and personal property, on trade licenses and on capital yielded about 95,000,000. From State domains, Russia being a vast landed proprietor, the income was about 135,500,000 roubles, and from the redemption of peasants' and serfs' lands, some 77,000,000 more was realized. The mines, posts, telegraphs, etc., yielded 38,000,000 or more. These are the principal sources of ordinary income, and they are scarcely sufficient to provide for the growing disbursements.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire, as a whole, has comparatively little need of a public revenue except for the maintenance of the imperial army. The dual monarchy is allowed the net proceeds of certain moderate customs duties, but its main source of revenue is the direct payment of contributions from the separate Austrian and Hungarian treasuries, Austria paying 70 per cent. and Hungary 30 per cent. The "common affairs" of Austria-Hungary required about 144,000,000 florins last year (the florin being equal to 40 cents of American money). Of this sum 42,000,000 came from the customs surplus, and about 100,000,-000 was paid out of the Austrian and Hungarian treasuries. Of this 144,000,000 about 138,000,000 was expended through the Ministry of War. The rest went to meet the expenses of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance.

This review of the budgetary status of the principal states of the world is not designed to be otherwise than very general and summary. It affords a convenient opportunity to glance at the main sources of income and outgo of the great European public treasuries, at a time when the readjustment of our own revenue system is the principal subject that occupies the attention of Congress.



MT. TACOMA FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY—ALTITUDE OVER 15,000 FEET.
From photo, by Carpenter.

Electro-
Light Co.
Eng. C.
N.Y.



MT. TACOMA FROM VISTA PEAK.

OUR NEW NATIONAL WONDERLAND.

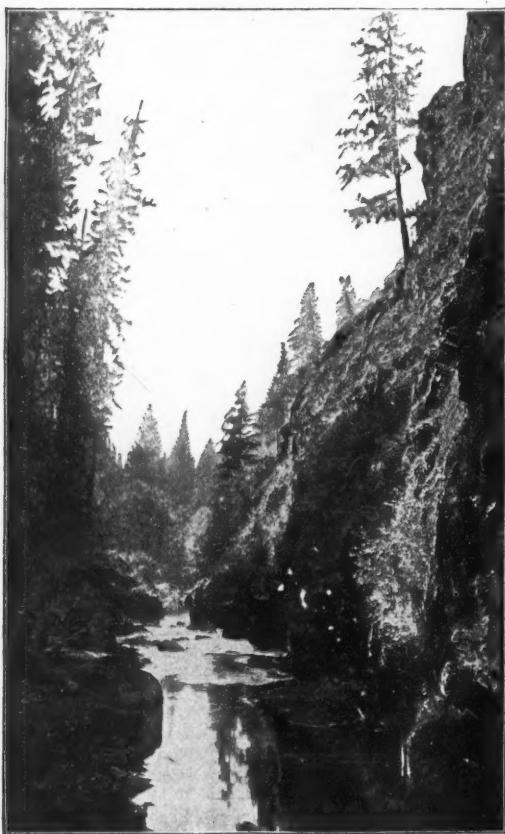
BY CARL SNYDER.

THAT large and liberal foresight which years ago forestalled the spoliation or capture by private interest of the wonderlands of the Yosemite, the Yellowstone and the Sequoia by creating of them great national parks, has had such a splendid fruition that the proposition to set aside other regions of marvelous scenic and natural interest as their utility and value become manifest can hardly fail of the heartiest and readiest approval. It is safe to say that no single element that might be considered has contributed so much to popular enlightenment regarding the interior of the country as the tourist travel which the wide and just fame of our national parks has aroused. Much of the prevalent provincialism of the East, which regards the West very much in the way that we in our popular ignorance regard Australia, has been dispelled by a continental tour which only so powerful a magnet as the Grand Cañon or the falls of the Yosemite could have induced. In like manner much of foreign travel to our shores has come not from any particular interest in America, but from reports spread abroad of these realms of scenic

opulence before which the mild glories of the Alps and Apennines grow anaemic and dull.

BROADENING OUR NATIONAL POLICY.

Thus far, under special enactment by Congress, four of these wonderful regions have been set aside and placed under national care and control. Aside from the Yellowstone and the Yosemite, are two of lesser fame, the Sequoia and the General Grant, both situated in California. But under the administration of President Harrison a movement looking to a much wider extension of this policy was successfully initiated, with the result of removing from the public domain some fifteen million acres, lying in seven Western States, under the designation of Forestry Reserves. The purposes and locations of these reservations, which have a combined area of three states the size of Massachusetts, were outlined at length by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in July of last year. In the larger number of instances the immediate object aimed at was the retention under national control of large areas of forest lands, mainly



Photo, by Lynn & Lyndahl.

IN THE PARK —ALONG MASHEL CAÑON.

of high altitude, which are the important sources of streams of great value for the irrigation of the plains and valleys through which they flow. But one of the reservations was simply the preliminary step to the creation of a new national park, which will possess as supreme interest, though of a widely divergent character, as the wonderlands of Wyoming and California.

WHERE IS THIS NEW WONDERLAND?

This proposed new national park lies in the State of Washington, in the very heart of that vast and sombre forest which, stretching northward from the Columbia river far into the solitudes of the British Possessions, muffles in a dark pall of verdure the whole long western slope of the Cascades. Here the heavy rain-laden clouds blown in from the Pacific, finding their easternward flight barred by the mountain barricade, pour down upon the region an annual rainfall of fifty inches. It nurtures the giant growth of fir and cedar and spruce, the heavy festooning moss and the deep tangled undergrowth that makes of much of Western Washington a dense and sometimes impassable jungle.

It is for this reason that the wonders of the new park have so long escaped alike the incursion of tourist or descriptive artist, while the glories of more accessible regions have been heralded throughout Christendom. And it might still remain unknown and unnoticed were it not that from out this almost Cimmerian land rises the most superb and majestic mountain peak to be found on this continent, if not upon the round earth. For while there are other peaks whose brows are cooled by yet higher altitudes there are none which present such a rare and wondrous union of symmetry and sublimity, of mystic color, perfection of graceful outline and gigantic and awe-inspiring shape as this soaring dome of snow, the Mt. Rainier of the maps, the Mt. Tacoma of popular usage and aboriginal tradition. There are few who may look upon its lone and simple majesty with soul unmoved, for it is one of nature's masterpieces. And there are few who, having looked upon it, do not experience a desire to penetrate the dreamy veil in which it hangs and make acquaintance of its nearer beauties. It has a spell and a fascination so subtle and resistless as to stir the commonest clod, while it spurs the poetic fancy to fantastic flights. I remember as I first watched it grow, luminous, opalescent and regal from out the mantle of mist which held it as in a shroud, I could have summoned back the whole antique world of mythology and domiciled it upon this greater and grander Olympus.

THE MATTER OF A NAME.

Very stupidly and oddly has the name of this splendid peak got upon the older maps. Just a century ago, when George Vancouver, of the British royal navy, entered the Strait of Fuca and sailed up the beautiful body of water before him, he beheld what was to him an unknown land, enchanting of view and air. Assuming the right of a discoverer, he proceeded to a reckless libel of every available point of the landscape with the names of his former companions of the mess. Reserving the island where he first touched to himself, he burdened the unequalled expanse of inland sea before him with the name of his lieutenant, Peter Puget. Against the eastern sky line rose the long crest of the pine-darkened Cascades, while far above, spacing the horizon at intervals of a hundred miles, were lifted the snow cones of three immense extinct volcanoes, and these he christened, from three British lords of the Admiralty, Hood, Baker and Rainier.

Now Vancouver, be it said, was not a discoverer any more than was Theodore Winthrop, who came 50 years after. Spanish settlements existed on the Sound when he came, and Spanish, Italian and Japanese explorers had visited and mapped the region before Vancouver, and it was the Spaniard's charts which he employed when he first visited the region. The Spanish names still cling all about the Sound, Camaano, Fidalgo, and many others. Similarly, too, do the beautiful Indian names, which have held for

centuries. Well, for centuries before Vancouver, the Indian tribes called the great mountain at whose base they dwelt, with slightly varying dialects, but all with an exquisitely musical speech, Tah'-o-mah, Tah'-co-bet, or Tah'-ko-mah. And from these varying shades Theodore Winthrop, with a poet's ear, caught and fixed the name Tacoma.

PRESERVE THE NATIVE NAMES!

That this is the English equivalent of the guttural Indian speech admits, I think, of no doubt. Mr. James Wickersham has made a painstaking research among the Indians, and his demonstration seems to me conclusive. At a gathering where the Indians were called in testimony, old John Hiaton, one of the patriarchs of his tribe, arose and with dignified gesture said :

I see all the ladies and gentlemen. I am going to call the name of the mountain, the name God gave it. God put me down here before you came. He put me here for seed—perhaps he sent you here. My people call mountain "Tahcobel." "Tahcobel" is mountain's name—nobody can change—that is all.

And if this simple, stately speech were not sufficient, the testimony of the others, including Angeline, the daughter of the great chief Seattle, would be ample. Nor is it easy to see why so fair an object should be saddled with the name of some nautical nobody, who never got into history, and never so much as saw the continent on which the mountain rests. As lief call the murmuring flood of the Mississippi "Ferdinand's river," because, forsooth, De Soto saw its mouth, Minnehaha or Niagara "Brown's" or "Jones' Falls," or the Yosemite "Balboa's Park," as call this incomparable mountain and the region round about it by the name of a nobody called Regnier or Rainier, no one has been able to find out which.



LONGMIRE'S SPRING AND "HOTEL"—THE ONLY HABITATION IN THE PARK. MT. TACOMA IN THE DISTANCE.

DISCOVERED BY A POET.

It was Theodore Winthrop, of gentle memory and pathetic fame, who first spread abroad the glories of the siwash's Tacoma. Years ago, a matter of some four decades to be exact, Winthrop, young, ardent, and a poet to boot, journeyed West. When he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and struck northward, he found about the Golden Gate a patch of population,—a population that, in paradoxical parlance, had been summoned by a fever for gold. But for the rest, from beyond the Missouri to the rolling tides of the Pacific, he found a land which the maps still traced with uncertain outline, and peopled only with savages, save where in one blooming oasis by the shores of the Great Salt Lake the children of a new Messiah had plunged into the wilderness seeking a home and a haven from the bigoted persecutions of a nation that still traded in slaves. Penetrating as far as the region which Congress was about to erect into the Territory of Washington, he brought back report of this lonely peak rising sheer from the inmost waters of Puget Sound, whose name he caught from the varying dialects of the Indian tribes and fused into the softened cadence of "Tah-co-ma." His first dazzling vision of the mountain, caught as he paddled up that matchless inland sea which bears the name of Vancouver's lieutenant, Peter Puget, Winthrop cast in these vivid and colorful lines :

WINTHROP'S APOCALYPSE.

We had rounded a point and opened Puyallup Bay, a breadth of sheltered calmness, when I, lifting sleepy eyelids for a dreamy stare about, was suddenly aware of a vast white shadow in the water. What cloud, piled massive on the horizon could cast an image so sharp in outline, so full of vigorous detail of surface? No cloud, as my stare, no longer dreamy, presently discovered,—no cloud, but a cloud compeller. It was a giant mountain dome of

snow, swelling and seeming to fill the aerial spheres as its image displaced the blue depths of tranquil water. The smoky haze of an Oregon August hid all the length of its lesser ridges and left this mighty summit based upon uplifting dimness. Only its splendid snows were visible, high in the unearthly regions of clear blue, noonday sky. The shore line drew a cincture of pines across the broad base, where it faded, unreal, into the mist. The same dark girdle separated the peak from its reflection, over which my canoe was now pressing and sending wavering swells to shatter the beautiful vision before it.

Kingly and alone stood this majesty, without any visible comrade or con-



SLUISKIN FALLS, IN PARADISE VALLEY. HEIGHT
ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED FEET.

sort, though far to the north and the south its brethren and sisters dominated their realms, each in isolated sovereignty, rising above the pine-darkened sierra of the Cascade Mountains—above the stern chasm where the Columbia, Achilles of rivers, sweeps short-lived and jubilant to the sea—above the lovely vales of the Willamette and the Umpqua. Of all the peaks from California to the Frazer river this one before me was the royalest. Mount Regnier, Christians have dubbed it in stupid nomenclature, perpetuating the name of somebody or nobody. More melodiously, the siwash call it Tacoma, a generic term also applied to all snow peaks. Whatever keen crests and crags there may be in its rocky anatomy of basalt, snow covers softly with its bends and sweeping curves. Tacoma, under its ermine, is a crushed volcanic dome, or an ancient volcano fallen in. But if the giant fires had ever burned under that cold summit, they had long since gone out. The dome that swelled up so passionately had crusted over and then fallen in upon itself. Where it broke in ruin was no doubt a desolate waste, stern, craggy and riven, but such drear results of Titanic convulsions the gentle snows hid from view.

No foot of man had trampled these pure snows. It

was a virginal mountain, distant from the possibility of human approach and human inquisitiveness as a marble goddess is from human loves.

PUGET SOUND THEN AND NOW.

This was forty years ago. The railway now penetrates where Winthrop trod a wilderness, and the ships of commerce from the distant ports of the Orient ply that beautiful Sound down which, in the midst of a vast solitude, the young traveler paddled in a rude Indian dug-out. Two modern and prosperous cities, one named from the great mountain in whose shadow it lies, the other from the great chief who so long ruled the tribes that dwell at the mountain's feet, Tacoma and Seattle, have been builded where Winthrop found only Indian huts. And attracted by its grandeur and its mystery, the mountain which seemed to him so distant from human approach has been explored, its fastnesses penetrated and mapped, and a number of successful ascents to its far summit have been made. And such a wonderful region has it been discovered to be that fitting recognition can be made of it in but one way: to set it aside as our third great national park.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL PARK.

The first step toward this end was made when on February 20 last President Harrison issued a proclamation setting aside a tract of some fifteen hundred square miles about the mountain as the *Pacific Forestry Reserve*. And now before Congress is the bill, introduced by Senator Watson C. Squire, which our legislators are urged to put to a speedy passage, "dedicating this area, to be known as the Washington National Park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States, forever." The reservation, lies in the southwestern portion of the State of Washington, about forty miles directly southeast of the city of Tacoma, and includes portions of Pierce, Kittitas, Lewis and Yakima counties. Some forty miles east and west, and about thirty-eight north and south, it contains in all about 1,000,000 acres, or a rather larger area than the State of Rhode Island. I can but briefly indicate some of its characteristics.

THE GREATEST GLACIAL SYSTEM IN THE WORLD.

Chief of all among the wonders of the region are its glaciers. Spun round the mountain as an axis, like the radial spokes of some gigantic wheel, are some fourteen huge ice fields, varying from a mile to twelve miles in length. Though no one of them taken alone equals in size the great Muir glacier of Alaska, together they constitute the greatest glacial system in the world. By way of comparison, rather than disparagement, it may be said that all the glaciers of the Alps might be snugly stowed away in a minor segment of this immense circle.

Perhaps the largest of the ice fields is the Tahoma, lying on the southwestern slope of the mountain. Its proportions may be roughly stated as about one mile in width, seven miles in length and an average depth of 600 feet. Imagine if you will a solid block of ice

whose average thickness is twice the height of Trinity spire, and in places between one and two thousand feet, and of sufficient length and width to cover one-half of Manhattan Island. The Nesqually, the Cowlitz, the Carbon and White river glaciers are of but little less immensity, the last named being fully twelve miles in length. When now you consider that a glacier a mile in length and half a mile wide, in Europe, is an eminently respectable affair, you may grasp something of the size and bulk of this field of ice.

From these massive storage reservoirs flow some six streams varying from 70 to 100 miles in length, the Cowlitz, Natches, the White, Puyallup, Des Chutes and Nesqually, which variously empty into the Columbia, Puget Sound and the sea. Frequently is to be witnessed the singular spectacle of a stream bursting from the glaciers in full head. Thus as the great Nesqually glacier issues from the narrow cañon which holds it like a vise, it presents a towering wall of ice five hundred feet high, of abrupt face, from which the river pours in noisy torrent beneath. Again, on the surface of the glaciers themselves, small streams are seen tumbling down into some deep-riven crevasse, while here and there a lakelet of deep blue water five or six hundred feet in diameter is to be observed nestling on the solid ice.

The color effects of the glaciers, too, are often of



IN PARADISE VALLEY, SHOWING THE SEMI-TROPICAL VEGETATION WITH WHICH IT IS CARPETED.

extreme beauty. Countless crevasses occur, and caverns and grottoes, hollowed out by the action of the water on the ice; and in these the dazzling white of the glacier's back turns to a varying hue of emerald and at times to a tint of blue.

The geological formation of Tacoma seems little able to resist the eroding power of these mighty engines, and the stories told by its rugged, deep-furrowed sides, stories written with slow, toilsome fingers through countless centuries, are of inexhaustible interest to the geologist.

A CAMP IN PARADISE.

In almost startling contrast to all this dreary desert of snow is the unique beauty and sublimity of Paradise Valley. Lying on the southern slope of the mountain, shut in on either side by the huge glaciers of the Nesqually and Cowlitz, and surrounded by towering walls of basalt, the effect as you come upon it is bizarre in the extreme; it is as though one had stepped from the regions of the pole into a semi-tropical garden. Here nature revels in her most gorgeous scenic and chromatic effects. The valley is a deep, broad natural park, some ten miles in length and perhaps two wide, and curved in the form of an uncompleted horseshoe. It lies just below the line of perpetual snow; its basaltic palisades protect it from the glacier's chilling breath, and as the warm southern sun beats upon its rich volcanic soil, it summons to life an almost tropical vegetation, which spreads over the floor of



A SAMPLE WASHINGTON LOG. VIEW TAKEN FROM NEAR THE PROPOSED PARK.

the valley like a carpet of brilliant color. It is almost a hothouse effect. At the extreme head of the park lies Paradise glacier, pouring forth the turbulent, milk-white stream which goes swirling down the valley like a stria of pearl in the richer emerald or amber of the foliage. Higher still gleam the cold white flanks of the Cowlitz glacier, while over the jutting cliff-tops the riotous streams poured down from the ice fields take flying leaps from the dizzy crests, and shimmer gently into the far depths. Chief of these is the beautiful Sluiskin or Paradise Falls, at the head of the valley. A little lake nestles at the foot of the ridge, while away to the southward, a hundred miles to the Columbia, the rough and broken country stretches away like an angry, tumultuous sea. St. Helens, a sharp volcanic cone wreathed in snow, lifts its graceful head in the distance, and beyond are Mt. Hood and Mt. Jefferson. Looking down the valley the basaltic walls seem of an artificial regularity; the effect of the vivid coloring of the foliage is weird and fantastic, as if the sun-light were filtered through some vast prism; and as the eye sweeps the scene with its strange com-

mingling of crag and waterfall, glacier and garden-like vegetation, the blending of January and June, one might fancy the spot some ancient playground of the young gods.

A camp in Paradise Park is an unmixed delight. Game abounds and the scenery is intoxicating. And it is here, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet, that you begin to appreciate something of what awaits the climber who pushes on to the summit. Camp of the Clouds, which lies on a high ridge above the valley, about 7,000 feet up, is at a higher elevation than is Pike's Peak summit above the city of Denver. There is still a matter of 8,000 feet, a mile and a half, of sheer ascent before the top is attained.

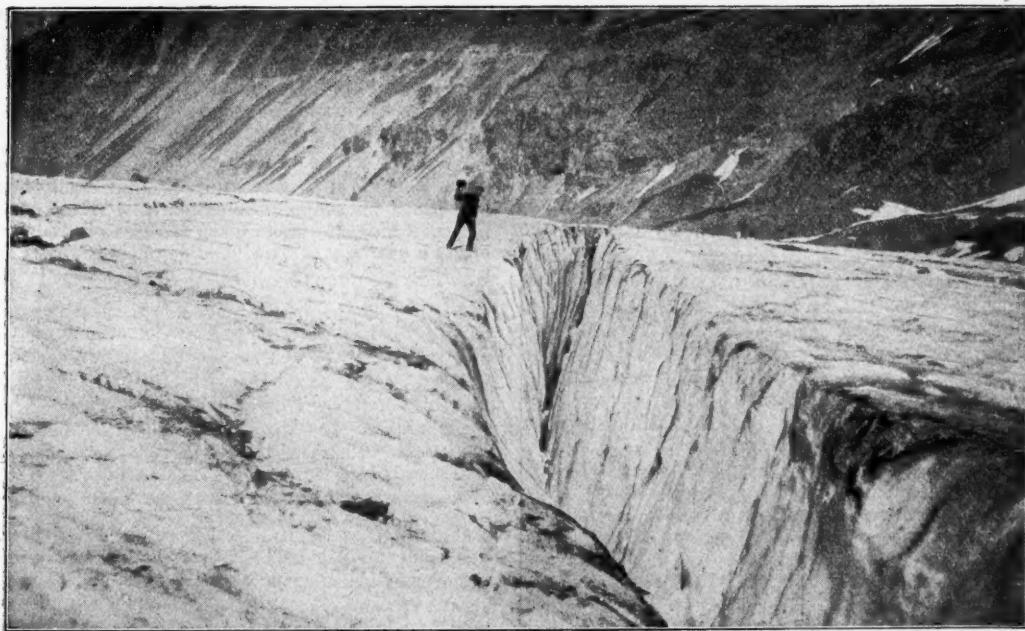
THE HIGHEST PEAK IN THE UNITED STATES.

But the mountain itself is and ever will be the central point of interest as it is the dominant figure of the landscape. It is the middle of the three dazzling snow peaks which space the crest-line of the Cascades at intervals of about one hundred miles. Mt. Hood at the south and Mt. Baker at the north attain a height of 10,000 and 11,000 feet, while Tacoma rises nearly 4,000 feet higher, or to an altitude of 14,444



Photo. by French, Tacoma.

PARADISE RIVER AS IT BURSTS FROM THE FOOT OF PARADISE GLACIER.



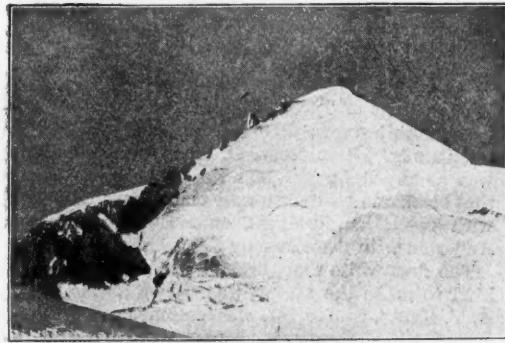
ON THE ROUTE OF ASCENT. "SOUNDING" THE DEPTH OF A CREVASSE ON THE COWLITZ GLACIER.

feet.* This, it should be borne in mind, is the visual as well as the actual height, for Tacoma rests its base practically at the edge of the sea. Thus, although Pike's Peak, for example, or the Matterhorn of the Alps, are each of about an equal altitude, rising as they do from a high plateau five to seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, they afford the eye hardly half that the aspect of sublimity as this Co-

Similarly it would require a pile of thirty pyramids the size of that of Cheops to reach the level of its summit. It overlooks Puget Sound from Olympia to Victoria, a distance of 160 miles. It is visible from the city of Portland, 120 miles to the south, and from Walla Walla, on the eastern edge of Washington, 150 miles away. Within the field of vision from its summit are included nearly the entire State of Washington, and portions of British Columbia, Idaho and Oregon. Fancy such a peak as this rising from the midst of the Alleghanies! Not a tourist or a geologist in twenty States but who would have visited and explored it, and attempted its summit, while beside it Niagara would be a point of moderate interest.

BULK ENOUGH TO DAM THE ATLANTIC.

Then, too, its enormous bulk. Tacoma is not attached to the range, but stands silent and apart, like the royal chief that it is. This single mountain is nearly ninety miles in circumference at its base; at the line of perpetual snow, about 5,500 feet altitude, it is twelve miles in diameter, while its broad summit is more than two miles across. And it is, as I have said, nearly three miles high. A pen and pencil will readily compute its volume, nearly 200 cubic miles. That is to say, if the average depth of the Atlantic does not exceed one mile, the material contained in this mountain would construct a solid embankment of an average thickness of 300 feet from Cape Cod to the English coast. From the summit of Tacoma the tower of Babel would have been hardly more visible than one of the church spires of a Puget Sound city.

ON THE SUMMIT, LOOKING TOWARD CRATER PEAK,
ALTITUDE ABOUT FOURTEEN THOUSAND FEET.

lossus of the Pacific. Four or five Mt. Washingtons might be piled one above the other, like the superimposed temples of Belus, and still hardly attain the cold and distant heights to which Tacoma rises.

*Recent and more accurate measurements show that the true height of the mountain is above 15,000 feet, so that Tacoma is the highest peak within the borders of the United States.

A FLOATING CASTLE OF THE SKY.

Seen from almost any point of the compass, the aspect of the mountain is imposing beyond words. Perhaps the best attainable view, if one does not care to penetrate the interior, is from the top of the noble bluffs on which the city of Tacoma lies. Here the eye, looking up the low intervening valley of the Puyallup, may command the entire bulk of the mountain from base to summit. The picture is strangely varied and changeful; on one day the



PRINCESS ANGELINE, DAUGHTER OF CHIEF SEATTLE.

mountain seems cold, distant and lifeless, and, again, warm, glowing, opalescent, like tinted alabaster. For days it will remain hidden behind the dense mists which gather about it, and then as the clouds part loom out of the murk in all its imperial majesty. Still again, its base will be buried in cloud, while above will rise brow and shoulders, masked in their spotless ermine, resting only upon the filmy fleece of mist, and suggesting a floating castle of the sky.

AN ART LESSON FROM NATURE.

All this superb panorama is the daily and hourly vision of the favored people who dwell on the shores of Puget Sound. Nor does it grow common to them, so that they lose the fresh, keen sense of its beauty that belongs to the first view. Its variety, its changeful grandeur, its almost dramatic reappearances after days of obscurity, forestall that. What an exquisite

sense of the artistic must eventually be bred, then, in these people, when such beauty is a part of their daily lives! It was such a suggestion that came to Winthrop, and recording it he added these prophetic lines:

Our race has never yet come into contact with great mountains as daily companions of life, nor felt that daily development of the finer and more comprehensive senses which these signal facts of nature compel. That is an influence of the future. The Oregon [now Washington] people, in a climate where living is bliss—where every breath is a draught of vivid life—this people, carrying to a new and grander New England of the West a fuller growth of the American idea, under whose teaching the man of the lowest ambitions must still have some little indestructible respect for himself, and the brute of the most tyrannical aspirations some little respect for others; carrying there a religion two centuries further on than the crude and cruel Hebraism of the Puritans; carrying the civilization of history where it will not suffer from the example of Europe—with such material, that Western society when it crystallizes will elaborate new systems of thought and life.

A CHANCE FOR A MASTERSPIECE.

But whatever inspiration may come in the future, Tacoma yet awaits its Thomas Moran. No painting yet worthy has been put upon canvas, and as little success has awaited its photographers. Thousands of negatives have been spoiled, but brush and camera alike fail in reproducing the living reality. Although distant from the city of Tacoma a matter of forty-four miles, the mountain often seems hardly ten, and, indeed, one might fancy a trip to its base merely a good English constitutional, such is the effect of the low and haze-hung country which intervenes.

Yet finer and more magnificent is the view from Vista Peak, so appropriately named. You are here some six miles distant from the base of the mountain and twelve from the summit, with naught to obstruct the vision. Here, after a toilsome and arduous climb up through the deep-shadowed, thick-matted forest, the mountain bursts on the view in all its beauty, and here its detail may be studied with accuracy.

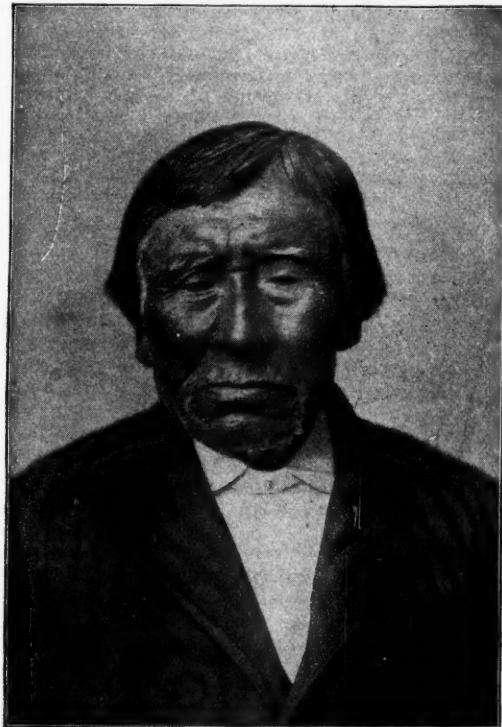
CLIMBING OUR GREATER MONT BLANC.

The ascent of Tacoma itself is, on the whole, perhaps more arduous than perilous, and thus far no fatalities have been recorded. But an ascent is not won at any light cost, and the climber who essays that bleak and barren summit must be well supplied with resolution, coolness, endurance and daring. And even with these he may fail, as many have.

The first white man, probably the first of human kind to make the ascent, was General, then Lieut., A. V. Kautz, who in 1857 was stationed at Fort Steilacoom, a little frontier stockade on Puget Sound. Of an adventuresome turn, he induced two companions to make the attempt with him. They reached the saddle back below Peak Success, perhaps 1,000 feet below the actual summit, Crater Peak, when hunger and exhaustion forced them to an immediate descent.

A more successful attempt to explore the top of the mountain was made in 1870 by General Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, accompanied by the old Indian guide Sluiskin. They chose what is now

the accepted route, through Paradise Park and up by the side of the Cowlitz Glacier and Gibraltar Rock, reached Crater Peak and Peak Success, and spent a night in the crater caverns. Sluiskin awaited them about half-way up, in reality never expecting their return. No amount of urging would induce him to make the ascent. Tah-ho-ma he regarded as the dread abode of an evil spirit who would hurl avalanches on the impious mortal who dared penetrate his sacred precincts. The Indian superstition of the



OLD ADAM, OF THE KLICKITAT TRIBE. (SAID TO BE ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE YEARS OLD.

mountain is general, and in the picturesque legends of these red men there runs the story of one who climbed to the top and found there a fiery lake, but was hurled down by the spirit who abides there, indicating that the mountain has been in eruption within legendary times.

HERE ALSO, MANY ATTEMPT, FEW SUCCEED.

Since then several successful ascents have been made, and in 1890 Miss Fay Fuller, a young lady of Tacoma, braved the rigors of the climb, and won the honor of being the first woman to reach the summit. Many attempts are made each summer, but the number of those whose names are recorded in the caverns of the crater is not large. Thus of all the numerous parties who essayed thefeat during the recent season only the photographic expedition led by Arthur French, of Tacoma, was successful.

Many entertaining accounts have been written of these ascents. But they can, after all, convey little idea of the strange sensation of standing far above the clouds, the landscape below blotted out of sight, only the towering cones of distant volcanoes lifting their heads above the vast and gloomy expanse of mist; of peering over the brink of some eyrie crag down into far depths whose outlines are lost in obscurity, of feeling the earth tremble beneath your feet at the onset of some roaring, plunging avalanche; to be alone on the summit of an ether-piercing peak, amid trackless deserts of snow, miles above the precincts of animal or vegetable life, in a stillness that appals, with only the sky and the stars for a neighbor. Little wonder that the law-giver of Israel went upon the mountain top, for it is upon the lonely heights that seership comes, and the mind escaping from the narrow fetters of common life stands face to face with the immanent forces of the world.

SAVE THIS WONDERLAND FROM THE VANDALS.

Very fragmentary, I am aware, is the account here given of this marvelous land, but enough still remains, I hope, to indicate with sufficient clearness what a wonderland it is, and how unmistakable is the duty of Congress to add it to our national parks. That it has been withdrawn from public sale insures that it will not be captured by private interest, or that its matchless forests and exquisite scenery will not be destroyed by the encroachments of settlers or robber lumber kings. But this is not enough. The park is without hotels, without roads, almost without trails. A railway has been projected, the Tacoma and Eastern, and partly constructed, which will place the park within a delightful two hours' ride from the city. It will pass over a beautiful prairie, studded with numerous limpid lakes, by the side of countless foaming cascades and waterfalls, into the forest and up to the very foot of the mountain and the great glaciers. But at present, to behold the park's beauties one must undertake a genuine "roughing it" expedition.

Bat chiefly and of the utmost importance is the immediate establishment of a military patrol. Many a bare and offending spot betrays the work of a wanton fire, and many are the traces of vandalism to be seen. The temptation to watch the splendid conflagration of some stately monarch of the forest is too great, apparently, to be withstood, and the fire thus started is often of devastating effect.

It is for these reasons that Congress is urged to speedy action to the end that the region may be preserved intact and inviolate in all its unique and virginal beauty. Once in the government's care and made accessible to the traveler by means of the projected electric railway, its fame will widen with the years, and summer after summer in increasing numbers will our great army of tourists journey westward to the Pacific to take their stand before Tacoma's swelling dome and gain a new pleasure, a larger artistic sense, and a higher inspiration from the contemplation of the grandeur and beauty of this St. Peter's of the skies.

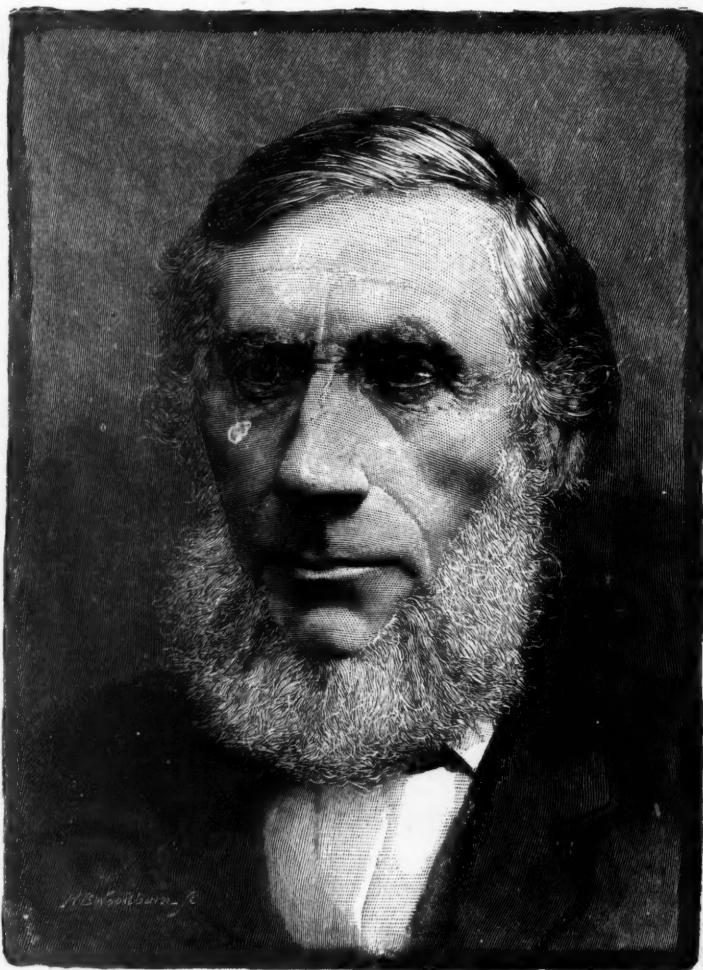
PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY GRANT ALLEN.

IN John Tyndall the world has lost one of the prime leaders in the great revolution of the nineteenth century. He was the pioneer of enlightenment. In the history of civilization, the last fifty years will be conspicuous hereafter, not as the age when the slaves were freed in America, when Italy was unified, and when France and Germany relapsed into a recrudescence of barbaric militarism, but as the age when the thoughts of men were widened, the age of the triumph of the evolutionary concept. Far above all purely local or temporary facts must we rank that vast upheaval of the mind of man, whose consequences will endure and be felt in the world long after France and Germany have become geographical expressions. And in bringing about so profound a change in the thoughts and beliefs of his kind John Tyndall was by no means a secondary personage.

Twenty years ago, in speaking of this then still militant movement, most Englishmen at least found the united names of "Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall" come naturally to their lips. And they were quite right. As so often happens, that vague and diffuse popular intelligence which forms the locutions and usages of a language was far more correct than the separate intelligence of any one of its components would have been likely to make it. Even the succession of names in that once familiar trio was right and significant. The men were mentioned in the order of their relative importance.

Herbert Spencer, by far the greatest and widest-minded of the three, was the philosopher and organizer of the evolutionary movement; to him, and to him alone, we owe the very word evolution, and the conception of the thing itself as an all-embracing and consistent cosmical process. Huxley, again, was the biologist and popularizer; less philosophic and infinitely less cosmic in type than Spencer, the gods have



PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

dowered him with the gift of exposition; he could make things clear with his pen to the man in the street; while Spencer, too much occupied with the vast task of setting forth a synthesis of the universe and of human thought within a single lifetime, had no leisure to make them clear to any but scientific and philosophical readers. Tyndall, last of all, was the orator and the physicist. He had the gift of the gab. He could speak with tongues, where the other two could only think and write and pernicate. And his adhesion as physicist was of the greatest im-

portance; for just at first, after Darwin dropped his destructive bombshell into the startled ranks of conservative science, the tendency of the physicists was to sit and look on—to treat this great revolution in science and philosophy as if it concerned the biologists alone, as if it were a question of a mere passing dispute as to the origin of species. At that critical moment, when worlds and systems trembled in the balance, Tyndall took off his coat, like a true-born Irishman that he was, and cast in his lot with the new school against the old, with the advocates of light against the shilly-shalliers and the obscurantists. That he

greatest and most typical man of science this century has seen when I speak in this way of him. It is no detraction to a great painter to say he is no sculptor, nor to a great poet to say he is no musi-



HINDHEAD HOUSE, WHERE PROFESSOR
TYNDALL DIED.

did so redounds to his eternal honor, and will be hereafter, I believe, his chief title to recognition.

You will observe that in this trinity of evolutionary leaders I have not included the name of Darwin. I omit it, as the impersonal popular voice omitted it, for a sufficient reason. For Darwin's work, splendid and fruitful as it was, lay in different direction. These three men were philosophers as well as men of science—Spencer far most of the three, of course, and Tyndall least; but still, each in his own degree aimed at philosophic roundness and completeness of conception. Darwin did not. I don't think anybody will misunderstand me as endeavoring to belittle the

cian. So we may do with Darwin. He was a supreme and magnificent specimen of the biological specialist, and if he had not stuck to his *spécialité* with that infinite patience and that infinite capacity for taking pains about detail which constitute genius, the life work of the other three would have been far less possible. He knew his *métier*. It is to Mr. Spencer that the world owes the evolutionary revolution as a whole; but without Darwin to hammer home the cardinal truth of organic evolution with those repeated blows which the ordinary man can feel and understand, Mr. Spencer's system, even if fully expounded, might have had to wait for a century or

so longer before it gained adherents among the general public.

I am not going to apologize for this seeming discursiveness, because my object in the present paper is just to let Tyndall fall into line in his proper place in the general scientific history of our epoch. For this reason I shall dwell more upon his relations to other thinkers and other leaders of science than upon the mere personal details of his life and achievements.

John Tyndall was an Irishman. Much of his history is explained by that illuminating fact. The Celt was strong in him. People forgot too often how much Ireland contributes to the general life of our complex nationality. How many Englishmen are aware, I wonder, that Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thompson), Lord Wolseley, Professor Bryce, Oscar Wilde, Comyns Carr, Harry Furniss, Lord Dufferin—to take a few names at random out of many that occur to me—are every one of them Irishmen? About Tyndall, at any rate, there was never any doubt. He retained to the last no small physical traces of his Hibernian ancestry. He was born in 1820 at Leighlin Bridge, in County Carlow, so that his age marched, year by year, abreast with Herbert Spencer's. It is usual to say that he was of English descent, and I believe he claimed kinship with Matthew Tindal, one of the stoutest defenders of freedom of thought in the seventeenth century. That may have been so, and his ancestry in the direct paternal line may perhaps have been English. But those who know the ways of Irish Protestants well are aware of the tenacity with which many families cling to the vaguest shred of what they are pleased to call "Anglo-Saxon" descent. To be English in Ireland is like being Norman in England, or coming over with the "Mayflower" in Massachusetts. You will find scores of Irishmen bearing English names and boasting an English origin who are nevertheless as Celtic in type as the McCarthys or the O'Donohues. How could it well be otherwise? Mothers count in heredity for just as much as fathers; and members of English households which have settled in Ireland and intermarried with Irish women become in a few generations, as Gerald the Welshman (whom we absurdly call Giraldus Cambrensis) long ago remarked, "more Irish than the Irish,"—*ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*. Certainly a family domiciled at Carlow, in the heart of Leinster, could hardly have failed to show traces of Irish blood. As a matter of fact John Tyndall himself was a thorough-going Celt in physique and in temperament. He had the iron constitution, the wiry strength, the reckless love of danger and adventure, the fervid imagination, the fiery zeal, the abundant eloquence, the somewhat flowery rhetoric, the tenderness of heart, the munificent generosity, which distinguish the character of his Celtic countrymen. Even the obstinate determination with which in later life he opposed, tooth and nail, the claim of his nation to national self-government was itself thoroughly Irish. He fought Home Rule with the vigorous spirit of the Kilkenny cats; for ever since Ireland was a nation at all, Irishmen have always been divided into factions and have

harried one another, unfortunately, with more bitter hatred than ever they have displayed towards the common enemy. No Englishman has ever shown the same hatred of Home Rule that has been shown by the Leckys, the Burkes and the Hamiltons.

Tyndall rose from the ranks, or very near it. He was one of those Irishmen whose industry, ability, and ancestral vigor enabled them to push their way boldly to the front through the most adverse circumstances. It is said, I know not with what truth, that his father was a member of the Irish Constabulary. Originally employed on the Ordnance Survey, the young fellow, accustomed to live on a pound a week, established himself for some years as a railway engineer at Manchester. But his love from the first was for chemistry and physics. Self-taught to a great extent, he was attracted in 1847, in his twenty-eighth year, to Queenwood College in Hampshire, where his friend Dr. Frankland, some five years his junior, was already employed as teacher of chemistry. Queenwood is a curious, isolated spot, where Robert Owen, the Socialist, built his Harmony Hall for the regeneration of humanity, and the picturesque brick building where Tyndall taught still bears on its face the falsified inscription, "C. of M." for "Commencement of Millennium." Harmony Hall, however, a century too early, had failed to regenerate humanity as Owen hoped, and the huge rambling building was turned into a middle-class college. Yet some flavor of socialism still clung about the place, the principal of the college, a wide-minded Quaker, had Owenite sympathies, and I fancy some emotional leaning towards the new doctrines co-operated with Frankland's presence to draw Tyndall's attention towards the struggling institution. He was teacher of physics at Queenwood—and learner of physics also. It was here indeed that his original researches began. The college was progressive, and Frankland had set up in it the first practical laboratory ever introduced into a school in England. This engagement proved to be the turning point in Tyndall's career; it diverted him from the practical work of engineering into the more congenial paths of abstract science.

He remained but a year at Queenwood. In 1848 he and his colleague Frankland threw up their appointments in the Hampshire School and went to Germany to study at Marburg, where Bunsen's laboratory was then the most live thing going in chemistry. It is not every young man of twenty-eight who cares to make such sacrifices in the cause of learning. Under Bunsen, Tyndall learned much. His German training did marvels for him; that Teutonic schooling in method helped largely to counterbalance the natural weak points of the Celtic temperament. He retained to the last his celtic vividness of insight, and it is to him that we owe that familiar phrase, "the scientific use of the imagination," of which he was at once the prophet and a great example. But he yielded to a few German men of science in the thoroughness of his procedure and the patient care he devoted to investigation. His observations on glaciers extended over months and years of waiting and watching,



while his researches into the minute germs which float about in the air could hardly be surpassed for delicate carefulness and scientific precision by the most ponderous of Teutons.

At Marburg and at Berlin Tyndall's serious work began with his investigation into diamagnetism and the magneto optic properties of crystals. It was not so hard then as it is now for a rising man to attract attention; and before long his efforts were rewarded by a Fellowship of the Royal Society. On his return to England he was appointed, in 1853, Professor at the Royal Institution, where Faraday was then engaged on his great electrical and physical experi-

ments. The relations between the two thinkers were very close and cordial, in spite of profound religious differences, and Tyndall afterwards wrote the biography of his friend, which is probably one of his most popular writings.

It was at the Royal Institution that Tyndall became really a power in the land. Endowed with a marvelous gift of clear presentation, and with a rare faculty for holding the interest of an audience, he was soon recognized above all things as the popular exponent of physical science. When one comes to ask, "What one great work did Tyndall perform in life?" it would be difficult for any man to give a definite answer. He advanced many branches of science in certain directions; but, for the most part, those directions had been amply indicated beforehand by others. His observations on glaciers took up the varied threads of Agassiz, Forbes and Faraday; his researches on heat were in the direct line of Count Rumford and Joule and Melloni. It is the same throughout. We cannot say of him that he gave us any one great conception, like natural selection or

the conservation of energy; any one great discovery, like spectrum analysis or the meteoric nature of comets; any one great invention, like the telephone or the phonograph. But his personality and his influence were pervasive and important; his powers of exposition were in every way remarkable; and his investigations, though never quite reaching the first rank in value, stood very high, indeed, in the forefront of the second. Above all, London, that great heterogeneous London, accepted him frankly as the representative physicist. Of Joule, of Thompson, of Tait, of Clerk Maxwell, of Balfour Stewart, it knew little or nothing personally; even Helmholtz was to it but a great distant name. Tyndall was there on the spot, audible and visible. He was the Royal Institution. He was also physics. This counted for much when the day of battle came, and when the

forces of darkness were gathered together to crush down the forces of light in the sixties and seventies. While the orthodox physicists of the universities and of the north were willing to stand aside and let the biologists bear the whole brunt of the battle, Tyndall, who to London was the representative physicist, gave the weight of his name and his personal importance to the side of the evolutionists.

Tyndall's action in this matter was no doubt largely influenced by his close personal association with Spencer and Huxley. Both those thinkers influenced him deeply. In 1856, Huxley and he went to Switzerland together, and there began those observations on glaciers which finally resulted in their joint work on the structure and motion of those moving ice-rivers. Later still, when the International Scientific Series was projected, Tyndall popularized these investigations in his charming little book on "Forms of Water." Meanwhile, the evolutionary wave was gathering force and volume. Darwin had long been prosecuting his researches into the origin of species, but as yet had published nothing on the subject. Herbert Spencer, who had already proclaimed himself a thorough-going evolutionist, was at work on his great scheme of the "Synthetic Philosophy." Lyell was pursuing his investigations into the antiquity of man. The new ideas were in the air. At last, in 1859, the wave which had been so long advancing curled and broke visibly. Darwin, on the crest of the movement, published in that year his "Origin of Species." It was the greatest epoch in science since Newton launched the theory of gravitation. Immediately the thinking world was divided into two sides. Owen and most of the physicists were in open opposition. Huxley and Hooker gave in their adhesion instantly. Lyell hesitated and wavered, but, soon convinced, accepted the new views as the necessary complement of his own uniformitarian concept of nature. At this crisis it was highly important to the evolutionists that students of biology and geology should not seem to stand alone in their acceptance of the new doctrines. Tyndall came boldly out among the physicists at the moment of need as the ally and champion of the rising movement. His aid was invaluable, and did much to help forward the triumph of that school of thought which is now for all practical purposes universally accepted. A few elder men still higgle and doubt; the younger generation, whatever science they may take up, are to a man evolutionists. Indeed, the very rapidity and certainty of the victory has made the men who gained it half outlive their fame; thousands of people who now implicitly accept modern views of life hardly know how much they owe them to Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall.

Yet, while the battle was raging, Tyndall was quietly going on with his work as a mountaineer, or his laboratory researches at the Royal Institution. The Alps were his playground. He was the first who ever climbed the Weisshorn. He loved the mountains with an almost boyish love, which mingled strangely with his scientific ardor. Questions as to the glaciers

and as to the heat which fell upon them ultimately resulted in his researches on radiation, perhaps his most valuable contribution to science. In 1860, a year after the Darwinian era, he produced his book on "The Glaciers of the Alps;" in 1861 his "Mountaineering;" and in 1863 his popular work on "Heat as a Mode of Motion." Through the sixties he worked hard for the most part at his investigations on radiant heat, finally published in his admirable volume of "Contributions to Molecular Physics." But 1874 was the culminating year of his fame and reputation. The British Association met at Belfast; there, among his Protestant Irish fellow-countrymen, he threw down the gage of battle to old-time orthodoxy in his famous presidential address. No scientific utterance of our time aroused so much comment or such bitter controversy. "Rank materialism" people said at the time—not knowing for the most part what materialism meant; and, indeed, though it might well be doubted whether any man capable of understanding the word was ever a materialist, it must be confessed that Tyndall's language gave a greater handle for the foolish accusation than that of his more philosophic colleagues, Spencer and Huxley. To call Mr. Spencer a materialist, indeed, is about as ridiculous as to call St. Augustine an atheist or Martin Luther a strenuous Papist. There are materialists by the thousands around us in England, but it is not in the ranks of the thinkers or philosophers that we shall have to look for them. They sell short in the city or slaughter grouse on purple moors in the Highlands. However, the cry was raised, and the address was tussled over with all the energy of theological and scientific combatants. The struggle put Tyndall for the time being in the forefront of the new faith and identified him closely with the other leaders in the evolutionary movement.

From 1867 Tyndall had been superintendent of the Royal Institution. His researches on radition led straight to those on the acoustic properties of the atmosphere. From this he went on to his investigations of the floating matter in the air, largely suggested by Pasteur's discoveries in bacteriology. All his life long he had loved the heights. His *chalet* on the Bel Alp is probably one of the highest-perched inhabited dwellings in Europe; and his discovery of the comparative absence of the germs of decomposition on hill-tops seems to have given him a positive distaste for low-lying valleys. The thirst for pure air soon grew to be a passion with him. And indeed it is a taste which waxes apace with indulgence. Just as the close atmosphere of an ill-ventilated room is unendurable to those of us who have accustomed ourselves to open windows and airy surroundings, so the muggy and germ-laden atmosphere of low-lying valleys is unendurable to those who have long breathed the pure, fresh ozone of the unpolluted mountains. In 1883 Tyndall gave up all his London appointments and retired forever from the thick pea-soup air of the squalid village, where evil organisms fly about to spread disease and decomposition on every breeze. He had built himself a house, four

square to all the winds of heaven, on an open heather-clad moor that covers the summits of Hind Head in Surrey, just five hundred yards from the spot where these lines are being written. It is a beautiful situation, absolutely unembarrassed in every direction, and the eye looks forth from it upon a surging panorama of fifty miles radius, from the South Downs on one side to the North Downs on the other. His time henceforth was divided almost equally between Hind Head and Switzerland; he spent his summers on the Bel Alp and his winters in Surrey. Both situations afforded him that wide outlook upon external nature which he so greatly enjoyed; for his love of scenery came only second to his love of science, with which indeed it was inextricably intermingled.

It would be impossible wholly to omit reference here to the political discussions which occupied so large a space in his last few years. The part which he took on the question of Home Rule I have always largely attributed to the influence of Carlyle, the evil fairy of the last half century. Liberal in fibre and progressive in most directions, Tyndall had the misfortune to be born an Irish Protestant. Now Protestantism in Ireland has long been an aggressive exotic, maintaining itself as the creed of a dominant caste by sheer main force for two hundred years among a hostile people. The consequence is that Irish Protestants retain for the most part a painful attitude of undisguised enmity toward their genial and tolerant Catholic fellow-countrymen. Those who have mixed with the leaders of Irish thought must have been struck by the strange contrast between the breadth and catholicity of the Catholics on the one hand and the bigotry and intolerance of the Orangemen on the other. Now, Tyndall came to England essentially an Orangeman. Had he mixed with liberal Englishmen only it is probable he would have got rid in time of his Irish prejudices, like so many more of us whose Irish Protestant descent has not interfered with the development of our political principles. But the adverse influence of Carlyle confirmed him in all his original preconceptions. When the great split came Tyndall took the wrong side and fought for it with all the obstinacy and vigor of his Protestant Irish nature. Those men are fine fighters: for good or for evil they stick to their flag with their favorite cry of "No surrender!" Tyndall stuck to his like a man; to one who had fought so hard on other fields for the cause of freedom that last relapse may surely be forgiven—especially by those who see victory before them.

And, indeed, it is noteworthy that all the men of that first generation who spread the evolutionary doctrine among us are now reactionary in politics. The younger brood whom they trained have gone on to be Radicals, Fabians, Socialists. But the elders stayed behind when Home Rule came to the front, and remain bitterly hostile to the Socialism of the future. Each generation finds the conclusions drawn from its premises by the men who succeed it go a great deal too far for it. And yet the germs of land nationalization, and of that extreme individualism which can only be

realized in a Socialist commonwealth, were derived direct by most of us from *social statics*.

Of Tyndall the man I have little right to speak. I will only say that one Irish trait of character—a princely generosity—was known, against his will, to all who knew him. Numerous instances of this quality have come to light since his death; many others are only recognized by the few who were connected with the distribution or reception of his bounty. One case on a large scale, which is publicly acknowledged, was his devotion of the immense sum derived from the proceeds of his lecturing tour in America in 1872 to the foundation of scholarships for original research at Harvard and Columbia.

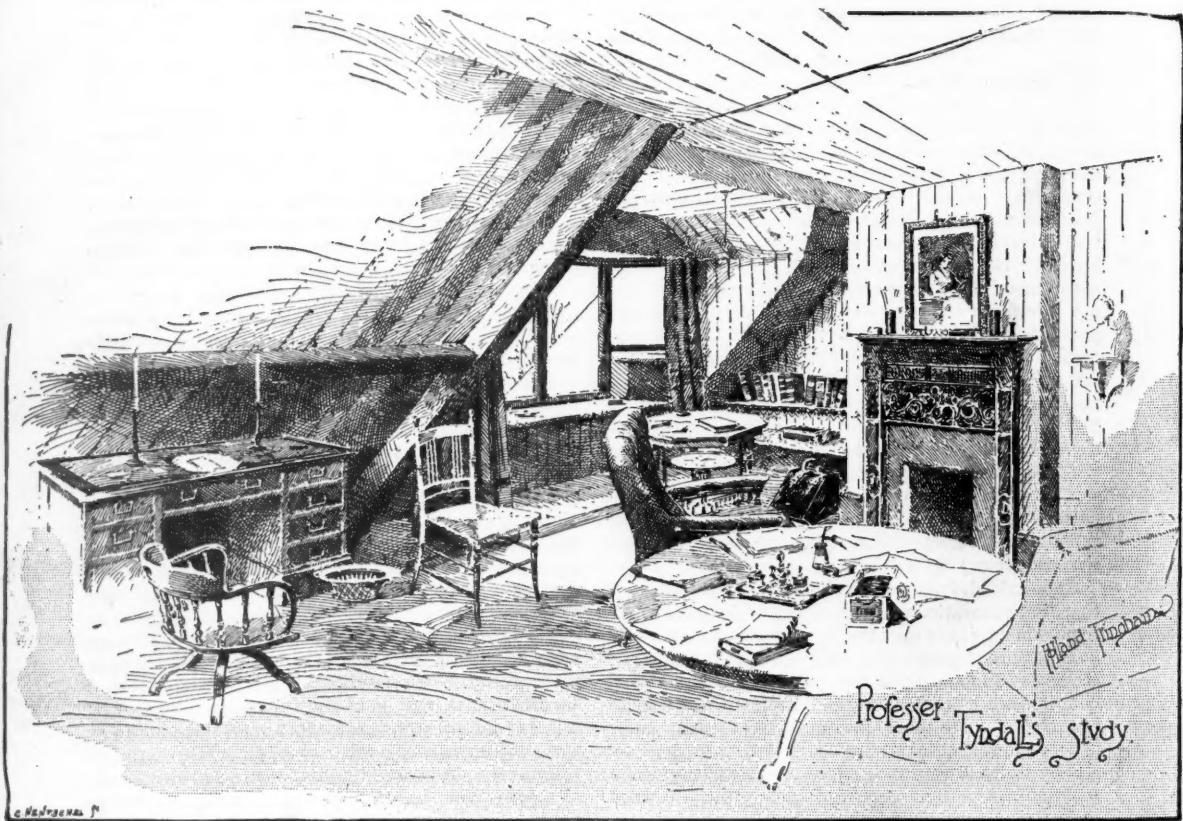
What was Tyndall's place in the movement of our period? Every great onward march of the human mind is like a wave on the ocean. It begins small, gathers strength and volume as it grows, and breaks at last in a conspicuous crest, visible to all men. It was so with the evolutionary movement. Erasmus Darwin sowed; Buffon, Lamarck, Robert Chambers, watered. In the fullness of time Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Alfred Russell Wallace, came to crest the wave. But evolution existed before Darwin, and Darwin himself was but the man who finally made a rising cause triumph. It is the same, once more, with the other great generalization of our age, the conservation of energy. In a certain dim sense, Kepler, Newton, Laplace, saw the way that led towards it. Count Rumford had clearer glimpses of it. With Grove it began to take definite form. Joule, Helmholtz, Clerk Maxwell, Balfour, Stewart, consummated it. But to no one man can the glory be given. More and more, as time goes on and co-operation increases, is this the case with science. Nobody can really say in one word who invented the steam-engine, the locomotive, photography, the telephone. People who know nothing about it will tell you glibly enough: Watt, Stephenson, Talbot or Daguerre, Bell or Edison. People who know more about it know that many separate inventors contributed many separate parts to each of these inventions; and most of these parts could only be explained to technical readers.

Now, Tyndall was one of those men who bear a large share in the actual technical work of such great discoveries. But it is hard to put one's finger upon any single point easily to be apprehended by the ordinary intelligence. He taught us much, for example, about the way radiant heat is propagated through the atmosphere; about the objects which are, so to speak, opaque or transparent to it; about the effects it produces on the surface of our planet. He taught us much about how glaciers are formed, move, and are retarded, break into crevasses and freeze together again, compress themselves through gorges, or spread themselves, though solid, into lake-like expansions; and he did more towards explaining these singular phenomena than any other observer. His contributions to the sciences of light, of sound, of electricity, of magnetism, of heat, and even of biology (so far as regards the diffusion of the germs of minute organ-

isms), are all of them most valuable. He was a fellow-worker in the triumph of evolutionism and of just and sound views about energy. But for the most part he led up towards those great developments in physical and electrical knowledge which have not yet been made, and towards practical inventions which have not yet been invented. This sort of work is the most valuable of all, but it is often the most inglorious. So it comes about that Tyndall, who was himself a most careful, accurate and patient investigator, was best known as a popular expounder and an almost sensational orator. He would not have been so famous if he had not superadded Belfast addresses and Royal Institution lectures to his real work in the laboratory and on the mountain.

In these addresses, indeed, we get the man himself at his highest development. Tyndall was not a materialist. The city and the west end are full of materialists, who think the universe consists entirely of matter, with a material heaven and a material hell, and with material spirits more or less pervading it. They think they themselves have souls, but that the universe at large is inert and lifeless. Against this gross materialism of the world Tyndall, like all other thinking men, revolted. He was impressed with the infinite mystery and majesty of the cosmos. He did not believe a mass of matter was only a little sense-

less dirt. He saw in it the interaction of mighty forces, cohesive and gravitational; he saw in it the activity of incident energies, the undulations of molecules which we know as heat, the play of ethereal waves which we know as light, the marvelous polarities of magnetism, the subtle flow of electric agencies. The universe to him was full of terrible, and often as yet inexplicable, factors. Every atom of matter was instinct, in a way, with life, and possessed strange attractions and repulsions towards all its neighbors. Not quite so deeply spiritual as Herbert Spencer, not so prone to dwell upon the unknowable or to inquire into the elusive relation between the knowing and the known, Tyndall lived rather in the region of the phenomenal. But within that region the mystery of things loomed large before him. No man had ever a profounder conception of the ultimate atom, its nature and its powers, its sympathies and antipathies, its forces and its energies. Few men have looked deeper behind the world of sense and illusion into the impalpable verities which constitute the universe. The charge of materialism could only be brought against such a man by those abject materialists who have never had even a glimpse of the profounder fact that the universe as known to us consists wholly of mind, and that matter is a doubtful and uncertain inference of the human intelligence.



RELIEF MEASURES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

(Continued from Last Month.)

IN continuation of our report last month upon the unemployed in a number of leading American cities and the measures which had up to the middle of December been entered upon for their relief and maintenance, we have taken pains to secure for the present issue of the REVIEW a series of reports from the best authorities in a much greater number of important centers of population and industry. In almost every case our information has come from the pen of the Mayor, or from some one designated by him as especially qualified to make a correct and intelligent statement. It would be interesting, on many accounts, if our very admirable series of statements from the different cities could be published in full. But obviously the exigencies of space in a periodical which makes condensation and summary treatment its rule, will prevent any elaboration of detail. Most of the information given is as recent as January 15.

BOSTON'S METHODS.

Our remarks last month upon the difficulty of anything like a statistical estimate of the number of wage-earners out of work in the United States have had abundant further illustration. Thus we gave the Andover House estimate of at least forty thousand men out of employment in Boston, based upon what was claimed to be careful investigation. *Bradstreet's*, in a recent report covering this one point of the number of unemployed, places the Boston figure at thirty thousand. But a census taken under the direction of the Police Board has reported only fifty-three hundred men in Boston to be out of work. This would indicate either that there has been a great change for the better, and that many men transiently idle have now found jobs, or else that estimates and census returns are exceedingly deceitful. The burden of opinion would seem to be that the police census was very incomplete and that the actual number is much greater than five thousand. However that may be, the municipal authorities and the citizens' relief agencies of Boston seem now to have a good command of the situation. Although the city has not entered upon the policy of spending large sums in public works for the avowed purpose of affording employment, it is, on the other hand, doing a very unusual amount of work in nearly all the departments. Thus a dozen public buildings of one character or another are under construction, and a vast amount of miscellaneous work upon the streets, sewers and parks is employing a much greater number of men than is usual at this season. The citizens' relief committee, constituted in the most representative way, as explained by us last month, has its headquarters in a vacant building provided by the municipal authorities, and up to the middle of January it had

collected fifty thousand dollars in private contributions, this money being used to keep some three hundred and fifty men and seven hundred and fifty women in employment. It is gratifying to observe that the Boston committee is doing so much for women. It is probably more true of Boston than of other cities that women wage-earners need particular consideration. For it happens that the clothing trades and various clerical occupations are those which are suffering most in Boston, and these employ a very high percentage of women wage-earners. Ingenious plans have been carried out for giving these women kinds of work that do not compete with existing industries. The several hundred men furnished with work by the relief committee are cases carefully selected, and the city is employing them in doing certain kinds of sewer and city work which could be done less expensively in the summer time. The municipal authorities pay up to the point of summer cost, and the citizens' committee pays the excess. This rather novel plan seems to work well. It enables a small relief fund to help a much larger number of men than would be possible if the total wages were paid by the citizens' committee. Of course it should be added that almost innumerable private charities of every description are unusually alert and useful at this time in Boston, and that the greater part of the suffering among the poor is alleviated by means which never come to the notice of the city authorities or the more public central relief agencies.

THE LYNN PLAN AGAIN.

As remarked in our report last month, the relief plan in vogue at Lynn, Mass., has attracted much attention. We are glad now to make some further report upon the working of these very desirable arrangements. Lynn had the advantage of having Associated Charities with some trained investigators, and a new public park comprising nearly two thousand acres, mainly of wild and totally unimproved woodland. The Lynn relief fund was started by a leading merchant, who gave a thousand dollars for that purpose in September. The citizens' committee was promptly organized, and its work has been done primarily through a Labor Bureau. Every applicant at the bureau has answered questions as to his last employment, length of residence in Lynn, how long he has been out of work, and how many are dependent upon him. His case is then immediately verified by an investigator, and if he meets the conditions, which are of a very simple character, he is given an employment card good for three half days' work in the public park,—which work when performed entitles the holder to one dollar for each half day. Two

gangs have been employed, one on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday forenoons, and the other on Thursday, Friday and Saturday forenoons. Two dollars per day is the prevailing wage rate for outdoor work in Lynn. It has been the policy of the citizens' committee to treat every man employed on relief work, as to management and payment, exactly as any other man employed in outdoor work would be treated. It is explained by our correspondent, Mayor E. B. Hayes, of Lynn, that the men are employed in cutting out underbrush in the park, burning it, cutting down dead and undesirable trees, and carting the wood thus obtained to a wood-yard, where elderly and feeble men are employed under shelter in making kindling wood. Another force is employed building roads and cutting paths in the park. For the week ending January 13 the pay roll amounted to a little more than thirteen hundred dollars, and the citizens' committee was furnishing between four and five hundred families with three dollars per week earned by the bread-winner under this plan. No man works more than his three half days per week, and thus each has the remaining nine half days in which to do anything that he can. Mr. Hayes explains that in this plan there is no assault made upon normal wage rates. He thinks it would be a very doubtful kind of charity that would adopt a plan to lower the existing rates, and he believes in short days at full rates instead of full time at low rates. The Lynn plan has afforded relief without encouraging pauperism; it has given a kind of work that has not interfered with any kind of existing business furnishing regular employment, and it has prevented actual want without giving employment that would tempt men to leave other work or to remain longer than absolutely necessary. The short days, moreover, have enabled men unaccustomed to out-of-door work to perform the allotted tasks without injuring their health.

RELIEF IN WORCESTER.

In Worcester, Mass., a relief committee of nine was formed in October, the Mayor being its chairman and the nine being composed of three city officials, three representatives of the Worcester clergymen selected by the clergy themselves, and three representatives of the Associated Charities. Its plan was to dispense work, and also to distribute coal and provisions where necessary. Worcester has a great variety of industries and it has suffered perhaps less than some other manufacturing towns. Nevertheless, its number of unemployed is very considerable. The majority at first were able to draw upon past accumulations; but as the winter has proceeded the demand for relief has constantly increased. Over five hundred families had been assisted by the citizens' committee with gifts of fuel and provisions up to the middle of January, although the fund disbursed for that purpose did not aggregate a large sum. It is now reported that the municipal authorities have issued a loan of four hundred thousand dollars in the form of four per cent. bonds, taken up at home by business men, and that

this fund will be expended upon public improvements for the sake of giving increased employment. This was in accord with the recommendations of Mayor Marsh, and was not done until all the funds available for emergency work on the streets had been exhausted. It is believed that the proceeds of this loan will enable the city, with the aid of the churches and various charitable organizations, to tide over the season.

OTHER MASSACHUSETTS CITIES.

In Springfield, Mass., also the question of issuing bonds for the undertaking of comprehensive schemes of public improvement has been agitated, but nothing definite has been done in that direction. Meanwhile the city has been doing a very considerable amount of street and park work in excess of what is usually done in winter, and several hundred men have been kept at work. Mayor Kendrick discusses the problem of the unemployed as applied to Springfield very intelligently in his message of January 1, as do also several other New England Mayors. The Union Relief Association of Springfield and other charitable and philanthropic organizations have kept in close touch with the needy, and the situation does not seem to offer exceptional difficulties.

The retiring Mayor of the city of Holyoke, Mass., reports that the city government has been keeping in employment from one hundred to three hundred men in building sewers which would not have been built until next summer, under ordinary conditions, and he adds that the provision of exceptionally large amounts of municipal work is contemplated for the remainder of the winter. The relief associations, under the auspices of the churches and other charitable societies, have accomplished much, and we are informed that the private employers of Holyoke are straining every point to keep their men at work. It is gratifying to have this last bit of information. Of more than one city it may truthfully be said that a considerable proportion of the relief required might be obviated if employers were more ingenious in contriving ways to give at least partial work to their men, and if they felt a deeper sense of responsibility.

A very recent police canvass of the city of Cambridge has reported seven hundred heads of families out of employment. Mayor Bancroft in December urged the city council to undertake emergency work if possible, and as a consequence about two hundred men were employed in January. At the Mayor's call a relief committee of ten citizens has now been appointed, and the Associated Charities have established a provident wood-yard. Mayor Bancroft informs us, as have a number of Mayors in other cities, that ordinary unskilled laborers,—men who work with a pick and shovel,—are little if any worse off than usual, while those who suffer most are mechanics or persons usually employed indoors. But for this important fact, the plan of relief through street and outdoor work would be a much more perfect one than it is.

The number of the unemployed in Fitchburg, Mass., is variously estimated at from five hundred to one thousand. The City Clerk, writing for the Mayor,

informs us that two hundred and fifty men are being employed in the construction of new streets as an aid in alleviating the present distress, and that several new public buildings are to be undertaken at once. The citizens' organization known as the Benevolent Union is dealing with the local situation upon the same general lines as citizens' relief committees in various other cities. The purport of the information from Fitchburg is a strong sense of municipal concern and responsibility, and a disposition to provide whatever relief may be needed.

Lowell seems not to have entered upon as distinctive and highly organized methods of relief as many other cities; but the churches have been brought into close and harmonious action as a result of the obvious needs of the season, and their united efforts have secured a considerable relief fund which is providing for the worst cases.

EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

Mayor Knowlton, of Manchester, N. H., estimates the unemployed in that city at five hundred. Few cities in the country have organized themselves so effectively and well for relief purposes. Late in the fall the city raised by temporary loan twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of giving increased employment in various city departments. The plan has been adopted of dividing the laborers into two or three forces, the effort being made to give to each person two or three days' employment per week, and thus to secure to a much greater number of families at least enough income to buy food. The Manchester Board of Overseers of the Poor is composed of one member for each of the nine wards of the city, and this arrangement permits close personal investigation. Manchester has a Rescue Mission which provides substantial meals for five cents and permits no one to go away hungry. Other private mission and charity enterprises co-operate in such a way as to carry judicious relief into the homes of all who are in distress. It is a pleasure to learn of relief measures, public and private, so harmonious in their working and so effective.

REPORTS FROM MAINE.

From the manufacturing towns of Maine our reports do not indicate very exceptional distress, or any very striking instances of municipal action for relief purposes. The Mayor of Portland deprecates much publicity with regard to the situation, and believes that for his own city the best way to meet the wants of the deserving is to supply them with work through the agency of Associated Charities and the municipal street department, as well as by private effort, and to avoid anything like a public dispensation of charity, which so frequently misses its intended mark.

Augusta reports no wage earners idle,—a very remarkable showing for this bad year.

Bradstreet's agent reports a thousand idle workers at Lewiston, but Mayor Chandler informs us that "most of the mills are in operation on reduced wages, and the numbers of unemployed are few compared with many other cities." He says that nothing has

been done in a public way except to spend a few thousand dollars on streets and sewers. Doubtless the charitable societies of Lewiston have not been idle.

Seven hundred idle workers are reported from Auburn, but, as Mayor Bolster explains, a large proportion of these are shoemakers who own comfortable homes and have means of present support. "Comparatively speaking," he adds, "there are but few of the unemployed who need aid." Mayor Bolster, in common with authorities in other New England towns, reports an uncommon number of vagrants in jails or workhouses.

In Rockland the relief is dispensed, according to Mayor Knight, by a charitable association which includes in its membership nearly all the well-to-do men and women of the place, each of whom pays a dollar a year into the treasury to form a working nucleus. Ladies' committees canvass thoroughly, and dispense much relief in the form of food, clothing, fuel, and the like. No necessity seems to have been recognized as yet for exceptional measures to provide work.

CHARITY IN PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Rhode Island, is another of the cities about whose statistics of the unemployed the reports have widely varied. Thus, *Bradstreet's* estimate places the number at ten thousand, upon whom forty thousand persons are dependent. But we are now informed from the Mayor's office that a fair estimate places the number of the unemployed at about four thousand, with about twelve hundred families in actual need. But the number is said to be increasing. The Commissioner of Public Works has adopted the plan of employing two gangs of men working alternate weeks. He employs heads of families as far as possible, and this plan gives half time work to twice the number who would otherwise be engaged. It is expected that the City Council will authorize the Commissioner to undertake much additional work which in ordinary circumstances would not be begun until the approach of summer.

Providence has a great number of charitable societies and organizations which are exerting themselves at the present time, and whose work is brought measurably into harmony through the investigations and oversight of the Society for Organizing Charity. A very thorough house to house work among the poor seems to be in progress in Providence, resulting in the distribution of large quantities of food, fuel and clothing. The distribution among the poor of the cast-off garments of the rich or comparatively prosperous classes is a mode of relief that requires great care; for it is attended with the danger of causing humiliation and of promoting the spirit of pauperism. But in times of great distress like the present winter, there can be the good will on both sides that redeems almsgiving. In Providence there has been going on during the past month through the agency of the Overseer of the Poor and the active efforts of the press, an enormous distribution of clothing.

SEVERAL CONNECTICUT CITIES.

Mayor Bentley, of New London, informs us that while the pressure of hard times was not experienced in his city so early as in the manufacturing centres, yet the depression is now felt with greater severity than ever before in New London's history. At first the work of relief was left to individuals, churches, charitable societies, and the city mission with its wood-yard, the municipal departments meanwhile endeavoring to give as much employment as their limited means would permit. More recently, however, the Common Council has been authorized by popular vote to appropriate eight thousand dollars for the purpose of giving relief employment in street, park, and other public work.

In Bridgeport, also, eight thousand dollars has been appropriated by the city for working new streets, with the express intention of providing for the unemployed. Mayor Bostwick informs us that he will take steps to urge upon the Council further appropriations for the same purpose. The charitable organizations of Bridgeport seem to be doing their part with zeal, but the situation is regarded by the Mayor as difficult and serious.

The distress that would in any case have been felt in the manufacturing town of Danbury has been enormously augmented by the protracted and disastrous disputes which have caused a lock-out of many hundreds of hat-makers. The attempt some weeks ago by a popular vote of the unemployed themselves in town meeting to secure a large appropriation of public money to be dispensed in direct relief, has been much commented upon by the newspapers.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

For New York City, where undoubtedly the need of relief is far greater than anywhere else in the United States, and where a most disproportionate amount of the country's wealth is concentrated, we must regretfully state that there is little to report in addition to the meagre statement made last month. On January 15 a reliable New York newspaper sent to a number of gentlemen a letter which made the following statement: "A careful investigation shows that out of 109,000 unemployed in this city, only 600 are being given work by the charitable organizations. No public effort whatever has been made here to furnish employment to the sufferers from the present depression, although in 1857, when only 35,000 were out of employment, \$250,000 was appropriated by the city and spent in furnishing work for the unemployed." Several days later the East Side Relief Work Committee, which has thus far been the principal employment furnishing society, announced that it had 500 men employed, and that it expected within a few days to bring its total number of workers, men and women, up to seven hundred and forty. The five-cent restaurant movement has very considerable extension and is evidently furnishing much practical aid to the poor. A number of relief funds have been inaugurated, none of which has collected an amount that can truthfully be called considerable in proportion to

the dimensions of the distress to be relieved; and their aggregate is a mere pittance in comparison with the funds secured in several small cities. Different newspapers have been energetic in special lines, one paper collecting money for a free bread distribution, another for a free clothing distribution, and still another for a free fuel distribution. In view of the amount of real suffering that exists in New York, the otherwise objectionable almsgiving that has been chiefly characteristic of the relief work thus far cannot be condemned. For surely the hungry must be fed, the naked must be clothed, and the freezing must be warmed, during the time that elapses before some employment plans on a large scale are available. There was pending at Albany when this statement was written (January 20) a bill to authorize the municipal authorities of New York City to expend \$1,000,000 in providing public work to meet the special necessities of the unemployed. It can hardly be doubted that this measure will have been duly passed and that steps will be taken to make it practically effective before this number of the REVIEW reaches its readers. But in addition to what the city can do there is especial need of generous contributions to those relief committees which are in a position to deal with the classes for whose rescue the heavy street and park work could not in any case be made available.

BUFFALO'S RECENT MEASURES.

The *Bradstreet's* estimate for Buffalo was 15,000 workers out of employment, upon whom 40,000 persons were dependent. In a recent statement from the office of the Mayor, however, we are told that 5,000 is a fair estimate, and that of this number at least 3,500 are laborers who are unemployed every winter by reason of the character of their work. The past summer, however, did not afford them as much labor as usual, and they are not so well provided with the means to tide them over the winter. Buffalo did not find it necessary to take unusual measures for relief until about the middle of December. Since that time active and effective work has been done. The city government will have expended about \$100,000 more than usual during the winter for municipal improvement in order to give work to the unemployed, and a citizens' committee is raising \$100,000 by subscription to expend for labor upon enterprises not of a purely municipal character,—employment being given after an inquiry similar to that which the municipal authorities make as to the needs and deserts of the applicants. The Buffalo *Courier* has been promoting an especially meritorious movement to supply the immediate wants of men out of work, and of families where, through the illness of the bread-winners or some other special misfortune, there is need of prompt assistance. Altogether, Buffalo seems to be in full command of the situation.

ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ELMIRA AND UTICA.

Mayor Curran, of Rochester, informs us that up to the middle of January no special methods for the relief of the unemployed had been adopted in that city,

except that the Street Department had been furnishing constantly increasing work for those seeking employment. But inasmuch as the number is constantly increasing, Mr. Curran regards it as evident that Rochester must initiate some further improvements, such as the construction of sewers, the laying of water mains, and so on. Although *Bradstreet's* reports a pretty large number of men out of work in Rochester, the Mayor is of the opinion that the recent business depression affected Rochester less than other cities of its size, and that it will be quite possible to get through the winter without any serious distress.

Mayor Amos, of Syracuse, presents a hopeful picture of the situation in his community, although *Bradstreet's* reports the enormous total of 10,200 people out of work, upon whom 41,000 persons are dependent. The Mayor thinks that Syracuse is hardly as badly off as other cities. Sewer and pavement work kept the laboring classes occupied until late in the fall and considerable municipal work is now being performed on the plan of three days per week. A relief fund of \$5,000 or more has been secured by public subscription, and the Bureau of Labor and Charities is reported as looking well after the unfortunate, the city being divided into small districts in which close investigation is possible.

Elmira's Mayor, Mr. D. C. Robinson, also reports in a cheering tone. He says that the distress in Elmira has not been such as in the judgment of those most interested in charitable work to demand action by the city authorities. The churches and benevolent societies are, however, greatly increasing their activity in the direction of providing food and clothing for the destitute, and it is expected that such efforts are likely to suffice unless the situation grows materially worse during the next sixty days. The work of the Municipal Overseer of the Poor is so highly approved that much money raised by entertainments and other forms of charitable effort is turned over to augment his resources.

Mayor Wheeler, of Utica, writes briefly that no steps have been found necessary toward exceptional charity in his city. Private charity and the ordinary work of the City Charity Commissioners are considered quite sufficient. This is particularly agreeable information, because a very large number of unemployed men had last month been reported from that place.

RELIEF WORK IN BINGHAMTON AND YONKERS.

The almost uniform report of comparatively prosperous conditions that has come to us from the interior cities of the State of New York is quite fully sustained by the information which Mayor Green, of Binghamton, kindly sends us regarding the condition of his city. He admits that an unusual number of people are out of employment and that considerable suffering is reported, but declares that throughout the period of the hard times the industrial and financial interests of Binghamton have been practically undisturbed. A citizens' relief committee has, however, been formed under the Mayor's ap-

pointment, and it is now working actively in unison with the several charitable organizations previously in existence. The plan has been adopted of securing pledges for various amounts from those who are able to contribute, the favorite plan being to secure promises of a certain amount per month, the monthly sums ranging from ten cents to twenty-five dollars until next May. A wood-ward has been established as a feature of the active work now occupying the relief agencies, and it is expected that all serious distress can be relieved as cases are discovered.

In Yonkers, on the Hudson, a manufacturing suburb of New York City, with a population of 35,000 and great carpet works and other industries, the necessity of relief measures was felt early in the fall, on account of the temporary closing of factories. Mayor Weller in October assembled the representatives of all the churches and organizations at the City Hall, with the result of forming an influential central committee for the relief of the needy and unemployed. This committee has been successful in all the branches of its work. It has secured large contributions of money and of supplies, has carefully investigated the needs of the community, sifting the deserving from the undeserving cases, and has accomplished a distribution of relief that has prevented the extreme suffering that otherwise must have ensued. Fortunately, conditions of employment in Yonkers seem to be improving.

THE NEW JERSEY MANUFACTURING CENTRES.

As to the New Jersey manufacturing towns, a large number of men are reported as out of work at Newark, but no report of relief measures has reached us from that place.

From Paterson, however, we have a highly interesting account from the pen of Rev. John H. Robinson, who is president of the Paterson Relief Committee,—the admirable organization by which the poor of that city have been cared for. In Paterson, which is a city of mills and operatives, no great amount of relief through municipal employment has been considered feasible. The Mayor some weeks ago called together a representative meeting of citizens and appointed a large relief committee including members of all denominations and elements. The chairman of this committee and general director of relief work is Mr. Robinson, from whom we have the information. Mr. Robinson acted in the same capacity for the Paterson relief movement of 1873, which was exceptionally well conducted. The city of Paterson is now divided into thirty-seven districts. Lady visitors in sufficient number have been appointed for every district. A large central depot for the distribution of food, clothing and other supplies has been established, and relief is dispensed three days in the week to applicants who bear with them credentials furnished by the lady visitors. Special investigating committees selected from the membership of the general relief committee assist the lady visitors by determining all doubtful cases. A purchasing committee does its work so well that it is

found possible in Paterson to furnish sufficient food to maintain hungry families at a cost of four cents per day for each adult. The movement is so complete and representative that contributions have come in without urgent solicitation, and there is every reason to believe that the emergency can fully be met by this means. The entire body of lady visitors meet the central relief committee once a week at the City Hall for consultation and report. Apart from the immediate necessity which has thus brought Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and those belonging to no religious body into harmonious intercourse and co-operative work for the suffering, such a union of the well-disposed and humane can but have far reaching effects for the well-being of the community.

Mayor Wescott, of Camden, reports few factories closed down entirely. He informs us that some employers are keeping men at work at a constant loss to themselves. The City Council has appropriated a few thousand dollars as an extra fund for the use of the Overseers of the Poor. Camden has now also an association of citizens for purposes of relief, with a canvassing committee of five citizens in each ward and a central executive committee of nine through whom the proceeds are distributed. The churches and benevolent societies, in Camden, as elsewhere are making unusual exertions.

Mayor Rankin, of Elizabeth, reports from his city more than 2,000 men out of work. A number of large metal works and other factories have not been running for some time. The Charity Organization Society is providing food, fuel and clothing to about 550 families. The Mayor is treasurer of this society, and in that capacity has pushed the work of securing contributions of money and supplies. Thus far the supply has been equal to the demand, but it is feared that the demands during the next three months will grow much greater and that the supplies will be more difficult to secure. The society's superintendent is indefatigable, and he makes a personal investigation of each case. The Elizabeth system seems to have the advantage of being at once both simple and complete.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Robert M. McWade, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, sends further information concerning the work of the great permanent relief organization of which he is secretary. He says that at this moment there are about 50,000 unemployed in Philadelphia. There has been in some of the mills and factories a resumption of work on a limited scale, and at such reductions of wages as will enable the manufacturers to produce their goods and hold them in stock until the market shall become active enough to demand them. This has caused a reduction in the figures of the unemployed as given us a month ago by Mr. McWade. Efforts are being made on all sides to find some sort of work for the remainder. The executive committee is promptly meeting all cases of distress and destitution, and it was, when Mr. McWade wrote, on January 15, about to devise some important means for giving employment.

PITTSBURGH'S GENEROUS RELIEF SYSTEM.

In Pittsburgh at the end of December the work of relief received a great impetus from Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer to pay to the relief fund an amount equal to its total receipts from all other sources up to the limit of \$5,000 a day for two months. The resumption of full work by all the Carnegie mills also further relieves the situation. Mr. Carnegie, in making this offer to the relief committee, dwells with great emphasis on the importance of providing work rather than alms; and as explained in our report last month, the Pittsburgh system is that of giving employment through the Department of Public Works upon municipal improvements to all the men whom the relief committee chooses to assign to Director Bigelow. The industries of Pittsburgh are of a kind which develop muscle, and it is not, therefore, a hardship for the majority of the unemployed in that city to do heavy outdoor work. The energy already shown by the relief committee, with the further stimulus and help given by Mr. Carnegie, has brought Pittsburgh conditions into a comparatively satisfactory state. The extent to which the co-operation of the relief committee and the municipality has drawn upon the ranks of the unemployed is illustrated by the fact that 4,000 men were at work under this arrangement in the Pittsburgh parks on Monday, January 15. On the following Saturday 1,000 men who had been working steadily for some time were discharged in order to make room for a like number who had not yet participated in the relief plan. On January 18 the relief fund had grown to approximately \$85,000, not counting Mr. Carnegie's contribution, which, of course, was of equal amount, and which is held in reserve to use as soon as the payments from the other citizens cease to equal the weekly requirement.

As compared with New York's plan of raising \$1,000,000 by the sale of city bonds to afford relief by public work, it is interesting to know that the Pittsburgh City Council has passed an ordinance providing for a loan of \$6,000,000, of which one-third each is to be used for (1) park, (2) street and (3) water improvements, with a view of giving work to many thousands of men at once. As we write, we have not learned of the Mayor's final ratification of the ordinance.

The neighboring city of Allegheny hopes to absorb all the unemployed men who belong properly to that place in the various public improvements which have been begun or definitely arranged for. Mayor Kendrick informs us that these new improvements include \$350,000 to be expended for sewers and a variety of work upon the existing streets, together with the opening of new streets.

CINCINNATI'S SUSTAINED EFFORTS.

The general method of relief organization in Cincinnati under the auspices of the Associated Charities was fully explained in our report last month. It is sufficient to add that a further report from Secretary Ayres, dated January 15, explains that the city appro-

priation of \$30,000 for employing men in the parks had become exhausted and that many laborers were out of work. The Associated Charities, to meet the most severe needs, had undertaken to cut down a hill and fill up a hollow, employing one hundred men at a dollar a day, with funds supplied by the citizens' committee. Another hundred men, mostly heads of families unable to do the heavy street work, were employed at the Labor Yard. The Evangelical Alliance had assumed charge of three hundred families, and had distributed them among the churches for complete care. The unemployed were showing a spirit of great patience and confidence in all who were trying to relieve them. Fortunately the regular contracts had been let for street improvements to begin in March, amounting to \$200,000, this being without reference to the unemployed. Meantime an effort is being made to secure further public appropriations, and while the situation is a trying one, its greatest needs are promptly met. It would be impossible to praise too highly the work of the Cincinnati Associated Charities.

THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT IN COLUMBUS.

At Columbus, Ohio, a citizens' relief committee was formed about the beginning of November, as a result of a meeting of representative business men called by the Mayor. Its work was begun November 15. The original work of this committee was to dispense relief, chiefly in the form of orders for coal and groceries. For this purpose the city is divided into five districts, a reliable grocer in each district being appointed to fill orders. Applications are examined, and supplies dispensed in the most economical fashion, the applications of women being considered first in every case. Large donations of clothing and shoes have also been apportioned through this committee. Up to January 1 some forty-five hundred dollars had been paid out; and during the month of December fifteen hundred families were provided with groceries and more than eight hundred with coal. Some hundreds of garments were made by women employed at the Industrial Union, these women being paid by the hour and receiving grocery orders from the relief committee. No soup house has been provided and nothing has been done that could tempt the tramp element to come to Columbus. No family receives from the relief committee more than one ton of coal or two orders for groceries in a month, and a grocery order never exceeds two dollars. The city authorities have recently arranged to provide work in one of the parks for about five hundred men with families, and each man is to receive one dollar per day. For this information we are indebted to Mr. Amasa Pratt, who is superintendent and secretary of the Citizens' Relief Movement.

RELIEF IN TOLEDO.

As to relief plans in Cleveland, we have no definite information to add to our report of last month. But Mayor Guy G. Major, of Toledo, sends us information of a most satisfactory organization that has been effected there under a new Board of Associated Char-

ties. Up to the middle of January, the people had contributed a fund amounting to \$15,000, and in addition to this the Board of Park Commissioners had appropriated a like sum of \$15,000, to be paid out in wages to the unemployed. No one is employed until his case is thoroughly investigated, and no supplies are given to families until the investigator reports favorably upon them. Toledo for this purpose has been divided into sixty-two divisions, the voting precincts furnishing the dividing lines; and in each precinct the relief organization has a committee of three. All cases after the first investigation are turned over for further inquiry to the sub-committee that pertains to the precinct where the applicant lives. Supplies are procured upon the best possible basis from factories, mill owners and wholesalers. It is estimated by Mayor Major that thirty dollars will carry an ordinary family through the winter, supplying them with coal, lard, flour, potatoes, and a very little sugar and tea. Thoroughness and sound principles seem to be characteristic of the methods employed in Toledo.

INDIANAPOLIS AS THE MODEL INSTANCE.

The case of Indianapolis is one of very exceptional interest. All persons at all familiar with the methods of charity work in the United States, are aware that Indianapolis has for many years been in the forefront. If not the very best organized for charity work, the capital of Indiana is certainly one of the two or three best cities in America. This fortunate condition was due in large part to the ceaseless efforts of the late Rev. Oscar C. McCullough. The necessity for exceptional measures this winter began to be realized in October, when the unemployed workingmen in a series of meetings directed public attention to the necessity of a relief movement. An appeal was made to the Indianapolis Commercial Club to take charge of relief work. This business organization is composed of one thousand members, and has high prestige as the representative citizens' body of the town. The club referred the appeal of the workingmen to a special committee composed of Messrs. H. H. Hanna, Eli Lilly and William Fortune. These gentlemen made a report which was fully indorsed by the Commercial Club, by the city authorities and by the unemployed workingmen; and in consequence the three were appointed a permanent committee to take complete charge of relief work. The funds of the Charity Organization Society were placed at their disposal, and that society continued its work under their direction and as an instrument to give better efficiency to their plans.

The committee in its report had advised against out-and-out charity, or any method of relief work that would have a tendency to pauperize the recipients. It proposed a single organization with whose plans there should be no interference, and which should use strictly business methods. It did not begin by asking contributions, but opened a registration bureau and filed the applications of the unemployed

for work. With regard to every applicant there was ascertained full information as to his age, the number and age of those dependent upon him, the length of his residence in the city, his last employment and last wages, his income from pensions or otherwise, whether or not he was paying for a home through a building association, etc. The committee succeeded in securing work for about twenty per cent. of the applicants. Meanwhile, it had been quietly supplying food to those whom it was necessary to help in that way. Within six or seven weeks the number of dependent families had increased from less than two hundred to more than one thousand, or about four thousand persons. It was becoming apparent that even with the most careful investigation that could be made, there was much abuse of this distribution of food. It had been found impossible to secure any relief from the municipal authorities in the form of public work.

In the last week of December the committee gave up the plan of free distribution of food to the needy, and inaugurated the plan of selling food from the Central Market on credit to the worthy unemployed. This plan embraced two distinct departments of work; for the registration and employment bureau was attached to the food market, and was required to investigate each application for credit in order to determine the applicant's citizenship and his necessity. To each accepted applicant an account book is issued, showing the number of persons in his family, and certifying his credit for weekly rations for this number. At the same time he is compelled to sign an agreement to pay for the food when he is able, or to work on call of the committee for the payment due from him at the rate of twelve and one-half cents an hour.

The committee buys its supplies in large quantity at the cost price to wholesale dealers, and it sells them at the same price. There is no variation in the kind of food that is sold to applicants, all receiving the same combination of food, the quantity varying according to the number in the family. Sufficient is given to last for one week with frugal use, and patrons are not allowed to make more frequent purchases. The ration for a family of four or five persons for the first two weeks in January consists of twelve pounds of potatoes, ten pounds of corn meal, ten pounds of hominy, five pounds of fresh pork, two pounds of pickled pork, eight loaves of bread, one quart of molasses, one-half pound of salt and one cake of soap. The charge for this combination was eighty-two cents. At a retail store the cost in Indianapolis would be \$1.59. It is needless to say that in New York or any Eastern city the retail price to a poor family would be vastly greater than in Indianapolis. One-half of this quantity is issued to a family of two or three,—this being found sufficient for one week,—at a cost of forty-one cents.

The committee proposes to change the ration from time to time. It was expected, for instance, that the ration for the last half of January would consist of twelve pounds of potatoes, ten of corn meal, five of

hominy, eight of flour (or four loaves of bread), six loaves of bread, two pounds of pickled pork, four of fresh pork, one half pound of lard, one quart of molasses, one-half pound of salt, one-half pound of coffee, one pound of sugar, one cake of soap. This ration, expected to last a good-sized family a week, was to be sold for one dollar. For a small family of two or three, the same articles, in one-half the quantity, would cost fifty cents. The committee also supplies three hundred pounds of coal per week at a charge of thirty cents. The purchaser transports the coal himself in wheelbarrows,—two tickets, entitling the holder to one hundred and fifty pounds, being issued each week. The supply of fuel is sufficient in ordinary weather for one cook stove. The committee also supplies shoes for the children of the unemployed, when the children are attending school and when the need of them is certified by the teacher.

It will thus be seen that the Indianapolis committee is relieving the necessity in that community at the lowest possible cost, and in a manner that is the least humiliating to the people who are receiving aid. No cash whatever is taken at this food market, for the supplies are sold only to those who are without money and cannot get credit elsewhere. It is expected, however, that in compliance with their contract the debtors will pay when the renewal of industrial activity opens employment for them, or else, what is more likely, that in most cases they will liquidate their indebtedness by such work as may be furnished them by the committee. It was hoped that arrangements could be made with the city authorities to enable these debtors to work out their claims on the streets and in public work; but the financial condition of Indianapolis thus far has not permitted it to raise any money for expenditure in that way. Finally, however, the committee has offered to furnish the labor without payment from the city, if the municipal authorities will furnish the necessary supervision and facilities for work. This proposition has been accepted, and the street commissioner is receiving each day as many men as he can employ. If any refuse to work, they are denied further credit at the food market. Most of the men, however, work out their accounts cheerfully. They are given one day's work at a time. This is sufficient to more than pay for a week's supply of food for a family of three. Besides cleaning and repairing streets, it is now proposed to employ the men to make a lake in one of the city parks. The originality and the scientific, as well as practical, character of the Indianapolis plan can hardly fail to be recognized by any intelligent person who reads this account of what, so far as we are aware, is the most perfect arrangement for relief that has been devised in any of our cities.

RELIEF MEASURES IN DETROIT.

Up to the holiday week no very exceptional or conspicuous efforts had been made in Detroit to relieve a condition of want that was beginning to assume serious proportions. The fact that no central citizens' committee had been formed, however, must be attributed

chiefly to the great efficiency of Detroit's official Poor Commission and to the very considerable funds at its disposition early in the season. Its annual appropriation of \$50,000, however, was rather quickly absorbed in the distribution of coal, wood, provision orders, etc. The number of families just before Christmas on the city poor books was 3,500, and on the county poor books 500 more; and ten thousand dollars per week at the beginning of the current year was necessary to meet the expenditures of the commission. Most of the applicants for relief had families of at least five persons, and the commission was expending an average of about eight dollars a month upon each family. The investigation of cases in Detroit is intrusted to the Police Department; and there is very cordial testimony to the efficiency with which the work is done. At the time our information was received it seemed to be generally understood that Detroit would enter at once upon the plan of giving a large amount of public employment to heads of families. Secretary Edward Dwyer, of the Poor Commission, reported that there were three thousand able-bodied men on the books, and that the number was increasing at the rate of 250 a day. Detroit is fortunate in having so efficient a Mayor as Mr. H. S. Pingree, and in possessing a generally well-ordered administration.

GRAND RAPIDS AND ITS ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

One of the most important manufacturing towns in the West is Grand Rapids, Michigan. Last September it was estimated that out of 14,000 men regularly employed in the Grand Rapids factories, there were 6,000 entirely out of employment; and the 8,000 who were at work included many working on short time or at reduced pay. Mayor William J. Stuart now reports that the number of unemployed skilled workmen is considerably less, and will hardly reach 5,000. Fortunately, many of the unemployed have homes of their own, and enough saved to tide them over for several months. Early in the fall Mayor Stuart called together for counsel and advice a committee of representative citizens and members of the Board of Associated Charities, with an equal number of men representing the trades unions. But at every meeting of the committee it was unanimously decided that all was being done that seemed necessary through the agencies of the city and the Society of Associated Charities. The city government has undertaken extra street cleaning, employing men recommended by the Associated Charities, and has let many contracts for public improvements; but the greater part of the Grand Rapids relief work has been done through the direct agency of the Society of Associated Charities. The churches and various charitable and fraternal organizations are working in harmony with the society, and citizens have formed similar organizations called "Friendly Groups" in various parts of the city, to look up cases of want and to dispense relief, always working, however, in direct connection with the Associated Charities. The society has not only been very thorough

in its investigation into cases, but has used a great variety of ingenious methods for furnishing work in lieu of alms. One of Grand Rapids' wealthy citizens, Mr. Daniel H. Waters, has filled one of his vacant stores with all kinds of produce at an expense to himself of some thousands of dollars, and has turned it all over to be dispensed by the Charity Association. Thus the unemployed in Grand Rapids are perhaps as fully provided for as in any other city of the country.

From Saginaw, which has a population of some 60,000, the brief report received by us is of a hopeful character. On December 1 seventy-two per cent. of the usual number of employed men were out of work. Savings were being heavily drawn upon and the city's Overseer of the Poor was paying out larger sums for relief than ever before, while charitable institutions and churches were making extra exertions. But no general movement through a central relief organization had been deemed necessary.

A FURTHER REPORT FROM MILWAUKEE.

In Milwaukee a variety of relief agencies are actively at work, but the existence of a competent charity organization society seems to suffice fairly well to prevent duplication and overlapping, and the waste of resources upon fraudulent cases. Some large soup kitchens established by the Milwaukee ladies, which are feeding nearly a thousand persons a day, are the most conspicuous features of the emergency work now going on in Milwaukee. Free meal tickets are distributed through pastors and charitable societies. The Chief of Police is also active in relief work and has helped some hundreds of families, paying rent and buying fuel and supplies, always after strict investigation, with a fund placed in his hands by the rich brewers and others. The Jewish Aid Society is taking care of the needy of its own race, and the German Emigration Aid Society is active in its own field. By a memorable effort every known destitute family in the city was provided with a Christmas dinner. The labor unions are taking an active part in the relief of their own trades by assessing those of their members who have work. There is great increase of regular municipal aid as distributed by the Supervisors of the Poor in each ward. Through these and numerous other agencies the worst distress is mitigated in Milwaukee.

THE SITUATION IN WEST SUPERIOR.

West Superior, Wisconsin, one of the Western towns of phenomenal recent growth, reports several thousand persons unemployed. The city and county authorities have co-operated with the Associated Charities and with private citizens in dispensing aid, and very little extreme suffering has been permitted. A wood-yard has been opened at South Range, in the woods a few miles from the city, and additional employment is given to those who will work in that way. New park tracts have been cleared of "stumpage" by the city, and a large number of men at last accounts were employed in removing snow

from the streets. The public schools have co-operated actively in the work of relief. The Lend-a-Hand Mission of the King's Daughters has opened a cheap restaurant which co-operates with the central charity committee. Mayor Kennedy has proposed that the city should loan to the needy a small amount of money, to be paid back when prosperity comes again. Our report from West Superior is certainly a commendable one.

In Duluth, and in the new towns which have sprung up in the iron-mining district tributary to that port, the suspension of mining operations has thrown hosts of men out of employment, and has made necessary very large disbursements of clothing, fuel and food supplies. The relief has been afforded largely through the municipal and county board funds; but private agencies have also been as active as circumstances would permit. We are not in possession of detailed reports from those regions, but have reason to fear that the severity of the Northern Minnesota winter may yet occasion great suffering.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

From St. Paul there is little to add to our interesting report from Mr. Hamlin last month. About three hundred men have been kept in public employment and paid by private subscriptions collected through the central relief committee. It is expected that this number will be increased to five hundred men. The funds are paid into the city treasury and expended through the regular pay rolls of the Street Department. The various organizations have systematized their work of relief and assistance, apart from the street employment scheme, that it is no longer a theme which fills newspapers or attracts great attention. The extraordinary demand has been met in such a matter of fact way by the central committee, with its thorough comprehension of the situation at the start, that the public generally hears little about it,—and this is as it should be.

Very early in the season, before the late harvests of North Dakota and Northern Minnesota had all been garnered, Mayor Eustis, of Minneapolis, observing the very large number of unemployed laborers who were gathering upon the street corners and threatening to become either a source of disorder or a public charge, quietly obtained from the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies a large number of free passes to use at his discretion. Within a few days he had shipped some seven hundred men to regions well northward where work was plenty and men were wanted. A very considerable proportion of those men have returned to Minneapolis, but they have brought some saved earnings back with them. A canvass made at Christmas time by the police force reported some nine hundred families in Minneapolis requiring aid. This census is confirmed by Mr. George A. Brackett, president of the Associated Charities. He informs us, however, that ninety per cent. of these families were already being cared for by the two main charitable agencies of Minneapolis—namely, the Associated Charities (a private or-

ganization composed of representatives of the numerous church and local benevolent agencies) and the Municipal Board of Charities and Corrections. Both of these organizations, as Mr. Brackett declares, are sufficiently prompt in their action, and have ample means at their command to provide for all cases of destitution as soon as made known or reported. Private citizens are responding nobly with a liberality that is both cheering and practical, and, we may add, that is always characteristic of Minneapolis. It is not expected that any public employment measures upon a large scale will be justified by the necessities of the situation. The Associated Charities have one hundred and fifty ladies who as "Friendly Visitors" cover all parts of the city with their inquiries and ministrations. Including the city's Department of Charities, the work of the Associated Charities and its "Friendly Visitors," the church organizations and various ward relief movements, it is estimated that there may be two or three thousand families who are receiving more or less attention, but probably one thousand families in real destitution would be the figure agreed upon by those best informed. Just before Christmas Mayor Eustis and his secretary, Mr. Mannix, assisted by numerous citizens and leaders in charitable work, sent out to as many families some nine hundred or a thousand bushel baskets heavily laden with substantial supplies. It need not be explained that this Christmas gift was bestowed in the most discriminating way, and that it produced results fully as happy as had been expected. Two or three more such distributions of provisions are likely to be made before the long Minnesota winter is at an end.

WORK AND RELIEF IN IOWA.

The good people of Iowa are suffering from an extraordinary visitation of tramps, who are reported as having appeared in unprecedented numbers in the smaller towns and in the farming districts. But in the larger cities of Iowa the distress among resident and reputable working people on account of lack of employment seems not to be so great as in many other States. Our letter from Mayor Lane, of Des Moines, is to the effect that the number of persons unemployed and in distress is not very largely increased over other years, and it has not been deemed necessary to employ any special means of relief. The work is carried on by the various organized charities quite as in past years, except that these are now more united in their efforts and in closer agreement as to methods. Their burdens are reported as considerably increased, but not beyond their ability to afford the relief that is needed.

A less favorable report comes from Mr. Belfrage, of Sioux City, the Overseer of the Poor, who writes for Mayor Pierce. He says that the distress in Sioux City is one hundred and forty per cent. greater than a year ago at this time. He adds that the poor fund of the county is some \$25,000, but that the fund has been overdrawn already to that amount. The class applying for relief are almost exclusively of foreign

birth, many of whom Mr. Belfrage thinks were professional European beggars before landing on our shores. He makes the interesting parenthetical statement that not a Jew or a Scotchman has applied for assistance during the past year, and that American born citizens seldom apply for relief. The municipality has not been in a financial position to afford much extra work, but it is suggested that some measures have been proposed and may be adopted. Mr. Belfrage testifies very earnestly to the noble work that the philanthropic women of Sioux City are performing in their organized efforts to relieve distress, and he commends the churches of all denominations for a most creditable and well-directed activity in lines of work that supplement what the official relief funds which he administers are able to accomplish.

NOTES FROM LINCOLN AND DENVER.

Mayor A. H. Weir, of Lincoln, Nebraska, reports that the situation there has been practically met by the municipal policy of endeavoring to put to work all able-bodied men needing employment, at wages just sufficient to keep them from actual suffering.

"For," as he puts it, "men had better work for even fifty cents a day than earn nothing." He says further: "In caring for applicants for relief we direct all heads of departments as far as possible to put on two gangs or sets of men and work each gang half time, or three days per week. This affords employment to twice as many as if work were given for full time, and the half pay enables them to live without asking assistance." The city and county poor funds both afford temporary relief in cases of extreme need, and Lincoln has its quota of charity organizations working in their own ways. Thus no actual suffering has been permitted.

From Denver we have little to report in addition to the explicit statement given last month regarding measures which had proved equal to the severe emergency of the earlier part of the season. A great industrial recuperation in Colorado has already relieved the situation of its worst features.

TACOMA'S MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY.

Mayor Huson, of Tacoma, writes that the railroad shops, saw mills, and manufacturing industries of Tacoma have been employing about 7,000 men, and that the financial depression has thrown some 2,000 out of employment. At present it is estimated that in various ways this number has been reduced to about 1,200 men, the population of the city being about 55,000. A register of applicants kept by the Board of Public Works in the City Hall contains at present 1,100 names. During the autumn the hop-picking season, lasting about six weeks, furnished lucrative employment to every man, woman and child desiring it. Formerly much of this labor had been performed by Indians from Alaska, British Columbia and the Puget Sound region, but this year the white laborers secured the work, and in the prospect of a hard winter they fostered their means, so that up to the present time there has been no widespread distress. The city government, meanwhile, has done

what it could to provide labor. It has extended the sewer system, expending \$60,000 upon the work, and keeping 130 men employed, no one being put upon the pay roll except heads of families who had lived in the city at least six months; and no one was given work for more than two weeks in any one month. By this means the sewers gave some current income to nearly 300 families. The established wages of \$2 a day have been maintained by the city, although some private employers are paying only \$1.50. Tacoma has also just completed an important paving job, and the contractor followed in the main the regulations of the city government with respect to the selection of employees. The Municipal Council has now ordered an extension of water mains, and this work began on January 15, the labor being employed under the same conditions as those imposed in the sewer work. It was expected that the construction of a large bridge across an inlet from the Sound would be immediately ordered, and that this would absorb a large quantity of the idle labor. Moreover, an extensive field of employment will be afforded by the work of bringing in a new water supply, which is about to be undertaken, the money having been already raised by the sale of bonds. Upon the whole, it is evident that the enterprising city of Tacoma is not disposed to succumb in any way to the pressure of hard times.

SEATTLE ALSO MAKES A GOOD REPORT.

The city of Seattle may always be expected to push public works as actively as its neighbor and rival Tacoma. Thus Mayor Ronald, of Seattle, informs us that while his city, like most others, is encumbered with a surplus of unemployed labor, it is true that \$85,000 of sewer bonds have just been issued and sold, with the proceeds of which the city is now constructing extensive drainage works. It has aimed to employ every man that can be worked to advantage. The benefit of municipal wages is passed around by the plan of working one crew two weeks and then employing another composed of different men. As in Tacoma, none are employed who are not citizens and electors of the city, having families dependent upon them for support. Mayor Ronald further says: "The Bureau of Charities in this city, which is organized in accordance with the modern idea of such institutions, is performing a great work, not so much in the dispensing of alms as in cautious and conscientious investigation of all cases coming before it, or referred to it by the city officials. And the means adopted by the Bureau is efficiently weeding out chronic pauperism. The City Mission likewise does a grand work in this respect. The Salvation Army has been granted the privilege by the municipal authorities of maintaining a wood-yard upon certain property in the heart of the city. They have a graduated scale of work and are dispensing good and substantial meals to the hungry poor at five cents."

SAN FRANCISCO'S EFFECTIVE PLANS.

The disturbances of industrial conditions in the mining States of the far West naturally draw to the large towns and cities from the suspended mining

camps a large contingent of men out of work and hard to deal with. This was the situation that confronted Denver last summer, and San Francisco naturally received its share of the mobilized army of unemployed miners. The situation in the metropolis of the Pacific coast is concisely set forth in a letter from Mayor Ellert written as recently as January 11. The following extract contains the substance of the report: "The distress in our city at the present time, and for some months past, has been caused mainly by the influx of people from other States where the times were harder than they were here. In order to meet the requirements of the situation, a committee of citizens has been for several weeks past calling for subscriptions for a fund for the unemployed. Liberal response has been and is being made, and the money so collected is being used in making improvements in Golden Gate Park, thus giving work at nominal wages to several hundred men. There are at work there to-day in the neighborhood of 1,500 men. Soup houses had been established by public subscription, but the method was abolished as it became difficult to distinguish between the worthy and the unworthy. Efforts have been made all this time to provide some kind of work, and when such was obtained our own citizens and men of families have been given the preference."

PROGRESS IN BALTIMORE RELIEF WORK.

The Baltimore relief committee, organized as explained in our last number, has among other things established, in addition to the existing "Friendly Inn," a "Wayfarer's Lodge" in East Baltimore, which was opened about the middle of January, and which can accommodate 125 men. The increase of vagrancy in Baltimore has been so marked that the committee has considered it important as its first duty to make some provision for the absolutely homeless. The "Wayfarer's Lodge," in return for work only, chiefly in its wood-yard, gives relief in a temporary home. This and the already established "Friendly Inn" are working in co-operation with one another, and upon a good understanding with the police, their object being to discourage professional vagrancy and to encourage deserving men by giving them a chance to support themselves. The executive committee, having now provided for vagrants, has turned its attention to relief work for residents in need, especially heads of families. The city officials of Baltimore have taken no action except that the Park Board has started such winter work as it can do, so as to employ its regular hands. There are practical reasons which would make it difficult and costly to provide extensive street employment in Baltimore, and so the committee has decided to avail itself of the stone quarries on the city's borders and to employ men there in breaking stone. Two yards were opened about January 20. There is as yet no great emergency in Baltimore. In that latitude the winter is always mild, and this year it has been exceptionally so. We are indebted to Dr. Jeffrey Brackett of the central committee for information. It is pleasant

to note the fact that the committee has been so strongly reinforced not only by the names but by the active energy of the Johns Hopkins professors.

REPORTS FROM SEVERAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

Mayor Ellyson, of Richmond, Va., informs us that there are in that city more than 1,200 families who are receiving aid from the public charities. A public meeting was recently called by the Mayor at which a citizens' committee was organized to secure money to furnish supplies for the relief of the destitute. When Mr. Ellyson wrote, there was pending before the City Council a proposition for appropriation of money for work on the public park in order to give some outlet to the congestion of unemployed labor. The Richmond charity organizations were never more active, and Mayor Ellyson assures us that there is every reason to believe that the efforts now made will result in relieving the severity of the distress which was at first prevailing.

Augusta, Ga., like Augusta, Maine, happily reports no workmen out of employment. The cotton mills have been operated without interruption, and have all paid dividends. There have been no commercial failures of any note, and while there is by no means a high degree of business activity or prosperity, there is on the other hand no especial or extraordinary depression.

From the city government of Savannah we have received a similar report. No unusual degree of destitution has been observed, and the city has not been affected in any marked way by the industrial conditions prevailing throughout most portions of the country. Even if conditions of employment were much less favorable than usual, the mild climate of the South would in any case mitigate the hardships of poverty.

New Orleans is another of the Southern cities which is able to report that no special relief measures are needed. Mayor Fitzpatrick informs us that no organized movement has been made in New Orleans, and he adds that his section of the country is not suffering to any such extent as other sections, for which he assigns the reason that the excellent sugar crop of last year has made a good demand for labor.

Dallas, Texas, has not been so fortunate as the Southern cities on the seaboard. It reports much distress among the unemployed persons in the city, these being estimated at 1,000 by Mr. Reynolds, secretary of the central charity organization. The situation has been the means of consolidating all charity workers. Among other methods employed are a soup kitchen and a wood-yard. It is expected to begin the city's usual spring improvements earlier than is commonly done, for the sake of furnishing aid. The people for whom all these preparations have had to be made are those who have recently flocked to Dallas from other States.

KANSAS CITY'S STATUS.

An interesting report comes to us from Mayor Cowherd, of Kansas City, who explains that there has been less distress on account of lack of employ-

ment in his city than in other Western places, owing to the fact that manufacturing is not largely developed except in lines such as packing houses. These have been running regularly and employing far more men than usual. Moreover, Kansas City is dependent for its trade in large measure upon the agricultural country of the Southwest, which has had fairly good crops and is hardly worse off than usual. But there has been a large influx from the mining States further west and north, and it has been necessary to make some provision for these transients. A large room in the City Hall, known as the Drill Room, is used as a sleeping quarter for such unemployed persons as may have no other shelter. At the time of the Mayor's letter some 200 men were sleeping there every night. The Provident Association is the principal central agency for dispensing charity in Kansas City, and it has thus far secured by voluntary contributions to date \$15,000, to which the city has added two or three thousand. This association employs many women in repairing clothing, which it collects in large quantities. It also maintains a wood-yard and stone quarry. At the quarry about 150 men are employed at present, these being paid according to the amount of stone they break. The broken rock is purchased by the city and by contractors, and used in street paving. An unusually mild winter is reported; and the city is endeavoring to open a large amount of public work, especially street grading and sewer building, in order to give employment to as many as possible. The work of the Provident Association seems to be of a very comprehensive character and to include a thorough investigation of cases.

ST. LOUIS'S RELIEF ARRANGEMENTS.

The following very complete statement of the progress that has been made since last month in improving the methods of relief work in St. Louis is prepared for us by Mayor Walbridge's secretary, Mr. William F. Saunders :

The past thirty days have so perfected the machinery of relief for the poor in this city that it is now generally felt that the situation is entirely in hand. The weather has been very mild and the distress among the unemployed, of course, much less than it would have been had the winter been a severe one.

Most of the plans for helping the poor are now directed to the object of collecting money and turning it over to the three principal benevolent organizations of the city, whose systems enable them to relieve real suffering with the smallest possible percentage of waste on the undeserving. Quite a number of successful entertainments for this purpose have been given during the past month, the money obtained being divided among the three organizations in proportion to the amount of work known to be done by them generally. The best paying of these entertainments, an athletic one conducted by the *Star Sayings* newspaper, netted several thousand dollars.

For the rest of the winter the man willing to do manual labor will not suffer. He will be provided for in sev-

eral ways. Mayor Walbridge has directed the Superintendent of Streets to employ the gangs of laborers in such a way as to divide the work in each district among the unemployed men of each district. Since this instruction was issued there has been a sensible diminution in the number of applications for labor made to the Mayor directly, although the appeals for charity from men and families entirely helpless remain about the same. In this office we have to help most the people dependent upon clerks and bookkeepers and other men without trade, profession or muscle. A great wood-yard managed by the Provident Association, one of the three organizations spoken of before, and supported by the patronage of the charitable gives work to many, who are fed and paid for their labor. The Municipal Assembly has adopted a suggestion of the *Post Dispatch* and is holding daily meetings to pass a bill by which life is to be given to a long-standing contract of the Lindell Street Railway with the city, and \$25,000 is to be secured immediately for the extension of a large lake in Forest Park and the employment of several hundred men in digging it. By the time this is published the work will be going on under the direction of a citizens' committee, which will hire the men and disburse the money.

Several soup houses are still being maintained in the city by numerous small subscriptions from individuals, and many cheap restaurants sell meal tickets to the retail stores at reduced rates, the shop keepers giving these tickets instead of money to men who apply for aid to them. Although this is probably one of the least satisfactory forms of giving, yet it is decidedly better than giving money indiscriminately.

The Saturday and Sunday Hospital Aid Association has been organized lately and its first collection, a very generous one, was taken up this month through boxes placed in many public places throughout the city on Saturday, and collections in all the churches on Sunday. This association is modeled on the London plan, where £60,000 was obtained in this way last year. The association here has on its committees representatives of all religious denominations. Chancellor W. S. Chaplin, of Washington University, is one of its most active workers and was one of its originators here. The committee which receives the money and divides it among the hospitals in proportion to their merit, is composed of the Mayor, the Postmaster and the president of the Merchants' Exchange. This association is intended to concentrate the efforts of benevolent people especially interested in hospital work and relieve them from the task of discriminating between institutions all more or less meritorious, among which the giver has probably no choice.

The résumé thus given of charity work and relief organization, while not inclusive of some of the important centres of work and inhabitancy, is complete enough to be representative. It will convey a very good general idea of the nature and extent of the distress existing in the different parts of the country, and of the machinery that has been devised to mitigate the suffering of the unfortunate victims of the prevailing industrial depression. Upon the whole, the facts seem to us to do great credit to our cities, both to their municipal authorities and also to their citizens.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LEGISLATION OF THE STATES IN 1893.

IN the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Mr. William B. Shaw reviews the social and economic legislation of the different States in 1893. We summarize as follows the most important State laws that have been enacted during this period: In Indiana and Kansas laws are now in force requiring the weekly payment of wages by corporations, Indiana requiring this of mining and manufacturing companies only, and Kansas excepting all railway, farm and dairy corporations. The coal miners of Kansas have secured the passage of a law prohibiting the screening of coal before weighing, where the wage payment is based on the quantity of coal mined. A new factory law in Illinois restricts the labor of women to eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, and prescribes that the number of required hours must be kept posted in every factory where women are employed. Another provision of this law enacts that no children under fourteen shall be employed in any kind of manufactory. California passed a "rest day" law requiring the setting apart of one day in seven for rest from all labor, but not specifying any particular day. This is in no sense a "Sunday law," and was not designed to secure religious observance, but solely to limit the week's work to six days. In New Hampshire a State labor bureau has just been organized, and in Ohio a State board of arbitration has been created similar in all respects to the boards in New York and New Jersey. Decisions by these boards are not binding on the parties to the controversy. As a measure of protection to the labor unions it is made a misdemeanor on the part of employers in California, Idaho, Indiana and Missouri to discharge their employees for joining such unions or to cause employees to enter into contracts not to join them as a condition of employment.

CORPORATION AND RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

The new "anti-trust" law of Illinois is intended to reach all corporations whose business partakes in the slightest degree of the nature of a combination to restrict competition or fix prices, with the single exception of firms dealing with farm products at first hand, and purchasers are released from liability for purchase money when goods are bought of a "trust." Every corporation in the State is required to report annually whether any business is held in or business done with a "trust" of any kind.

"In South Carolina and South Dakota railroad commissioners are hereafter to be elected by the people. Nebraska and Washington have obtained maximum freight rate laws, which would have been placed on the statute books two years earlier but for the interposition of the Governor's veto. The railroads are given virtually their own rates on most kinds of

freight, but increase of these is prohibited. North Dakota fixes maximum freight rates on coal mined in the States. Railroad 'wrecking' is made a felony in Georgia. This offense, on the part of corporation officers and stockholders, consists in any form of plotting for the depreciation of stock in market value.

"During the year three States have attempted to regulate traffic in railroad passenger tickets by legislation. In Minnesota and North Dakota all ticket agents must be authorized and licensed by the State government. Unused tickets are to be redeemed by the companies. The Texas ticket law seems to have resulted in failure already. It required merely that agents should have certificates from the companies. It is now charged that some of the companies have furnished brokers with their certificates, to the discomfiture of rival lines.

COUNTRY ROAD LEGISLATION.

"Attempts to enact and put in force more radical road legislation in the different States are becoming more frequent from year to year. In Massachusetts a State commission is charged with the collection of statistics concerning highways and the construction of a State system. Idaho is another State which has undertaken to build State roads, providing for their cost by the issue of bonds. In Oregon and Washington highways are maintained by the counties. Missouri has adopted a so-called 'local option' county road law, under which the county courts appoint the supervisors. New York also permits the supervisors of any county to adopt the county system if they see fit to do so. A county engineer is to be appointed in such a case. Indiana makes it binding on county officers to accept and keep in repair every mile of gravel road built by private enterprise. Owners of wagons with broad tires are to receive credit in New York and New Jersey on their road taxes. Oregon divides her share of the United States 'direct tax' refund pro rata among the counties according to area, to be used for roads and bridges.

CHANGES IN THE TAX SYSTEMS.

"The principal changes in the tax systems of the different States made during the year had to do with methods of assessing and taxing corporations and estates. Texas has provided for an annual franchise tax of ten dollars on each corporation. Alabama imposes State license fees on all corporations, doubling those to be paid by companies applying to the legislature for special charters. It is made one of the duties of the railroad commissioners in North Carolina to assess all the railroads in the State. In Alabama sleeping car companies are required to pay an annual privilege tax of five hundred dollars and one dollar for each mile of road on which the cars are operated in the State. The Territory of New Mexico requires sleeping and palace car companies to pay two and one-half per cent. on gross earnings, the proceeds of the

tax to be divided equally between the Territorial government and the counties through which the cars run. Texas imposes a State tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the capital stock of such companies employed in the State."

Three States have enacted "collateral inheritance" tax laws during the year. California takes five per cent. of the value of all estates valued at more than \$500, the proceeds to go to the State's school fund. In Maine the rate is fixed at two and one-half per cent. In Ohio, all estates of less than \$10,000 are exempted, and the tax on all of greater value is three and one-half per cent. In Minnesota a constitutional amendment authorizing the taxation of inheritances is to be submitted to the people next year.

THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE YEAR 1893.

QUITE appropriately the *Forum* for January presents as its financial article a review of the economic history of the United States during the year 1893. The writer, the well-known student of economics, Mr. David A. Wells, by way of introduction briefly sums up the experiences of the last twelve months by saying that "probably no other country has ever incurred in so short a time such an amount of industrial and financial disturbance and disaster, the effect of which, expressed in terms of money-loss, aggregates hundreds of millions of dollars."

BUSINESS FAILURES.

How almost appalling have been the losses caused by the recent financial panic is suggested by the following statements and statistics which we take from Mr. Wells' article. Between May 4 and October 3 deposits to the amount of \$378,000,000—\$299,000,000 by individuals and \$79,000,000 by banks and bankers—were withdrawn from the national banks alone, and if to this sum the withdrawals which occurred in like proportion from savings banks, private banks and trust companies be added, the aggregate would undoubtedly exceed \$500,000,000. To meet this drain the national banks were obliged to call in loans amounting to \$318,000,000 and the other banking institutions in this country pursued a similar policy. "This concurrent action," says Mr. Wells, "is the most remarkable feature of the recent remarkable economic experience under discussion. It probably finds no exact parallel in economic history. It greatly intensified adverse influences which before operated gradually; paralyzed the whole industrial system of the country by annihilating for the time being a great deal of its machinery of exchange, and making commercial credit well nigh impossible; and entailed losses of such magnitude that long years in the case of any other nation would have been necessary to effect even moderate recuperation. Between January 1 and October 31, 585 bank institutions suspended payment, with liabilities of \$169,000,000. Of these banks, the suspension of only 171 was temporary. During this same period over one billion, two hundred million dollars' worth of the railroad property of the country was placed in the hands of receivers." Mr. Wells es-

timates that the total number of failures for the year of 1893 will be found to have exceeded 16,000, as compared with 12,000 in 1892, the largest number ever before reported in one year, and that the aggregate of these contingent liabilities probably exceeded \$460,000,000, as compared with a maximum of about \$200,000,000 in any one year since 1857.

INDUSTRIAL STAGNATION.

Another most remarkable feature of the situation, as pointed out by Mr. Wells, was the extreme stagnation to trade and the loss contingent upon the same. "Rarely if ever before were so small stocks of almost every commodity which the American people have regarded as the essentials of good living carried by the smaller distributors, whose policy can be ascribed to a prompt recognition of the fact that these same people had suddenly and as if by preconcert ceased to purchase and consume at the rate they had been maintaining for many years, and that by the withdrawal of their funds from banks and other financial institutions all trade and credit was being subjected to great restrictions." It is given as the opinion of experts, for instance, that the consumption of sugar by the country decreased during the months of July and August 33½ per cent. There was even a large decrease in the use of smoking and chewing tobacco, as evidenced by the fact that the internal revenue from these articles fell off in the three months, July-September nearly \$1,100,000.

"Finally, in order to make this summary complete there must be added the losses incurred by the owners of shops and factories who were obliged to suspend operations, and above all by the thousands of men and women, representing every form and grade of labor, who, by reason of widespread limitations of their usual opportunities for employment, were unable for considerable periods to earn wages. To state specifically in terms of money how great those losses have been in the aggregate, is not possible; but few who have made the matter a subject of investigation will doubt that a thousand millions of dollars, or more than one-third of the amount of the national debt at the close of the war, would be an under rather than an over estimate. But, be this as it may, it is at least certain that the aggregate of these losses, by whatever method measured or expressed, was very great; and, further, that their burden fell most grievously and disproportionately upon that portion of the population of the United States which was least able to bear it—namely, those who depend upon each day's earnings to meet each day's needs."

THE CAUSES PURELY LOCAL.

Mr. Wells then goes on to show that the disastrous economic experiences of the United States during the past year as respecting their origin and characteristic features were purely local, the immediate and principal cause being "a distrust of the very foundation upon which the whole country rests—namely, its currency."

He reminds us that in the Dominion of Canada there has been no panic, no unusual demand for

money, no stoppage of industries, no restriction upon trade nor any increased rate of interest, and that in Mexico the credit of the country was never higher than during the last year, nor its general industrial condition more promising. Even in the Argentine Republic trade during the past twelve months has been rapidly reviving and private credits have been largely sustained. He points out, furthermore, that while money at all the financial centres of the United States has commanded for months the highest rate of interest, and at times was almost unobtainable under any conditions, in the markets of England "money has gone a-begging for use at from two and one-half to three per cent. interest."

The cause was not only a purely local one, but, continues Mr. Wells, "it is also equally capable of demonstration that the cause of this same disturbance was mainly artificial and wholly unnecessary and unnatural; namely, as before pointed out, a distrust, on the part of the people of the United States, of the future of the money of their country, which distrust in turn was created by an artificial, unnecessary and unnatural national fiscal policy. This proposition finds curious illustration and proof in the fact that the large withdrawals of deposits in banks, before noticed, did not seem to have been influenced or occasioned by a suspicion of unsoundness or mismanagement on the part of the banks; but rather by an almost universal sentiment on the part of depositors that it was expedient for them to get their money as quickly as possible into gold or its representative, and then bring it more under their individual control by placing it in safe-deposit vaults, or in other secure hiding-places."

TEACH THE POPULACE POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The remedy for our present economic situation Mr. Wells finds "only in better popular education, obtained either through the slow school of experience, at which the nation, paying exorbitantly high tuition, has long been in attendance; or through the institution, by the agency of the presidents and professors in our colleges and the teachers in our higher schools, of more intelligent and less expensive educational methods. In other words, instruction in the fundamental and generally accepted principles of political economy should be advanced to a higher position than it now holds in our educational system; and their study, regarded as an essential for good citizenship, should be made imperative (attractive also, as it can be) on all students above a certain age and of fair mental capacity." He holds that no theological seminary is efficiently equipped unless it has among its instructors a person capable of teaching political economy.

Mr. Wells' definition of political economy will be interesting to many. He considers it to be not "the science of wealth," or "the science of exchanges," but rather "the history of the world's experience in endeavoring to better its material condition, and the making of correct deductions from such experience, with a view to present and future guidance in furtherance of the same purpose."

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL.

IN the *Forum*, Representative William L. Wilson explains the principles and methods of the new tariff bill which bears his name. He interprets the result of the presidential campaign of 1892 as meaning that the party in power is instructed to repeal the McKinley act and to reverse the principles in which all the tariff laws of the previous thirty years had been framed; and the new bill, he tells us, is the first step toward the fulfillment of this instruction.

Speaking for the members of the Ways and Means Committee who helped to form the bill, Mr. Wilson says that "they are unflinching believers in the simple truth that all taxes exacted from the taxpayer should be for public purposes alone, and that they accept with equal heartiness the correlative truth laid down in the oft-quoted decision of the Supreme Court that to lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizens, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals, to aid private enterprises and to build up private fortunes, is none the less a robbery because it is done under the form of law and is called taxation. When the law compels me to contribute my just quota to the support of government it is taxation; when it compels me to contribute to the support of any private enterprise it is robbery. The first is a tariff for revenue; the second is a tariff for protection."

A MAKE-SHIFT.

Mr. Wilson does not pretend that the authors of the new bill have carried out to the letter the instructions of the majority of the voters at the last Presidential election, but asserts that they have aimed to make as near an approach as possible to these instructions; have reduced the tariff as much as was safe or expedient at the present time. He says: "No men will more frankly and readily admit that they have halted some distance on this side of the goal, and that they have not been able to purge our tariff system as thoroughly of its protective taint as they themselves expected even when they entered upon their task. Their defense is that they believe too strongly in the political and economic blessings of thorough revenue reform to imperil its permanent success by going further than they have gone in their first march. It is a great triumph to be able to move at all in the right direction. Responsibility for action is always a sobering influence. They have had to deal with an inveterate and vicious system that had stealthily and resistlessly fastened itself upon every branch and ramification of American industry, and to which trade and production for years had imperceptibly if inconveniently adapted itself. The 'obduracy of fixed habit,' no less than the irrational, but none the less real, dread of all change, were to be reckoned with. 'A legislator must do what he can when he cannot do what he would.' Stable freedom has come only to that great race that has known how to reform without destroying."

"The really great and beneficent reform of the bill is," says Mr. Wilson, "the release from taxation of

the great basic materials of modern industry," and the next important feature is "the general substitution of ad valorem duties for the specific duties of the existing law."

Mr. Gunton's Opinion of the Bill.

Mr. George Gunton, writing in the January number of his *Social Economist*, criticises severely the Wilson bill :

" 1. From the point of view of general principles, the new bill is a complete failure. It is consistently neither a protective measure nor a revenue measure. It continues discriminating duties on imports but fails to give protection to home industries. It levies duties on non-competing products but fails to furnish adequate revenue for the government. The only semblance of principle in the bill appears in the subordination of industrial interests to political ends.

" 2. It cannot possibly lessen the burden of taxation, since there is already a deficiency of seventy millions in the national revenues. Any reduction of taxes it makes on imports will involve an increased tax upon domestic products, and to the extent that it reduces the duties now paid by foreigners it must increase those paid by Americans. Besides increasing the general burden nearly a hundred millions, in order to cover the existing deficit it will by its free list transfer to American consumers nearly a hundred millions of duties that have heretofore been paid by foreign producers. Thus, instead of lessening the burden of taxation, it will greatly increase it.

" 3. Nor will it tend to secure greater honesty and simplicity in the collection of taxes. On the contrary, all the changes of method it introduces are in the opposite direction. In substituting ad valorem for specific duties, it increases the most fraud producing element in all tariff taxation. It has always been a criticism on the custom house system of revenue collection that it furnishes great inducements to fraud and corruption in public service by making misrepresentation profitable.

" 4. Since the object of the bill is to increase the revenue by larger importations, it cannot promote the industrial development of the country. It is too obvious to need arguing that unless there is a definite increase in the aggregate consumption increased importation must be accompanied by decreased home production. Now, there is nothing whatever in this bill that can even remotely increase domestic consumption. Displacement of domestic manufactures in our home market by foreign necessarily means the suspension to that extent of home industries and the discharge of home laborers, all of which in turn means the reduction of home consumption. Of the truth of this every manufacturing town in the country is an appalling illustration. Instead, therefore, of developing our national industries its effect will be to destroy many of them by the process of displacing home by foreign products."

Mr. Gunton says further : " Judged from the point of view of its economic influence upon society, the new tariff bill has not a single leg to stand upon.

It conforms to no accepted or projected economic principle. As we have seen, its influence will be to increase taxation, encourage dishonesty in business and the public service, check industrial development, depress wages, and lower the standard of living among the people. Moreover, the conviction that these will be the consequences of the bill is daily gaining acceptance everywhere outside of Administration circles.

" There has not been a question before the American people during the last quarter of a century in which the wage-workers had such a direct and deep interest as in the defeat of this bill. The disruption of industries and the consequent collapse of labor organizations is more important to wage-earners than any mere change of prices that could possibly result from this measure, even if it would accomplish twice as much in that direction as its most ardent advocates pretend. Every labor organization throughout the country should use its entire influence through monster meetings, petitions, municipal governments, State legislatures, Congressmen, philanthropic organizations and every other social avenue, to bombard Congress with public sentiment so fierce and unrelenting that it will not dare to make the Wilson bill a law."

THE INCOME TAX.

IN the *Annals of the American Academy* there is a timely article by Mr. Frederic C. Howe, who discusses the income tax as a source of federal revenue. Reviewing the workings of the tax of 1861 he finds that while it was unpopular and difficult to administer successfully, nevertheless, from a purely fiscal point of view, it proved most satisfactory. We are told that in 1865 it produced as much as was received from spirits, both malt and distilled, and tobacco, while in the year following it returned nearly forty per cent. more than these combined resources. In 1864 nearly fifteen per cent. of the receipts were derived from the income tax, in 1866 over twenty per cent. and in 1867 over twenty-four and one-half per cent.

But, on the whole, Mr. Howe is of opinion that the income tax should be employed only as a last resort, and doubts the advisability of the federal power ever imposing such a tax in times of peace. " Few taxes were more unpopular or odious to the people than the income tax. From its first imposition it was assailed as invading the sanctity of the most private affairs, as being inseparable from inquisitorial scrutiny into business relations, and an insufferable penetration into those affairs of the individual which were in a sense sacred, and which in the past had been exempted from the visits of the excise man. It was further alleged, with some truth, that a tax which offered such opportunities for evasion was a charge upon honesty and a premium upon false returns. In the large cities especially was the tax exposed to widespread evasion and fraud. In the hands of an honest and conscientious official the mode of assessment was vexatious in the extreme, while in the

hands of an incompetent one it was open to all sorts of collusion. In the former case it was grievous, annoying and unpopular; in the latter unjust, tempting to evasion and falsehood and destructive of the moral sense of the people, who came to view the oath lightly and to look with equanimity upon any attempt to defraud the revenue."

Mr. Howe does not think it necessary to impose a tax upon incomes for the purpose of meeting the contemplated deficiency in the revenue for the coming year. A deficiency to the extent of nearly one hundred million dollars could be met, he suggests, by increasing the tax on distilled and fermented spirits and tobacco. The receipt from these sources for the year 1893 was \$159,000,000. He estimates that \$250,000,000 could be derived therefrom without material loss in the quantity consumed.

An Income Tax on Corporations.

In the *North American Review*, Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, presents in a favorable light the income tax without, however, giving it his unqualified endorsement as a means of covering the growing deficit in our national revenues. Mr. Wilson regards the theory of the income tax a just one, but recognizes that its administration is necessarily accompanied by exasperating and demoralizing incidents, and that in a country of the large geographical dimensions of the United States it would be very difficult to put into smooth working order the necessary machinery for its thorough collection. He does not, however, consider that the income tax has had a fair trial in this country, that of 1861-1875 having been levied "too short a time and been too often changed to become a familiar and workable part of our fiscal system." Moreover, considering that the repeal of this tax was carried by a very narrow margin in both houses it could not have been especially unpopular. Senator Sherman was among those stoutly opposing the repeal, and in a speech made in the Senate May 18, 1870, he declared it the most just and equitable tax that is now running in the United States of America, without exception. Other prominent Republican representatives also gave it their endorsement.

In Mr. Wilson's judgment the income tax is not liable to the charge that it is class legislation. He does not in this article favor taxing the income of individuals, but would limit such a tax "to that class of our citizens who own and control a very large and increasing amount of the property of the country, who enjoy certain public franchises of a very substantial character, and who, therefore, have no right to object to some public scrutiny of their incomes." In other words, a tax upon the incomes or earnings of corporations. Such a tax, he holds, would produce a revenue sufficient to cover a large part of the gap now open between receipts and expenditures, and would not be a tax upon individual thrift, energy, or enterprise. "It would in the main fall upon the earnings of invested capital."

AN ATTACK UPON THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUSINESS POLICY.

IN his usual vigorous and trenchant manner Speaker Reed deals, in the *North American Review*, with the subject, "Tariff and Business." He thus enters upon his attack against the policy of the present administration: "When at last the Sherman act was repealed and the cause of our condition, according to all standard Democratic newspapers, was removed, there were, owing to the delay caused by the party in power, few people left to rejoice in the success which had been so much heralded only a few months before. Even prior to the repeal, the conviction began quietly to steal over the people that the true cause of the stagnation in business, the true source of all our troubles, was the fact that in power and supreme control over the United States was a party which, however meritorious its individuals might be, as a party was utterly incapable of inventing a policy or even of carrying out a policy which has been boldly promised and broadly announced."

THE WILSON BILL.

His views on the Wilson tariff bill are given in the following paragraphs: "Now that the bill is before us, what is to be said of it? Clearly it is not a bill for revenue only, since it reduces the revenue of the country probably seventy-five millions of dollars, so far as the usual treasury calculations can furnish us any aid in determining what the loss will be. If there be any gain to be anticipated to be set off against this loss it must come from increased importations, which will just so much diminish American production and be so much taken away from American labor. The bill cannot claim the merit, if there be any, of free trade, except such as comes to it from having selected and cut off from protection many industries which were at least as deserving as those which are to survive. In its struggle to put raw materials on the free list, this bill, devised in the main by Southern men, has so stricken the undeveloped regions of this country that the South is more likely than any other part of us to pre-eminently suffer by their efforts. The time was when the West felt toward protection much as the South does now, but with Illinois as the third manufacturing State in the Union, the West beyond the Mississippi is looking forward to the day when the more direct benefits may reach them and develop their resources also. In like manner the wise business men of the South are looking forward to-day, or rather were looking forward last year.

NOT A FULFILLMENT OF THE PARTY PLATFORM.

"The bill cannot claim any merit as a fulfillment of the platform of the Democratic party since that platform denounced protection as robbery, and if protection be robbery, then this bill is robbery on a sliding scale.

"If the bill cannot claim that it carries out the principle of free trade, and cannot, by the wildest stretch of imagination, be deemed the fulfillment of solemn

pledges of the party in power, what is its merit? It cannot be that the men who made it will claim for it the advantages of protection. They could not do it. Too long have they reiterated the charge that 'protection is robbery, depriving people of their property under pretense of taxation.' 'Can taxation create anything?' they have been asking triumphantly in chorus for long years. If taxation cannot create anything, what are they trying to save by their sanction of reduced robbery? If the consumer has to pay the tax to the manufacturer equal to that added by the tariff to the price of imported goods, what difference is there in principle between that taxation which puts an unjust dollar into the pockets of the robber barons and that same kind of taxation when it puts an unjust half a dollar into the same pocket to jingle against the dollars of bygone days? Has the United States reached that point of national decrepitude when it must ransom itself by a surrender of one-half of an unjustifiable exaction?

"This bill has all the forms of a protection bill. It tries to adjust the duties to the nature of the production and to discriminate between different stages of manufacture. It surrenders all principle in form, but is likely to be as deadly as could be desired in practice."

HOW TO PREVENT A MONEY FAMINE.

"**H**OW to Prevent a Money Famine" is the subject discussed by Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, in the *North American Review*. He says:

"The question to which the friends of a sound money system should now address themselves is not how to temporarily defeat the desires of the Populists, the advocates of free coinage of silver, of government warehouses, and kindred plans, but how to permanently insure the country against the dangers which would flow from the crystallizing into law of their monetary and financial sophisms. Such result cannot be brought about by either scoffing at their leaders or scorning that which they propose. Neither will it do to underestimate the sources of strength of those who range themselves under the banner of the Populist and free-coinage parties. So long as they have the enthusiasm which springs from the belief of lessening the woes of the debt-burdened classes to urge them to effort, and the encouragement of the timorous and compromising in the ranks of those who oppose them, they will continue an active force in monetary agitation and an uncertain element in American politics, and, as such, warrant recognition and intelligent opposition.

NEEDED : A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

"That which now is most needed is a campaign of education on monetary and financial questions. The education to be given ought to be systematic and thorough. It ought not to embrace either abstruse theories or illusive deductions. The freer it is of technicalities the more complete will it be and the results accomplished more certain. It should be rid

of all ambiguity and devoid of that enigmatical mystery which so long has cloaked the utterances of many of our skilled practical financiers only to create 'confusion worse confounded' in the minds of the public on the operation of finance and the workings of our currency system."

Mr. Eckels lays down as follows the campaign upon which financial education ought to be conducted: "First, the American people must know that the essential requisite of our currency is not volume but soundness; and, second, they must cease looking to Congress in every season of financial distress for relief, but instead become more self-reliant, more self-helpful and learn to employ to a greater extent the means locally at hand."

CREDIT VERSUS CURRENCY.

"No matter how great or how small the volume," says Mr. Eckels, "there will always be sections of the country where, under the same conditions, money famine will prevail. Legislation is powerless to remedy this or to put an end to it, and the sooner this fact is realized, the sooner will the people of this section set about to create conditions which will bring to them at any and all seasons of the year such amounts of money as will best meet their needs." He quotes Gallatin's famous saying that "the man who says that he wants money could at all times obtain it if he had either credit or salable commodities," and adds that it is the failure to appreciate that it is want of credit on the part of the borrower and not a want of currency in the country which causes an appeal to Congress to do that through legislation which can only be accomplished through individual or local exertion.

In conclusion, Mr. Eckels says: "When the American people call into use, to the extent that the best business methods require, the aid which good banks can afford, Congress will be relieved from the recurring opportunity to increase the volume of the circulating medium irrespective of its stability, the cry for more money will cease, each community will, in the greatest measure, contribute to relieving its own distresses, and the financial vagaries of inflationists no longer continue to plague our world of business and of politics."

GOVERNOR WAITE'S PROPOSAL.

IN the *North American Review*, Governor Waite of Colorado declares that the financial policy of the government since 1883, culminating in the repeal of the Sherman act, has deprived his State of about \$24,000,000 per annum. He comes forth with a proposal for remedying this loss to the business of the State caused by the closing of the silver mines. This proposal is that the State should enact that the silver dollar of the United States and of our sister republics in North and South America, containing not less than $37\frac{1}{4}$ grains fine silver, shall be a legal tender by tale, or at one hundred cents each, for all its private and public debts collectable within the State. "As a matter of constitutional law," says Governor Waite,

"there can be no doubt that the concurrent right of the national government to make legal tender does not in any way affect the right of a State to make gold and silver coins, domestic and foreign, a legal tender within its borders. In 1792 Congress enacted that 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains fine silver be the money unit of the United States or the American dollar. This power was given by the States to Congress in order that it might create a legal uniformity of value of money in all the States, and, such a money unit having been created, there is high authority that the trust given to Congress in this respect is executed and can neither be changed by Congress nor the States."

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN RETROSPECT.

THE entire number of the *Engineering Magazine* for January is made up of articles dealing with the World's Fair in retrospect, the first of which is contributed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who sets forth the value of the Fair from a national point of view. He considers that the chief good from such an exhibition arises from the gathering together of the people of the different sections. "The Fair was to the people of the United States what the State Fair is to the people of the State. Every citizen became not only prouder than ever of his country, of whose position and greatness the exhibition was the outward and visible symbol, but he became acquainted, for the first time perhaps, with his fellow countrymen of other States. The impression made by the people *en masse* was highly complimentary to the American. I never heard a foreigner give his impression who failed to extol the remarkable behavior of the crowd, its good manners, temperance, kindness and total absence of rude, selfish pushing for advantage which is usual in corresponding gatherings abroad. The self-governing capacity of the people shone forth resplendently. The foreigner's verdict is that without official direction or supervision every individual governed himself and behaved like a gentleman." So much for universal education.

Mr. Carnegie thinks that at least once every twenty years the people should be induced to gather from all the States as they did at Chicago, and, if possible, each section of the Union should be favored by having this national reunion. He says: "In a federation so extensive as ours this drawing together of the people of the States is a work of great difficulty, and yet it is of infinite importance, for the masses of the people should not grow up without having in their midst living links who have met their fellow-citizens from other States and found them much like themselves and in harmony upon one point at least—their intense Americanism. Every plan should, therefore, be encouraged which draws the people of the different States together, and an exhibition like that just held at Chicago is by far the most efficacious of all modes."

The International Effects of the Fair.

Writing in the same magazine on the international effects of the fair, Mr. Edmund Mitchell says: "It

has frequently been contended that international exhibitions have done little permanent good to mankind—that they are really carnivals of pleasure, that industry does not profit by the lessons they profess to teach. The complete falsity of such an argument must have been borne home to the mind of every one who made anything like a conscientious study of the Chicago World's Fair. Let me give a specific instance of ideas being exchanged at these exhibitions; and in doing so I shall of set purpose select small things to show that even the most minute details do not escape the lynx-eyed visitors. At Philadelphia, in 1876, Switzerland was completely cut out by America in the department of watch manufacture, the machine-made article of the latter company eclipsing the hand-made product of the former. In Chicago, in 1893, we witnessed the Swiss artisans making watches by the aid of all the latest and most delicate American machinery, and in not a few instances beating the United States manufacturers with their own tools. Had not an invaluable lesson been learned by the Swiss in this case?

A STEP TOWARD THE BROTHERHOOD OF MANKIND.

"Not the least valuable result of the World's Fair," continues Mr. Mitchell, "was the spirit of fraternity diffused among men of many varieties. Sentiments of brotherhood seemed to be in the air. In this respect Chicago gained an undoubted advantage over Paris, Vienna and every other European centre of population. On the soil of America there is no field for international bickerings and jealousies. At Chicago, German and Frenchman, Englishman and Russian, Turk and Bulgarian, met together on every festive and ceremonial occasion, and came to know each other, to appreciate each other, and to regard each other as warm personal friends. More especially was this happy result brought about by the excursions from Chicago into the surrounding country proffered by the American people among many other hospitalities to their visitors from abroad. Notable among these was the trip to the wheat fields of North Dakota organized by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Great Northern Railway companies, on which occasion men of twenty-nine different nationalities, speaking fifteen different languages, fraternized together during a period of nine days, and became intimately acquainted—an incident which, I venture to think, is almost without parallel. The spirit of brotherhood engendered by this close association was shown at Gretna, a village on Canadian soil, where the Stars and Stripes of the United States and the Union Jack of Great Britain and Ireland were saluted, and the happily expressed sentiment, 'May the Old Glory of the New World always float side by side in amity with the Older Glory of the Old World,' was cheered to the echo by Americans and Englishmen, Frenchmen and Russians, Germans and Poles, Italians and Spaniards, Swedes and Norwegians, Austrians and Turks, representatives of every South American republic and colony, and men from far away Australia, the Orange Free State and Japan. It augurs well for the federation of mankind that

such a chord of friendliness should have been struck and echoed through so many countries of the world. A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, and the scene at Gretna on August 28, 1893, is one that will live long as a kindly memory in every corner of the globe."

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN'S VIEW OF THE DISPENSARY LIQUOR LAW.

"**T**O-DAY" contains an article on "The Dispensary Liquor Law of South Carolina," by one who subscribes himself "A South Carolinian." Though opposed to the liquor law, he frankly concedes to it certain merits.

The writer first presents the claims for the law as set forth in a recent message by Governor Tillman:

"1. The element of personal profits is destroyed, thereby removing the incentive to increase the sales.

"2. Treating is stopped, as the bottles are not opened on the premises.

"3. It is sold only in the day time; this under a regulation of the board and not under the law. The concomitants of ice, sugar, lemons, etc., being removed, there is not the same inclination to drink remaining, and the closing of the saloons, especially at night, and the prohibition of its sale by the drink, destroy the enticements and seductions which have caused so many men and boys to be led astray and enter on the downward course.

"4. It is sold only for cash, and there is no longer 'chalking up' for daily drinks against pay day. The workingman buys his bottle of whisky Saturday night and carries the rest of his wages home.

"5. Gambling dens, pool rooms and lewd houses, which have hitherto been run almost invariably in connection with the saloons, which were thus a stimulus to vice, separated from the sale of liquor have had their patronage reduced to a minimum, and there must necessarily follow a decrease of crime.

"6. The local whisky rings, which have been the curse of every municipality in the State, and have always controlled municipal elections, have been torn up root and branch, and the influence of the bar-keeper as a political manipulator is absolutely destroyed. The police, removed from the control of these debauching elements, will enforce the law against evil doing with more vigor, and a higher tone and greater purity in all governmental affairs must result."

PERSONAL PROFIT IS ELIMINATED.

As to the first of Governor Tillman's claims the writer points out that while the element of personal profit is removed, it is the element of *personal profit* only. "The money goes into no one man's pocket, but behind the men who deal the liquor across the bar stands the State, reaping the benefits of the pernicious traffic just as the saloon-keeper did a year ago. In his message Governor Tillman avows one great advantage of the law to be 'the reduction of the general tax.' In other words, instead of the saloon-keeper reaping the profit, it goes into the pockets of the taxpayers, thus making every property

holder in the State, *nolens volens* the beneficiary of a successful whisky traffic, and constituting each one a *particeps criminis* to just as great an extent, morally, as was the bar-keeper of a year ago. While the demoralizing effect may not be the same on the individual beneficiary, the principle is absolutely unchanged, and morally the condition is as evil in one case as in the other. Not a taxpayer in South Carolina to-day can deny that he is a stockholder in a great retail liquor saloon, and as soon as the general taxes are reduced, as has been promised, he will then and there receive his dividend on his stock as directly as a mill owner receives his when the annual profits of his mill are distributed."

THE MOST OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE.

The second, third, fourth and fifth claims are approved by the writer, but the sixth "is the objectionable one alone sufficient to condemn utterly the whole law." "The municipal whisky rings have, as is claimed, been destroyed, but in their stead has been raised up a ring which finds its province not in the towns and cities alone, but throughout the entire State, throttling at one grasp both town and country, and with a power behind it which would enable it to perpetuate itself practically for all time. A corrupt administration with such a power in its hands could perpetuate itself and its iniquities, absolutely proof against everything that might tend to its overthrow, except popular revolution. And the history of politics in the United States shows that nothing is more probable than at some not distant day the power created by this law will be so used. We can see the results of such power in almost any large city in the country. Few of us have to go far from home in order to study their workings and test their strength, but how insignificant will these appear in comparison with an organization which is not only composed of men who happen to be in charge of the affairs of state, but which is, to all intents and purposes, the State itself, in its official, corporate and sovereign capacity. No measure more fraught with danger to the liberties of the people has ever been devised in the whole history of American legislation, and unless South Carolina gets rid of the law she has saddled upon herself, her future will be pregnant with innumerable possibilities of political tyranny and disaster."

THE STATE AS A SALOON KEEPER.

The writer concludes: "What kind of a saloon-keeper she will make remains to be seen. So far she has done fairly well, she has conducted her business so wisely that a rich profit has resulted, and she declares that another year she will take a half million of the dollars of her suffering women and children, and put them into her pocket; with the characteristic zeal of a liquor dealer of the old *régime*, she declares her intention of extending her business into every nook and corner of her territory, and not lacking in the modern commercial spirit, she pledges herself to crush all competition, and to keep the field clear for her own exclusive operations. And she has made some excellent resolutions which she has not

broken. She will not sell to boys, nor will she offer her patrons the pleasures of a club house ; she does things in a strictly business way, and like an honest man, when night comes she shuts up her saloon and goes home. Any saloon-keeper in the world would be commended for such a course, and South Carolina is worthy of the same commendation, and we extend it most heartily. But all the same she is a saloon-keeper, and her rulers might split hairs and invent new names for the business from now until the crash of doom, but they cannot change that fact. If Governor Tillman and his friends wish to rid their State of this stigma, they can only do so by abandoning the traffic instantly.

"THE LIVING WAGE."

ECONOMIC opinion on this much vexed question is what the public specially needs to have ; and they will turn with well-founded interest to Professor Cunningham's article on the subject in the *Contemporary Review*. The writer, while deriding the idea that "economic laws" are moral precepts or practical imperatives, recognizes their worth as convenient hypotheses and as guides to what is likely.

The "standard of living" is the familiar economic conception which corresponds to the popular "living wage." The Professor, in pointing out that the standard varies with each social grade, does not shrink from defining it : "The worker in each class believes that by his work he ought to be able to support himself and start his children in the same social grade in which he was brought up. This is his standard of comfort, and a living wage is the wage which enables him to attain his object regularly and habitually. The ordinary rate of wage which the ordinary workman has earned in ordinary times may be taken as representing the standard of living of his class, and may be therefore called a living wage. There ought to be no insuperable difficulty in any one trade in calculating what this living wage has been within the last decade.

HOW IT MIGHT BE FIXED.

"Experience seems to show that the real practical difficulties of calculations of this sort can be met if the parties concerned really give their minds to it and honestly make the attempt. Such a board as that which is to meet in February could surely manage it for the coal trade. . . . If an agreement as to the rate of variation can be maintained, an agreement as to an invariable rate till a recognized date for reconsideration and readjustment might be carried out.

"The advocates of the living wage may fairly claim that they only seek to give effect to a principle which has high . . . economic authority, and is confirmed by the experience of practical men."

HOW IT WOULD WORK.

For the laborer the establishment of the principle would mean in times of bad trade an increase in the number of individuals unemployed, but that evil is preferable to the lowering of a whole class below the standard of decent living.

"The living wage would give no immunity from industrial distress, but it would tend to limit its duration ; it would maintain the position of a class and cause the distress to fall on individuals, and it would open up possibilities of remedy which are not now available without pauperization."

It would also benefit the employer by discouraging speculative production and reckless competition, and by diminishing existing uncertainties as to the rate of wages. The Professor defends the principle on national as well as on economic grounds. The approaching exhaustion of England's coal fields would, he argues, be it rendered gradual, through the gradual diminution of employment.

The Professor much prefers the principle of the living wage to that of profit-sharing. The latter he condemns as "unwise economically and unsound morally."

"The Minimum of Humane Living."

Under this strange title Mr. W. H. Mallock writes in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. This minimum is, he argues, "determined by the maximum which a man who pays no rent can extract by his own labor from the worst soil under cultivation." He illustrates this by facetious diagrams.

HOW MANY MAKE THEIR BREAD AND BUTTER ?

MR. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE writes in the January *Harper's* on what he calls "The Bread-and-Butter Question," and calls to mind that, pecuniarily considered, we are not nearly so prosperous a people as the general report would have it. He makes it out that, especially in the great cities, the bread-and-butter question is one always with the majority of us—even of us, the money-making folk of the world. Mr. Browne asserts that reports of our individual prosperity are always exaggerated, and that one hears of but a meagre proportion of the cases of total failure to solve the bread-and-butter question. This is especially true in great cities. He asks how many thousands of professional men there must be in New York who are unable to make the \$5,000 per year generally agreed to be necessary to support only decently the man with a family. All this bad state of things is not because we receive smaller salaries and incomes than of old years, for we undeniably receive greater ones, but because we need more things to make us comfortable, and because prices have risen in a majority of cases.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

"Twenty-five or thirty years ago what is known as the bread-and-butter question came home to but a small proportion of those in whose breasts it is now a settled resident. Then the majority of the members of what might be termed the middle class, in a financial sense, working with their heads, not their hands, and moderately equipped for the secular battle, gave themselves small concern as to the acquisition of their living expenses. Now, though they may earn far more than they could then, they are prone to

be ceaselessly harried on the subject. Not only have prices steadily advanced, the needs of those members have increased and their tastes are more exacting. They want five things where they wanted one. What were luxuries have become necessities. They were contented on \$2,000 a year; they are discontented on \$4,000. What they would have considered a modest independence would not make them comfortable now.

AS IT IS NOW.

"Everything has altered, not the manner and requirement of living merely, but the livers themselves. They no longer have the same feelings or opinions, or see with the same eyes. They feel, though they have so much more than they once had, the lack of what they want to-day far beyond the greater lack of years ago, which, being unexpected, they were barely sensible of. This may seem to be their fault, and to an extent it is; but it is more the fault of the time that has so begotten the growth and love of luxury as to make it, through familiarity, appear indispensable. At any rate, luxury has unconsciously entered—in cities notably—into the bread-and-butter question, which is more serious, more imperative, than in the days of simplicity and self denial. When we are satisfied with little, a diminution of that little is scarcely missed. When we are accustomed to excess, we think we cannot spare the slightest portion. The idea of material comfort is most variable and indefinite. In the rural regions of New England a small family attains what it considers such comfort by an expenditure of \$400 a year. In New York a family of the same size is frequently uncomfortable after disbursing fifteen times that amount. But in the real country and in the great town the question is vital alike, and the source of unremitting thought and great anxiety."

THE PROFESSIONS OVERCROWDED.

Mr. Browne goes into the favored occupations—the law, banking, etc.—in detail to show that they are overcrowded, and are far from offering a general average of comfortable remuneration. He naturally does not attempt to offer any direct remedy for this very deeply rooted ill of life, but he does draw from it a moral as to pretension and lack of courage to look facts in the face.

"It is debasing to be absorbed in the chase after dollars for dollars' sake; but it is more debasing still to pretend to have wealth that one has not, and to lead a course of interminable self-exploitation. The bread-and-butter question must long continue to be the essential question for the mass of us; but it should not be where possible ease of circumstance exists. We should be ashamed to give a false impression of ourselves in anything. If we can afford only beef and potatoes and beer, why invite our friends to a dinner of ten courses with wine? Most of us are poor for our needs or desires. Let us avow it, and the terrible bread-and-butter question will be shorn of many of its terrors. Simplicity and honesty will prove in time the antidote to its wide-spreading bane."

TRAMPS.

PROFESSOR JOHN J. McCOOK presents in the *Charities Review* a social study of "Tramps." We learn from Mr. McCook's account that this name is not in general favor among tramps themselves. "Bum" is the generic term used by them. It is interesting to note that there exists an aristocracy among tramps, and a middle and a lower order, although, Mr. McCook adds, absolute agreement has not been made as to which is upper and which is lower crust. The order of "jumpers"—that is, train jumpers—put their family first and look upon the country or "pike bum," the city or "shovel bum," and the mission or "religious bum" with undisguised contempt. The accepted title for the railroad tramps in America is "ho-bo's," or as it is spelled by the most select of the nobility, "haut-beaux." Mr. McCook gives the following incidents concerning the career of one of the ho-bo's he has met:

THE CAREER OF A "HO-BO."

"He had 'done' thirty days each in Erie County, N. Y.; White Plains, N. Y.; Brooklyn, Conn.; thirteen days in San Francisco, Cal.; twenty days in Savannah, Ga.; ten days in Chicago; five days in the Tombs, New York City, and had been arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., and Richmond, Va.

"He had passed part of one winter in an almshouse—to 'get a new suit of clothes'—had been nine days in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for a finger bruise got in jumping a train; six weeks in a Philadelphia hospital for a secret disease—they have no aversion to such a disease when winter is coming on, he told me in passing, and several eminent medical specialists confirm his story; a whole winter in a poor-house hospital in the interior of New York for a toe lost while jumping a train; five months in a Boston hospital for an abscess on his neck, caused, as the doctors thought, by the jar of riding on trucks—he had only been six months on the road at that time, he explained apologetically! And he had also been to dispensaries now and then for medicine required by some trifling cold, though he generally carried stuff with him for this.

"Apart from the above he had 'never had a day's sickness in his life,' he said, and spoke with much enthusiasm of the vigor and physical strength of the fairly initiated ho-bo."

This aristocratic vagabond said that he had voted eight times in one single election in New York City, receiving therefor a total of sixteen dollars, which, of course, may or may not be true.

SOME STATISTICS.

It is estimated by Mr. McCook that there are about forty-six thousand tramps in the United States. This estimate is based on a statistical investigation of tramps living in Massachusetts, that State being the only one which attempts to collect the facts necessary for a calculation. Mr. McCook further estimates that fifty-seven per cent. of our American tramps have trades or professions, forty-one per cent. are un-

skilled laborers, one in twenty is under twenty years of age, three out of five are under thirty-five, seventy-five out of one hundred under forty and one in one hundred and eleven over seventy. He believes that industrial causes have little to do with vagabondage, holding that intemperance is chiefly responsible for it. Sixty-three per cent. of the tramps with whom he has communicated are confessedly intemperate. Mr. McCook says further that fifty-six per cent. of our tramps are of American nativity, that more than nine-tenths of them are unmarried and that a like proportion can read and write.

HOW TRAMPS SECURE FOOD.

How do they generally secure their food? "Twenty per cent. say they beg; nine per cent. more 'beg and work'; over two per cent. more 'beg and steal'; three per cent. live on their 'friends'; twenty-seven per cent. 'work' or 'work and want'; thirty-eight per cent say they pay for it. How for the most part this is done is left to the imagination. I am convinced that the life of a fraction, possibly the greater part of this company, consists in alternations of work and travel or debauchery. The work is suspended as soon as the means for the last named has been secured, and the 'sobering up' is commonly at public expense. Counting their house room at nothing. I am convinced that two hundred and forty dollars a year would be a moderate and two hundred dollars a very conservative estimate for the actual cost per head of our army of tramps. This would amount to about ten millions annually. This has to be paid for, of course, by somebody, and that somebody is the tax-payer."

Mr. McCook recommends uniform laws in all the States, committing drunkards and vagrants to places of detention where they must abstain from drink, must work, and must keep clean, and that for an indefinite period. He thinks that they might be made to nearly or quite support themselves in such establishments, and in that event we would save \$10,000,000 or more a year.

CRUSADE AGAINST ANARCHISM.

AS might have been expected, the bombs exploded at Barcelona and Paris have shaken literary nerves and provoked something like literary reprisals. Karl Blind sketches in the *Contemporary* "the rise and development of Anarchism." With no little animus he marks out Proudhon as the spiritual and Bakunin as the practical father of the present Anarchism.

"Out of Proudhonism there certainly came a spirit of wanton destructiveness, of devil-dare unconcernedness as to consequences, on which the Anarchist doctrine soon threw and flourished. That erratic Bakunin declared that in order to bring about the abolition of State formations and governments which were to be superseded by small groups of independent workers, it would be necessary to 'unloose all the passions now called evil, and to destroy what is by the same class of speakers called public order.' So originated the 'propaganda by deed.'

The London Colony.

The *New Review* opens with a double broadside against the Anarchists. "Z." divides them into "the ideal and the real," and would make the former, "such fanatics as Prince Krapotkin," responsible for Ravachol and Pallas. The worst specimens in London are foreigners. Frenchmen preponderate. Germans are "the most advanced;" Hungarians "the most truculent and unscrupulous." There are also a few Poles, Russians, Spaniards, and a number of Italians.

"These are the miscreants who are now aspiring to terrorize the world; the very dregs of the population, the riff-raff of rascaldom, professional thieves, bullies who batten upon the shameful earnings of the weaker sex, cut-throats when opportunity offers, depicable desperadoes already under the ban and always subjected to close surveillance."

"Z." cries for summary suppression of Anarchic propaganda and literature. He specially urges that Herr Most's "Scientific Revolutionary War," a guide to making and using the worst explosives, should be burnt wholesale, its mere possession deemed a felony.

DIPLOMACY OLD AND NEW.

THE December number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives the place of honor to a couple of striking articles on "The Transformation of Diplomacy." It is unsigned but bears trace of a practiced hand. The slow changes by which Europe, rendered chaotic by the decay of the Roman empire and the invasion of the Caucasian hosts under Attila, has been molded into our modern states and kept in a relative equilibrium, are treated in a philosophical and also in a poetical spirit. The paper opens with a short description of diplomacy as understood during the last two hundred years. The French language reigned supreme in every Court where diplomatic interests were discussed. Diplomacy resembled in those days a mediæval drama, in which a fight begun with foils ended in bloodshed when the buttons dropped off.

ADOLPHE DE CIRCOURT, FRENCH DIPLOMAT.

The writer describes finely an old French diplomat dead within the last twenty years. He is not named, but to those who know France it is needless to name the Comte Adolphe de Circourt, sent by Lamartine to Berlin in 1848, and well acquainted with the best circles in England, as indeed in every country in Europe. Equally at ease in history and in politics, he saw the present in its true prospective with the past, and quitted the banqueting hall of Charles V. of Spain to cross over into the private apartments of M. de Bismarck. "Never shall I forget," says the writer of the article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "his art of touching with a master hand on the highest questions; those rapid sketches, that respectful familiarity with the great historic figures of all ages, who seem to have been his familiar friends. One felt flattered to be introduced almost on an equal footing into such good company. Adolphe de Cir-

court survived the German war, and saw the irresistible rise of the great democracy which little by little is changing the old polite methods of the European game of chess. "Henceforth the learned play of the European balance of power will be profoundly disturbed. Another era opens : it is our own."

MODERN DIPLOMACY.

In the second and concluding article the writer attempts to deal with modern diplomacy. There are in Europe kings, governments and peoples ; there are no longer courts. The elaborate procedure of other days has been put away among other theatrical properties in company with the peruke, powder and silk stockings. If you were to insert in a diplomatic dispatch expressions once universal, such as "the Court of St. James," "the Court of Vienna," you would have been thought to have fallen asleep a hundred years ago. Now diplomats write of "the Cabinet of London," "the Cabinet of Vienna." Even the word "courtier" is out of fashion and expresses a way of acting and a kind of character indicating anything but a good social position.

The receptions given at Compiègne, under the Second Empire, where the young Empress held the sceptre of a reigning beauty and model of fashion with the gracious manners and political passions of Marie Antoinette, were, our writer thinks, the last example of the attempt to revive or imitate the ancient court ; and since it suffered dire eclipse in 1870, even the older sovereigns have reduced the number of their servitors, and may even be said to practice economy. The two most absolute of our European monarchs indulge in little or no amusement ; they work from early morning till late at night, and live a strictly honorable domestic life.

The writer here pays a sincere and respectful compliment to the Queen of England, whose "incessant though hidden toil" and perfect accomplishment of her constitutional duties have given her an influence hardly to be expressed in words. "When this long reign shall be judged from across a lapse of years, it will be seen that the Victorian era brought Parliamentary institutions to a degree of perfection, increased the dignity of social manners, fortified that respect which should always be felt for the law, and allowed of the accomplishment of great evolutions without violence ; in fine, it will be seen that the England of Victoria was infinitely more peaceful and happier if not more heroic than that of the Georges."

A CHANGE IN DIPLOMATIC METHODS.

When discussing the growth of the power of the people under the changes it had brought about in diplomatic methods, the writer observes that in diplomacy as in everything else it is better to be straightforward. A Richelieu, a Frederick, a Bonaparte, a Cavour, a Bismarck, do not need to hide their schemes, for the durable part of the work must repose on their power of discerning a great idea or defending a great cause.

The political thinker will find much on which to reflect in this remarkable article, which evidently proceeds from one who knows the subject of which

he treats, and who yet may claim a singularly impartial judgment.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN GERMANY.

IN the December number of the *University Extension World* Mr. O. J. Thatcher gives a brief sketch of the Urania Gesellschaft of Berlin—a society which, while not technically known as a University Extension organization, is doing a great deal to promote education among the masses and awaken a widespread interest in natural science.

Mr. Thatcher writes : "The Urania Gesellschaft was established March 4, 1888, by a number of wealthy residents of Berlin, who not only loved nature but wished to cultivate in their fellow citizens a love for, and an appreciation of, the beauties, secrets and mysteries of the natural world about them. A site was at once secured from the government, and the buildings were completed and formally opened with appropriate ceremonies on July 1, 1889.

THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE GESELLSCHAFT.

"The general plan of the Gesellschaft is to equip for public use several laboratories, for astronomy, physics, biology, etc., with the best and most important apparatus. On the payment of a very small fee any one is admitted to these laboratories and may freely examine and use, or see used, any of the instruments.

"Every day at certain hours lectures are given on various topics chosen from the field of natural science. In these lectures the attempt is made to present a clear, succinct, popular, scientific statement of the subject in hand. Such subjects as the tides, the formation of mountains, volcanoes, clouds, the single planets, meteors, fixed stars and many others are thus treated, and generally the little hall is crowded with eager listeners. The Astronomical Observatory is supplied with an excellent telescope (the largest one in Prussia) and all the instruments necessary for the practical study of astronomy and the observation of the heavenly bodies.

"Connected with the Urania is a large staff of enthusiastic scientists, mostly young men, who carry on their own investigations, deliver public lectures and instruct classes in science. The classes are generally held in the evening, and are composed of men and women who have a desire for such knowledge, but who have not been able to acquire an education. The Gesellschaft also publishes one of the best scientific journals of Europe under the title *Himmel und Erde* (Heaven and Earth). It is popular in the best sense of the word, richly illustrated, and has among its editors and contributors nearly all the great scientists of Germany.

"Another unique feature is the Theatre of Science, a hall which seats several hundred people, and has a large stage adapted to the presentation of scenery illustrative of scientific subjects. The performance consists of a lecture on some subject from science, illustrated by the constantly shifting scenery on the stage. These lectures occur daily, and a wide range of topics is treated."

THE DECLINE OF URBAN IMMIGRATION.

ALL persons having to deal with the social problems of our great cities would do well to note the very significant statistics compiled by Mr. Edwin Cannan in his *National Review* article on "The Decline of Urban Immigration." His pages simply bristle with facts and comments of the most instructive order. Here are some compendious tables:

GAINS AND LOSSES BY MIGRATION.

	1851-60.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.
London	+ 245,679	+ 256,791	+ 302,121	+ 158,023

EIGHT GREAT TOWNS.

Manchester.....	+ 32,073	+ 31,754	+ 49,913	+ 17,725
Liverpool.....	+ 67,751	+ 55,088	+ 48,351	+ 22,237
Birmingham.....	+ 40,242	+ 22,220	+ 21,147	+ 7,935
Leeds.....	+ 11,090	+ 20,734	+ 6,763	+ 15,489
Sheffield.....	+ 28,101	+ 26,647	+ 4,389	+ 2,170
Bradford.....	+ 11,723	+ 32,774	+ 13,712	+ 2,069
Newcastle.....	+ 17,291	+ 15,439	+ 6,612	+ 27,572
Bristol.....	+ 1,232	+ 17,505	+ 7,034	+ 6,912
Total.....	+ 184,057	+ 222,161	+ 157,921	+ 23,803

FIVE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

22 Lancashire Unions and Stockport.....	+ 49,076	+ 19,056	+ 135,310	+ 43,749
8 West Riding Unions.....	+ 14,458	+ 31,912	+ 21,241	+ 13,864
Cleveland and the Tees District.....	+ 27,353	+ 51,195	+ 21,665	+ 171
The Potteries.....	+ 7,890	+ 8,299	+ 12,261	+ 9,454
The Black Country.....	+ 16,030	+ 43,493	+ 45,692	+ 44,434
Total.....	+ 85,891	+ 66,969	+ 120,263	+ 24,174

SEVENTEEN MINOR TOWNS.

Total.....	+ 97,829	+ 74,380	+ 115,113	+ 84,112
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IN ALL THESE TOWNS AND DISTRICTS COMBINED.

Grand total	+ 613,456	+ 620,301	+ 605,418	+ 241,764
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Thus, instead of an increasing rush to the towns of England there has been a drop of 450,000 during the last census-decade! Mr. Cannan concludes with the reflection: "The superior healthiness of the modern town enables it to increase its population very rapidly, simply by the excess of births over deaths, and it seems highly probable that in the future our great towns will be regarded as the cradle rather than the grave of population."

In the *Nouvelle Revue* a certain Commandant Z. sounds a note of alarm as regards the defenses of the coast of Corsica. He points out that this island is the only place of call for the French fleet between Algiers and Marseilles, and Toulon and Bizerta, and insists that Corsica, in case of war, would be the pivot on which much of the success or failure of the French navy would turn.

THE "REAL" DISCOVERER OF AMERICA.

Not Columbus, but Cousin!

"JEAN COUSIN, sea captain of Dieppe, discovered the River Amazon in 1488. Columbus discovered San Salvador in 1492, or four years later." With these plain statements Captain Gambier, of the Royal Navy, opens an indictment in the *Fortnightly* which, if finally substantiated, will completely destroy the unique fame of Columbus as explorer and man, and will turn the use of the names "Columbia," "Columbian," into a farce. For this is the damning count in the indictment, not that Cousin forestalled Columbus but that Columbus knew of Cousin's discovery, though the knowledge was carefully and by conspiracy suppressed, and on the strength of that knowledge got his commission and his ships from Isabella. The claims for Cousin as stated by Capt. Gambier are as follows:

NORMAN AND SPANIARD.

Cousin was trained under Toscanelli, who first suggested to Columbus the idea of going to the east by the west. In naval war with the English in 1487 Cousin so distinguished himself that the merchants of Dieppe—at that time the Portsmouth and Liverpool combined of France—gave him command of an armed ship to go out in search of discoveries. In January, 1488, he set sail with Vincent Pinçon, a Spaniard, second in command. "Cousin sailed west for two months, and eventually found himself in the mouth of a vast river, whose size clearly indicated that it drained a country of great size and no mere island. This river he called the Maragnon." He then sailed for the African coast, his ostensible destination from the first, for trading purposes. But Pinçon quarreled with natives and imperiled the African trade. This untoward result cast the wonder of the American discovery into the shade. The people of Dieppe sentenced Pinçon to perpetual banishment from France.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

Pinçon then went to Genoa, and subsequently to his two brothers, Martin Alonzo and Martin, at Palos. At the same time Columbus suddenly gives up his idea of going with his brother-in-law to France, and goes to La Rabida, near Palos. The head of this monastery, ex-confessor of the Queen, and close friend of Fernandez, an intimate of the brothers Pinçon, "becomes suddenly converted" to the practicability of Columbus's scheme, writes the Queen to that effect, and introduces Columbus to Fernandez. Then the Queen suddenly resolves to help Columbus. Columbus then insists, as never before, on title and pay as a reward for his anticipated discoveries. Finally he gets all he wants and goes to Palos. The three Pinçons are at Palos, and ardently support him. The three Pinçons, including Vincent, the ex-Dieppe lieutenant, go off with Columbus.

POETIC JUSTICE.

After sailing 1,200 miles, at a council of captains called to consider turning back, the Pinçons resist the

suggestion vehemently, and clamor for Columbus to steer more south. On return to Spain after the historic "discovery," Vincent Pinçon hurries off to see the Queen, to try and get his word in before Columbus. "Having done his best to rob Cousin of the credit of the discovery by giving all his information to Columbus and his brothers *sub rosa*, he now tries to rob Columbus of his share of what glory is left, and distinctly lays claim to it for himself. . . . He declared that without him Columbus could never have found anything. . . . But the same state reasons that would have made Cousin's claim impossible crushed Pinçon's."

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE.

Spain, wanting the New World for herself, had reason enough to conceal its prior discovery by France; the Pope, hostile to France, indorsed the claims of Spain, and France was distracted by civil war. Cousin "went down in a sea fight."

"The only possible loophole of escape" which Capt. Gambier allows for those who claim the undivided honor of the discovery of America for Columbus is to prove that the Vincent Pinçon who sailed with Columbus is not the same man as Vincent Pinçon who sailed with Cousin.

Against this he recalls that "the brothers Pinçon, soon after their return with Columbus from his first voyage, equip and dispatch a fleet of four ships to this very identical river Maragnon (the Amazon), under the command of Vincent Pinçon. Clearly, therefore, they knew that this river existed, and how did they know it . . . unless the man called Pinçon commanding these ships had been there before?"

THE POPULATION OF HAWAII.

THE following paragraph relating to the area and population of the Hawaiian Islands appears in *The Gospel in All Lands*:

"Hawaii embraces several islands in the Pacific Ocean, 2,100 miles west of San Francisco and 3,440 miles east of Japan, the largest being Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Nihau and Kahoolawé. The total area of the islands is 6,640 square miles, with a population in 1890 of 89,990, less than one-half being native. The census of 1890 showed there were 34,436 natives, 6,186 half castes, 7,495 born in Hawaii of foreign parents, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 8,602 Portuguese, 1,928 Americans, 1,344 British, 1,034 Germans, 227 Norwegians, 70 French, 588 Polynesians and 419 other foreigners. It is estimated that when Captain Cook discovered the islands in 1778 the population numbered 200,000, since which time the natives have rapidly decreased. The capital, Honolulu, is in the island of Oahu, and has about 21,000 inhabitants. The latest religious statistics reported 29,685 Protestants, 20,072 Roman Catholics, 3,576 Mormons, 72 Jews, 30,821 undesignated. In 1892 there were 168 schools and 10,712 pupils, of whom 5,353 were Hawaiian."

OLD AND NEW EPIDEMICS.

A sub-title to "Studies in Hygiene" M. R. Proust discusses in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* the many old and new epidemics which have from time to time devastated the world. As is perhaps natural, the first contagious disease he attacks is the influenza, which he declares to have first come from St. Petersburg and Moscow, reaching rapidly Odessa, Stockholm, Varsovia—all towns in direct communication with the two great Russian cities. It has been conclusively proved, says M. Proust, that where civil communications are cut off, the influenza ceases. Thus the disease took more than a month to travel from Stockholm to Christiania, which are separated by mountains; but once *la grippe* had reached Berlin it extended in less than a week to Vienna, Paris, Amsterdam and London. On the vexed question as to whether influenza is catching in the ordinary sense of the word, M. Proust's evidence seems to be decisive, for he quotes the town of Frontignon, where the arrival of one person from Paris served to infect the town; and to cite a still more curious fact, it seems that out of the four hundred lighthouse keepers which inhabit the seventy-seven lighthouses placed on the coasts of Great Britain, only eight caught the epidemic, and those eight had each been exposed to a distinct contagion.

SMALLPOX.

Smallpox, declares M. Proust, seems to have been unknown among the Greeks and Romans, though in China and India there are traces of the dread disease 1,200 years before Christ. The Saracens brought smallpox to Europe in the sixth century, and Gregory of Tours wrote down the first known description of its symptoms. In the seventeenth century smallpox was more dreaded than the black death. All Louis XIV's direct descendants, with the exception of the child who, strangely enough, finally fell a victim when an aged king to the same disease, disappeared in a short space of time, carried off by this terrible *petite verole*. When the infection was brought to countries where the plague had been hitherto unknown, the result was terrible. In Mexico alone were carried off three and a half millions; and the Inquisition, Spanish invasion, alcohol and sword all together did not contribute to the destruction of the native population of North and South America as did the introduction of smallpox into the transatlantic continent.

MEASLES AND SCARLATINA.

Measles seems to have appeared in Europe about the same time as smallpox, but to the Arabs the troublesome and catching disorder was well known under the name of *hasbah*. Australia is the only part of the world where measles is unknown.

Scarlatina, observes M. Proust, is a distinctly European malady, and is especially affected by the English. In London alone each year between 2,000 and 6,000 people die of scarlatina, and he adds the incredible statement that only 100 deaths are attributed to the same cause.

The history of typhus is specially curious. The first description of this fever was written by Fracastor, and the first serious epidemic of it ravaged the army of Lautrec when encamping near Naples. In Europe, Ireland and Silesia are the birthplace and home of typhus, and wherever the Irish emigrant has gone there typhus has followed. To Silesia is due the prevalence of the disease in Eastern Prussia, Sweden and Denmark.

TYPHUS.

Typhus, it seems, is terribly catching, doctors and nurses falling more easily a victim in devotion to their patients than in any other infectious disease. In the Crimea out of 450 medical men 58 died of typhus. Typhus, said Professor Virchow, is the punishment which nations draw down on themselves by their ignorance and their indifference. M. Proust quotes largely from the curious memoirs of Marais, which describes vividly the terrible epidemic which fell upon Versailles in the summer of 1720, and of the heroic efforts made by the Archbishop, Monsignor de Belzunc, to combat the evil. The pest seems to have inspired more terror than any other disease. As late as 1878 in Russia the sick were left by both their friends and neighbors without food, without clothes, and without care, while the dead remained days before any one thought of burying them. During the last fifteen years the pest has come no nearer Europe than Bagdad, but the general opinion of the medical faculty seems to be that every care should be taken, for in many Indian provinces, in Tonkin, and in China, this disease seems indigenous to the soil.

YELLOW FEVER AND CHOLERA.

In the old days, remarks M. Proust, yellow fever was never supposed to leave certain warm latitudes; but although it must be admitted that a hot country seems specially productive of the disease, in 1861 a terrible epidemic of yellow fever broke out at St. Nazaire, and cases have been known both at Havre and in England. In Europe, the country most afflicted with yellow fever is Spain, and in certain towns one-fifth of the population disappeared through an outbreak of the malady.

From an exhaustive study of the causes which lead to outbreaks of cholera, M. Proust declares that there is no doubt that the disease follows certain determined routes, and he points out that the quicker the modes of communication between certain places the quicker the epidemic travels along, and he attributes the late prevalence of cholera in Europe partly to the Russian conquest of Turkestan. The epidemic of 1891 to 1892 took six months to travel from Afghanistan to the Caspian Sea, while the epidemics which took place at the beginning of the century took years following the same road.

The worst epidemic of cholera which has taken place this century occurred at Mecca. It is almost impossible to verify the lists of deaths; 40,000 are spoken of as the number, and few of the pilgrims journeying to the holy city returned home. M. Proust sums up his article by declaring that on all

the great Eastern railway lines should be established sanitary stations, where both preventive and curative measures could be applied by a thoroughly efficient staff of nurses and medical men.

HOW CHLOROFORM WAS DISCOVERED.

"**S**IR JAMES SIMPSON'S Introduction of Chloroform" is most graphically described in the *Century* by his daughter, Miss Eve Blantyre Simpson. The popular notion that men stumble by pure chance on great discoveries, that he that seeketh not findeth, is once more refuted. It is additionally interesting to be reminded that the long quest at last rewarded by the capture of this anaesthetic had its motive in the sensitive humanity of youth.

"When James Young Simpson was only a student in his teens, the agony of a woman under the knife, though in the skillful hands of Mr. Liston, horrified him in such measure that from beholding her torture (which was torture also to his sympathetic nature) he went to seek work in the courts of law rather than to suffer more in the school of medicine. He, however, never became a writer's clerk. The student had turned his flying footsteps from the Parliament House back to the study of the healing art, and from that hour he resolved, when he became enrolled in the ranks of medicine, to devote himself to mitigate in some manner the dreadful agonies which were endured within the grim walls of the Royal Infirmary."

A SÉANCE OF DARING EXPERIMENTERS.

With strange prevision of the latest investigations he began in 1837 to look to mesmerism as affording a promise of what he sought. He pondered much Sir H. Davy's experiments with nitrous oxide gas, Faraday's and Goodman's observations, and finally Dr. Morton's (of Boston) discovery in 1846 of the anaesthetic effects of sulphuric ether. The hunt was now becoming very hot. Simpson and his assistants kept working night after night into the small hours of the morning. He pondered much over the sleeping draft in "Romeo and Juliet," and was often heard repeating:

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep.

"It was his custom every evening to have an anaesthetic séance. In company with Dr. George Keith and Dr. Mathews Duncan he there tried various compounds of a narcotic nature with a boldness not to be daunted by the thought that the experimenters might cross the boundary of unconsciousness never to return." They tried all sorts of ethers, oils, gases and vapors. "An old friend from Bathgate" told Simpson of a new method of making chloric ether—by making first pure chloroform and then diluting it with alcohol. The substance chloroform had been "discovered at nearly the same time by Guthrie in America (1831), by Soubeiran in France (1831), and by Liebig in Germany (1832)." Its chemical composition was first ascertained by Professor Dumas. Simpson got the chloroform, but after seeing the

"heavy unvolatile-like liquid" he despaired of it, and kept it for days in the house without trying it.

ALL UNDER THE TABLE IN A TRICE.

At last, late in the night of November 4, 1847, "on searching for another object among some loose paper," his "hand chanced to fall upon" the bottle of chloroform. He decided to experiment. He poured some of the fluid into tumblers before Drs. Keith and Mathews Duncan and himself. "Before sitting down to supper we all inhaled the fluid, and were all 'under the mahogany' in a trice, to my wife's consternation and alarm." This is Simpson's own account of it written on December 3 following. Professor Miller (not himself present) thus described the results of this memorable inhalation: "Immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party; they became bright-eyed, very happy and very loquacious, expatiating on the delicious aroma of the new fluid. The conversation was of unusual intelligence, and quite charmed the listeners. . . . But suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton-mill, louder and louder; a moment more, then all was quiet, and then a crash. On awaking, Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. "This is far stronger and better than ether," said he to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor. . . . Hearing a noise, he turned about, and saw Dr. Duncan beneath a chair, . . . quite unconscious, and snoring in a most determined and alarming manner. . . . And then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs making valorous efforts to overturn the supper table."

"IT WILL TURN THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN."

An aunt of the writer, Miss Grindlay, who was present, and is now over eighty years of age, persists, as for the last twenty years, in this account:

"She says my father came into the room with his short, brisk step, and took out of his waistcoat pocket a little phial, and, holding it up, said, 'See this; it will turn the world upside down.' Helping himself to a tumbler off the sideboard, he poured in a few drops, inhaled it, and fell unconscious on the floor, to my mother's horror."

Dr. George Keith avers that *he* "began to inhale it a few minutes before the others." In support of Miss Grindlay's version is the general witness about Simpson that "he tried everything on himself first." But for Dr. Lyon Playfair's intervention, Simpson would once have inhaled a new liquid, which in a subsequent experiment with rabbits turned out to be poisonous. The various narratives by eye-witnesses form quite a model study in historical criticism.

AN interesting article in *Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift* is that on "Croup and Diphtheria," by M. Buijsman. The article deals chiefly with the latter malady. The differences between the two diseases, says the writer, chiefly consists in the presence, in diphtheria, of a large number of bacteria in the mucus membrane and even in other parts of the body.

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT, OR THE CREED?

Count Tolstoi's Condemnation of the Churches.

"THE preaching of Christ and the practice of His Churches" is the title under which Count Lyof Tolstoi communicates to the *New Review* certain extracts from his forthcoming work, "The Kingdom of God Within Us." The Count complains that the Churchmen who have criticised his "What I Believe" have not answered the straight question, "Do they or do they not admit the teaching of the Sermon on the Mount and the commandment of non-resistance to evil as binding on a Christian?" Their only answers have been merely to assert that the use of force is enjoined on the Christian, or is necessary to prevent ruin to all good men, or to protect one's neighbors if not oneself, or does not, though forbidden, involve the rejection of Christianity; or that the question has been settled long ago.

DID CHRIST FOUND THE CHURCH?

Christ's simple teaching, says Tolstoi, was early misunderstood, obscured, and, therefore, felt to need external proofs. Hence a growing introduction of the miraculous and the final claim of the Church to infallibility. "Yet nowhere, nor in anything, except in the assertion of the Church, can we find that God or Christ founded anything like what churchmen understand by the Church. From . . . two passages in which the word church is used, in the signification merely of an assembly, has been deduced all that we now understand by the Church. But Christ could not have founded the Church—that is, what we now understand by that word. For nothing like the idea of the Church as we know it now, with its sacraments, miracles, and, above all, its claim to infallibility, is to be found either in Christ's words or in the ideas of the men of that time.

"There is but one strict and exact definition of what is a church . . . a church is a body of men who claim for themselves that they are in complete and sole possession of the truth."

The Churches have "never bound men into unity: they have always been one of the principal causes of division. They have never served as mediators between man and God. Every step forward along the path pointed out for us by Christ is a step toward their destruction." The Count speaks not of one Church, but of "the Churches of all denominations." He exclaims: "The Sermon on the Mount, or the Creed. One cannot believe in both. And Churchmen have chosen the latter." The principal reason why Christ's teaching has been misunderstood, and the source of all other mistaken ideas about it, is "the notion that Christianity is a doctrine which can be accepted or rejected without any change of life."

THE CHRISTIAN VERSUS THE SOCIAL THEORY.

The Christian theory of life is to the modern "social or heathen" theory what that was to the savage, seemingly impossible, supernatural, but actually practicable and rational. "There is in reality noth-

ing mysterious, mystic, or supernatural about the Christian doctrine. It is simply the theory of life which is appropriate to the present degree of material development, the present stage of growth of humanity and which must therefore inevitably be accepted.

"The time will come—it is already coming—when the Christian principles of equality and fraternity, community of property, non-resistance of evil by force, will appear just as natural and simple as the principles of family or social life seem to us now.

CONSCIENCE AND CONDUCT IN CONTRADICTION.

"We are guided in economical, political, and international questions by the principles which were appropriate to men of three or five thousand years ago, though they are directly opposed to our conscience and the conditions of life in which we are placed to-day.

"We all know and cannot help knowing that we are all sons of one Father, we are all brothers and are all subject to the same law of love. . . . Yet, at the same time, every one sees all round him the division of men into two castes—the one laboring, oppressed, poor and suffering; the other idle, oppressing, luxurious and profligate."

Every one sees—and perpetuates it, continues Tolstoi. Whence the misery of contradiction between conscience and conduct. The sufferings of the working classes are increased tenfold by the knowledge that they ought to be treated as brothers and are treated like slaves. "The man of the so-called educated classes lives in still more glaring inconsistency and suffering."

"He knows that all the habits in which he has been brought up, and which he could not give up without suffering, can only be satisfied through the exhausting, often fatal, toil of oppressed laborers."

"WE ARE ALL BROTHERS, BUT ——."

We are all brethren, but every morning I must have a cigar, a sweetmeat, an ice and such things, which my brothers and sisters have been wasting their health in manufacturing, and I enjoy these things and demand them. We are all brethren, yet I live by working in a bank, or mercantile house, or shop at making all goods dearest for my brethren. We are all brethren, but I live on a salary paid me for prosecuting, judging and condemning the thief or the prostitute whose existence the whole tenor of my life tends to bring about and whom I know ought not to be punished but reformed. We are all brethren, but I live on a salary I gain by collecting taxes from needy laborers to be spent on the luxuries of the rich and idle. We are all brethren, but I take a stipend for preaching a false Christian religion, which I do not myself believe in and which only serves to hinder men from understanding true Christianity. I take a stipend as priest or bishop for deceiving men in the matter of the greatest importance to them. We are all brethren, but I will not give the poor the benefit of my educational, medical or literary labors except for money. We are all brethren, yet I take a salary for being ready to commit murder, for teaching men

to murder, or making firearms, powders or fortifications.

"The whole life of the upper classes is a constant inconsistency," and consequently "their whole life and all their enjoyments are embittered by the stings of conscience or by terror."

"THE FUTURE OF CALVINISM."

THE place of honor in the *Presbyterian and Reformed Review* is assigned to a vigorous and glowing essay by Dr. Bavinck, of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, on "The Future of Calvinism." He describes as the root principle of Calvinism the confession of the sovereignty of God—"not one special attribute of God, for instance, His love or justice, His holiness or equity, but God Himself as such in the unity of all His attributes, and the perfection of His entire being." After tracing historically how Calvinism fosters morals, political freedom, social progress, he roundly affirms that "the Dutch will either be Calvinistic or will cease to be a Christian nation." "Calvinism is sufficiently pliant and flexible to appreciate and appropriate what is good in our age," "wishes no cessation of progress, and promotes multiformity," and "even in the Papal Church it has recognized the *religio et ecclesia Christiana*." Rarely nowadays does one come across a eulogy on Calvinism so wide-viewed, cultured and sanguine as this.

SAYINGS OF JESUS NOT IN THE GOSPELS.

M R. W. LOCK reviews in the *Expositor* for January Resch's critical collection of the "Agrapha," or sayings of Jesus not found in the Gospels, but found with greater or less degree of evidence in other early Christian documents. A few of these ancient pearls may here be strung:

"He that is near Me is near the fire: he that is far from Me is far from the Kingdom.

"That which is weak shall be saved by that which is strong.

"My mystery is for Me and for those that are Mine.

"Beholding one working on the Sabbath, He said unto him, Man, if thou knowest what thou doest, blessed art thou; but if thou knowest not, accursed art thou, and a transgressor of the law.

"When the two shall be one, and the outside as the inside, and the male with the female, neither male nor female—these things if ye do, the kingdom of My Father shall come.

"In whatsoever state I find you, in that I will also judge you.

"Prove yourselves trustworthy money-changers."

Other ancient sayings, not directly, or not in Resch's judgment correctly, ascribed to Jesus, are:

"Thou hast seen thy brother, thou hast seen thy Lord.

"Never be joyful, save when you look upon your brother's countenance in love.

"He who wonders shall reign, and he who reigns shall find rest.

"Blessed are they that mourn for the loss of unbelievers.

"Blessed is he who also fasts that he may feed the poor.

"If the neighbor of an elect man sin, the elect sinned himself [ascribed to Matthias the Apostle]."

THE THEATRES OF OUR ANCESTORS.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of December 15 M. Jusserand, the well-known authority on Mediæval England, describes the theatre of our ancestors and how they went to the play. The great object of early English dramatists and actors was to make their audiences laugh; and gesture was thought highly of, both in places of amusement and in church; for the very preachers, we are told, essayed to express their thoughts more clearly by imitating the groans and cries of those martyrs whose deaths they were describing, or, more pleasant task, to emulate the expression of those dying holy deaths. The people, observes one historian, when going to church, thought they were going to the theatre; instead of thinking of their prayers, occupied themselves with looking at the antics of the preacher.

The Irish wake seems to have had many a predecessor in "Merrie England." Extraordinary scenes used to go on in the churchyards both before and after a body was laid to rest. The Bishop of Winchester had to issue an order forbidding "dishonest games in the cemeteries, especially on high days and holydays." Both in villages and cities there was a craze for pageants; a death, a wedding, a departure for the Holy Land, was made an excuse for bringing out the finest clothes and uniforms and organizing a procession, of which giants, dwarfs, gilded animals and flower-decked cars formed part. As all the world knows, the first plays ever enacted were miracle plays; they took place during four great Church feasts of the year, especially at Christmas and at Easter. In Chaucer's time these "mysteries" were immensely popular, and there is constant allusion to them in the "Canterbury Tales." For centuries every drama was composed from some incident in the Bible or in Church history, and each scene was laid either in Rome or in Palestine, with the exception of the Garden of Eden, for Adam and Eve, the serpent and the angel, were very popular *dramatis personæ*. It was during the fourteenth century that a fresh kind of play began to take the place of the religious drama; styled "moralities," these comedies were still supposed to have some good end in view, and, as befitted their title, each dialogue had a moral tucked away in the tail of it. Yet the miracle play did not cease to exist in Europe till much later. William Shakespeare was already fifteen years of age when the Archbishop of York forbade the further performance of the "mysteries," which had at one time made the town so famous; and Molière had already been dead three years when religious dramas were forbidden in France by order of the king, Louis XIV.

THE ACTOR AND HIS ROLE.

IN the series of articles on men's occupations which *Scribner's* is publishing Mr. John Drew writes in the January number of *The Actor*. He tells many funny and pathetic reminiscences of the knights of the board on the road and behind the footlights, and speaks most feelingly of the sensations which "the profession" endure in the process of mastering their parts:

THE REAL LIFE OF THE PLAYER.

"In the study and preparation of a part what a myriad of sensations and emotions the actor goes through; what elation and depression, what exaltation and despair he experiences between the inception of a rôle and its delivery to his public! at the first reading of the play and his trying to 'see himself' in the part he is cast for, or at the rereading of the part when he has it in manuscript form. The emotion is only different in degree, as the part may be a small one or a great one. After committing it to memory (the very smallest portion of the study of a part) comes the *real study* of it, the shaping and composing it, making himself, his personality and perhaps his peculiarities, if he have them, consonant with the rôle and fitting himself into the part so that he shall be what the author designed—now elaborating and then repressing and curtailing, accepting or rejecting mental suggestions, and making from an adumbration a perfect picture—in short, going through all the travail of *making* a part. For, with all credit to the author who gives him the character, it is the actor who makes it animate. *That* is the real life of the actor away from the footlights, where his emotions and sensibilities are brought into play.

HIS PART IS ALWAYS WITH HIM.

"When the part he has struggled and fought with, cajoled and anathematized by turns during the study of it, is presented to his public, it is then complete and a finished thing with the rest of the play. But what days and nights has he had before that *première*! From the beginning of the study of a part (and the feeling is more tense the more important that part may be) until the playing of it the actor and the character he is studying are never apart. It is always with him. It is his first thought on arising, it bathes with him, breakfasts with him, goes about with him during the day, obtrudes itself into the conversation when he is talking with friends, is most manifest when his real relaxation comes—between the end of his performance and retiring—and finally goes to bed with him! Nor is it laid then, for 'horrid dreams abuse the curtained sleeper.' I believe it is almost universal in the dreams of actors about stage affairs that the very wrong thing is always happening, and it generally takes the form of lack of completeness of raiment; some most important vestment is always missing when their 'call' comes for the stage. If it be a Roman tragedy the fleshings (the flesh-colored tights) are wanting. If it be an eighteenth century play the powdered wig is not to be found, or if a modern play a coat or waistcoat or some equally

necessary garment is undiscoverable; and during the agony of search awakening comes, and with it the relief and realization that it is but a dream. Psychologists must explain the cause of this phenomenon—we have never been able to determine it! But just so the actor dreams of his new part."

"PIN-WELLS AND RAG-BUSHES."

TO drop a pin into an ancient well and at the same moment to "wish a wish for something"—what man or woman not condemned in early life to close confinement amid city streets has not gone through this process, and even half-believed that by some mysterious influence of pin and well the wish would be fulfilled? Probably there are few who cannot recall some such fooling from the far background. But there are certainly much fewer who know anything of the world-wide kindship of primitive religion with which that simple act connected them. In the current number of *Folk Lore*, Mr. E. Sidney Hartland explores the subject. He thus sums up his investigations into the facts connected with "pin-wells and rag-bushes:"

CURIOUS SURVIVAL OF PRIMITIVE WORSHIP.

"We find widely spread in Europe the practice of throwing pins into sacred wells, or sticking pins or nails into sacred images or trees, or into the wall of a temple, or floor of a church, and—sometimes accompanying this, more usually alone—a practice of tying rags or leaving portions of clothing upon a sacred tree or bush, or a tree or bush overhanging, or adjacent to, a sacred well, or of depositing them in or about the well. The object of this rite is generally the attainment of some wish, or the granting of some prayer, as for a husband, or for recovery from sickness. In the Roman instance it was a solemn religious act to which (in historical times at least) no definite meaning seems to have been attached; and the last semblance of a religious character has vanished from the analogous performances at Angers and Vienna. In Asia we have the corresponding customs of writing the name on the walls of a temple, suspending some apparently trivial article upon the boughs of a sacred tree, flinging pellets of chewed paper or stones at sacred images and cairns, and attaching rags, writings and other things to the temples. On the Congo the practice is that of driving a nail into an idol, in the Breton manner. It cannot be doubted that the purpose and origin of all these customs are identical, and that an explanation of one will explain all."

AN INTERPRETATION.

After dismissing many plausible suggestions as inadequate, Mr. Hartland proceeds to give his own explanation: "I venture to submit, then, that the practices of throwing pins into wells, of tying rags on bushes and trees, of driving nails into trees and stocks, and the analogous practices throughout the Old World, are to be interpreted as acts of ceremonial union with the spirit identified with well, with tree, or stock. In course of time, as the real intention of the rite has been forgotten, it has been resorted to

(notably in Christian countries) chiefly for the cure of diseases, and the meaning has been overlaid by the idea of the transfer of the disease. This idea belongs to the same category as that of the union by means of the nail or the rag with divinity, but apparently to a somewhat later stratum of thought." So the crooked pin that falls to the bottom of the well is a hook that links the boy or girl watching it with the perennial and ubiquitous quest of humanity after unity with the Divine!

MATABELE IDEAS OF THE SPIRIT WORLD.

REV. D. CARNegie, who has just published a work entitled "Among the Matabeles," tells in the *Sunday at Home* some interesting facts about their faith and morals. "According to their moral standard, which is low and selfish in the extreme, they believe in right and wrong, in a future state and in rewards and punishments. It is often said by them that there are good and bad white men and good and bad black men. Their language contains many words expressive of right and wrong, good and evil, approval for doing good and punishment for wrongdoing. When a good man dies, according to their idea of goodness, all his relatives and friends come together to cry for him—that is, bewail his death. Every one, man and woman and child, come out of their huts, stamp up and down their yards, wailing and yelling at the pitch of their voice. It is a heart-rending sight, which once seen can never be forgotten.

THE STATE AFTER DEATH.

After death the spirit enters an ox, a snake, a buffalo or some other wild animal. Talking with the chief one day on this subject, he said that bad men had their abode in the spirit world right away in the forest in a lonely wilderness, far removed from all people, while those whom they thought good were called back by their wailing and singing relatives at the time of death, to live in and around their former dwelling.

"If a man is kicked or horned by an ox or a wild animal, it is the spirit of one of his relatives who had a grudge against him on earth, and now pays him back for some old score or other. In the royal circle a fixed number of pure black oxen are set apart as retaining the spirits of their ancestors, and on this account they are never slaughtered, the number being replenished when any old ones die."

Mr. Carnegie observes that sacrifices are offered to the spirits of deceased kindred, but for any one to pray to an idol of wood or stone is not known in the land.

AN anonymous article on the cannons used on French warships appears in the *Nouvelle Revue*. The writer is evidently in favor of small rather than large cannon, for they are less seen by the enemy, and if damaged can be more quickly replaced. The constant invention of new explosives makes the art of defense far more important than that of attack, but he points out that every new French warship built boasts of many improvements on those considered perfectly equipped a few years back.

THE ALTRURIAN IN CENTRAL PARK.

MR. HOWELLS makes his January report of the Altrurian through the *Cosmopolitan* as coming from that unusually edifying visitor after seeing our own Central Park.

A BIT OF ALTRURIA EVEN IN OUR MIDST.

Says Mr. "A. Homos," who is far more prone to say true things about us and our *mores* than complimentary ones :

"In the absence of the private interest here I get back again to the fair city and the yet fairer cities of our own Altruria, and I hope that if you cannot quite excuse my self-indulgence in placing myself near the park you will at least be able to account for it. You must remember the perpetual homesickness gnawing at my heart, and you must realize how doubly strange an Altrurian finds himself in any country of the plutocratic world ; and then I think you will understand why I spend, and even waste, so much of my time lingering in this lovely place. As I turn from my page and look out upon it I see the domes and spires of its foliage beginning to feel the autumn and taking on those wonderful sunset tints of the American year in its decline ; when I stray through its pleasant paths I feel the pathos of the tender October air ; but, better than these sensuous delights in everything of it and in it, I imagine a prophecy of the truer state which I believe America is destined yet to see established. It cannot be that the countless thousands who continually visit it and share equally in its beauty can all come away insensible of the meaning of it ; here and there some one must ask himself and then ask others why the whole of life should not be as generous and as just as this part of it ; why he should not have a country as palpably his own as the Central Park is, where his ownership excludes the ownership of no other."

WHY WE IMITATE EUROPEAN MANNERS.

The Altrurian might have been expected to take exception, in praising our park, to the jangling harness on the proudly stepping horses which draw the great landaus with their studiously *blasé* owners and carefully modeled flunkies. Not that our aping of the old country equipages is not conducted often with good taste.

"The bad taste is in the wish to imitate Europe at all, but with the abundance of money the imitation is simply inevitable. As I have told you before, and I cannot insist too much upon the fact, there is no American life for wealth ; there is no native formula for the expression of social superiority, because America, like Altruria, means equality if it means anything in the last analysis. But without economic equality there can be no social equality, and, finally, there can be no political equality, for money corrupts the franchise, the legislature and the judiciary here, just as it used to do with us in the old days before the evolution. Of all the American fatuities none seems to me more deplorable than the pretension that with their conditions it can ever be otherwise, or that simple manhood can assert itself successfully in the face

of such power as money wields over the very soul of man. At best the common man can only break from time to time into insolent defiance, pending his chance to make himself an uncommon man with money. In all this show here on the park driveways you get no effect so vivid as the effect of sterility in that liberty without equality which seems to satisfy the Americans. A man may come into the park with any sort of vehicle, so that it is not for the carriage of merchandise, and he is free to spoil what might be a fine effect with the intrusion of whatever squalor of turnout he will. He has as much right there as any one, but the right to be shabby in the presence of people who are fine is not one that we should envy him."

THE VANISHING MOOSE.

IN the January *Century* Madison Grant has a pleasant "big game" article on "The Vanishing Moose," in which he tells of the hegira of that forest monarch from the North Woods. While the Adirondacks were a favorite retreat of the great deer in the time of the Pathfinder, he is never seen there now, the last one having been killed on Racquette Lake in 1861. They have gone silently and sadly to the north, and advancing civilization still continues to hem them in closer and closer. From the interesting things Mr. Grant has to tell about our noblest game animal, we quote the following paragraphs :

A FIERCE WARRIOR.

"The battles between the bulls—the only occasion when their huge antlers come into use—are described as being simply terrific, and often result in the death of one or both of the combatants. The double fenders or brow-antlers do the most damage, although the whole horn, so massive and firmly supported by the stout neck, deals fearful blows. The shock between two of these animals can safely be left to the imagination, for a large bull usually weighs about 1,000 pounds, and they are sometimes killed weighing from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, which is about the limit. Cases, however, apparently authentic, have been reported when 2,000 pounds have been claimed. The great difficulty is to find anywhere near their haunts scales which can weigh so huge an animal, for if galloched and carted out, much of the original weight is lost.

"They begin their battles early in life, for a four-year-old bull, shot last autumn on the Ottawa, when skinned showed on one side a fresh wound with a shattered rib beneath it, and on the other, the scars of an old wound where another rib had been broken the year before. His latest combat had evidently been successful, for when shot he had two cows with him as proof of triumph. Whether in his maiden battle of the year before he had been victorious over his rival it would be interesting to know, for he was a brave brute, who met his death from pure love of a fight. Hearing the approach of hunters, and probably thinking the noise came from another bull, he turned back to defend his charge, freshly wounded as he was, and deliberately stalked up to within thirty yards of his enemy, only to fall with a bullet below his ear.

"Early in September, before they are mated, in a good moose country it is no uncommon thing to hear their challenging calls, which sound precisely like a man chopping, and their combats are of daily, or rather nightly, occurrence. Indian hunters say that when they hear in the twilight the breaking of the undergrowth and the crash of antlers in one of these mighty battles, they slip up close and shoot the cow as she stands placidly at one side watching the result with languid interest. When she falls the bulls fight on with redoubled fury, and so intent are they on the duel that both can be killed with ease. If, however, a bull is shot first, the survivors take to the bush at the report. As in the case of battles between deer or elk, the horns are said sometimes to become so interlocked that they cannot be pulled apart, and both animals perish miserably. From the structure of the horns, however, this must be a very rare event, but a pair of interlocked horns were found in Oxford County, Maine, about 1845."

HIS HORNED GLORY.

The moose's antlers vary with his condition, being smallest after a hard winter and most luxuriant when he is in prosperous quarters. "A large pair measures from three to four feet from tip to tip. Now and then a pair will exceed five feet. One killed in 1881 measured five feet six inches from the extreme points. Mr. Albert Bierstadt, the artist, is in possession of an immense pair of moose antlers, measuring five feet five inches at the widest point. The webbing is remarkably wide. A gentleman of Mattawa, Ontario, has a pair which measures five feet eleven inches from tip to tip. This seems to be the limit. An interesting theory has been advanced to account for the palmation of the horns: that being placed below and behind the ears, they act as a sounding board and give the animal his great quickness of hearing.

"The height of the moose at the withers is a source of much dispute, and this variation largely grows out of the different ways of measuring one as he lies on the ground. An ordinary bull stands fully six feet, and a very large one seven feet at the shoulders. There are many authenticated cases where they ran as high as seven feet two inches and seven feet four inches. In October, 1880, George Ross killed in Muskoka a moose which, when carefully measured by several persons, stood eight feet two inches at the shoulders! His antlers alone weighed eighty-four pounds! This seems beyond the possible limits, but gigantic moose do occur, especially in this part of Canada. Indian legends abound in stories of moose of fabulous size. The Sioux Indians believed in a monstrous moose which could stride with ease through eight feet of snow, and which no single hunter dared attack. Alaska and Rupert's Land furnish material for similar tales. At all events, the moose is the largest quadruped on our continent, and with his strength and swiftness has only man to dread, as the bear lacks both the courage and agility necessary, and the wolf or panther would scarcely dare to attack any but a very young calf."

AN HISTORIC LAND MARK.

WHO has not read in the old school readers the legend of Starved Rock, that famous old landmark which stands guard on the Illinois River a few miles below the town of Ottawa? In the shadow of this rock the chiefs and warriors of various Indian tribes were wont to meet in council, and there in 1673 Pere Marquette and Joliet introduced Christianity among the Illinois tribes. Upon the rock as early as 1682 La Salle built the fort around which gathered the first colony in the Mississippi Valley.

A WATCH TOWER, COLD, GRIM, DEFIANT.

Its peculiar surroundings gave it a position unique and distinctive in the early Western explorations. Rev. Frank J. O'Reilly, writing in the *Catholic World*, gives the following description of the rock: "A natural fortress, like some impregnable castle overlooking the Rhine, sullen and perpendicular it rises from the water's edge. A deep chasm separates it from the neighboring cliffs on the east. The view from the valley, showing three sides of gray sandstone, suggests a watch tower, cold, grim, defiant. To-day its summit is covered by occasional tufts of grass, straggling wild flowers, growth of cedar, with just a hint of ivy creeping over the edges as if to preserve it from the blasts, which seemingly, however, have made no impression upon it. Stands it conscious of the distinction, one thinks, of being the most picturesque, the most romantic, and the most historic spot in the explorations of the mighty West."

THE LAST OF THE ILLINOIS.

The story of the bitter fight between the Ottawa and Illinois tribes in 1769, ending in the extermination of the Illinois by starvation on this rock, thus giving it its name, is described as follows by Mr. O'Reilly: "In a passionate moment, Kinneboo, chief of the Illinois Indians, stabbed Pontiac. The chief of the Ottawas was a man whose strong personality made him a leader, not merely among his own tribe but of all who yearned for a guiding force. History rightfully calls him the greatest of the North American Indians. Over his dead body vengeance was vowed. War, not of conquest but unto extermination, was declared. The Miamis, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Chippewas, and remnant tribes which had fought under Pontiac came forward to avenge his death. The villages of the Illinois were destroyed, their property carried off. La Vantum alone remained. Within it were gathered ten thousand souls, a fifth of whom being warriors. Throwing up fortifications on three sides, the river protecting them in the rear, the Illinois now made their last stand in defense of home. Thus passed the summer. The early autumn grew apace, when in the midst of festivities—the result of seeming security—the united enemy suddenly bore down upon them. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued; those who scaled the new-made fortifications fell within the breastworks. Seeing the fate of their companions in arms, the avengers of Pontiac retreated to Buffalo Rock. Repulsion served to madden them the

more; eagerly awaiting the dawn, they renewed the battle. For twelve hours furiously on went the contest. Night gathered to witness its continuance, till at length, interrupted by a blinding storm, the Illinois, quickly launching their canoes, crossed the river and ascended the rock where Tonti with his hundred and fifty followers had once put to flight two thousand Iroquois warriors. History, sad to relate, was not destined to repeat itself. True, like Schamyl on Ghunib's height, ninety years later, they looked serenely down upon the enemy. But what traitors or new found paths could not do, hunger and thirst wrought. Twelve days of siege sufficed to witness the twelve hundred souls who climbed the rock die of famine. Rather than yield they nursed hunger and thirst. Mindful of this steadfast deed, even if in savage warfare, thoughtful sentiment has journeyed to the scene and written clear and large the words: Starved Rock."

THE MEMORY OF MEN AND ANIMALS.

M. BLANCHARD recounts, in the *Nouvelle Revue* of December 15, some curious observations on the memory of both men and animals. He has noticed that not only domestic animals always develop a keen sense of time and place when to do so affects their own life or comfort, but that birds will recollect over years where they once built their nests and were in the habit of receiving food. Those birds which can be taught to talk and sing never forget the phrase they learned when young, but as they grow older it has been found almost impossible to make them repeat a new word or tune. Among the ancients, Mithridates was noted for his extraordinary command of languages, and it was said that he knew every soldier in his army by his name, and the same legend was current about Julius Caesar. In more modern times Frederick the Great's librarian, a certain Lacroze, possessed the same faculty. On one occasion he recited before Leibnitz twelve verses in eleven different languages, and which he only heard repeated once. When he was asked where a given subject was treated, he would cite not only the book, but the page and even the line, and in addition to knowing every European language, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, to please Leibnitz he added Chinese to his other accomplishments. M. Blanchard points out that an extraordinary memory does not necessarily imply a great intellect. Cardinal Mezzofanti, who knew seventy-eight languages, and could learn a new dialect in about ten days, was in no way remarkable either as a churchman or as a man. But the greatest phenomenon of the kind ever known seems to have been a certain Verdet, who, born in Nimes, 1824, came out first on the list of the pupils of L'Ecole Normale when only eighteen years of age. With him work was entirely a question of memory. He remembered, word for word, the most elaborate treatises on physics and chemistry, and that in two languages—French and German. A sense of memory may be awakened by touch, smell, sight, taste and hearing.

A THOUSAND MILES IN TWENTY HOURS.

IN the January *McClure's*, Mr. Cy Warman, locomotive engineer and poet, makes a graphic chapter indeed of his ride from New York to Chicago in the cab of an "Exposition Flyer" engine. He tells us that every slightest operation in the cab of one of the great "thunder birds" has its effect in making or marring the swift run on schedule time, and he knows at sight all the peculiarities of and individual virtues and weaknesses of the giant, life-like engine. It is pretty to see how clearly the old engineer looks on his charge as something human.

"We are now fifty minutes out; the throttle is closed. A half mile ahead is the water trough. When the engine reaches it the fireman drops a sput, and in thirty seconds the big track trough is dry. When the tank is filled the throttle is opened, the fireman returns to his place at the furnace door, and in a few minutes we are sailing along the line as fast as before. The black smoke curling gracefully above the splendid train reminds me of what Meredith said of his sweetheart :

"Her flowing tresses blown behind
Her shoulders in the merry wind."

"We have lost a minute or a minute and a half taking water, and now we are nearing a bad bridge—a bridge under repair, and over which the engineer has been instructed by a bulletin posted in the round house at New York to pass at ten miles an hour. We are three minutes late when again we get them swinging round the curves beyond the bridge."

The mighty train makes sometimes fifty-five, sixty, sixty-five, even seventy-five miles an hour, as successive engines and grades allow. Says the "Deadhead," as Mr. Warman terms himself, riding in the cab :

"If I am at all uneasy it is only when turning the slightly reversed curves where the way changes from a two to a four track road, or back. Plain curves are all well enough. But it does not seem quite right to shoot her into those kinks at a mile a minute. Yet after I have seen her take two or three of these, I rather enjoy it. She sways to the right, to the left; then, with a smart shake of her head when she finds the tangent, she speeds away like the wind."

WHAT AN ENGINEER DOES IN DANGER.

"We are making a mile a minute. What would the driver do if he saw before him a burning bridge, or the red lights of a standing train? His left hand is on the throttle; he would close it. Almost in the same second his right hand would grasp the sand lever, and with his left he would apply the brakes. With both hands, in about the third second, he would reverse the engine. Perhaps he has heard that old story that to reverse a locomotive is to increase her speed—that a bird will fly faster with folded wings: he may pretend to believe it; but he will reverse her just the same. If she has room she will stop. Even without the aid of the air brake she will stop the train, if the rail holds out. I ought to say that, the instant he reverses the engine, he will kick the cylin-

der cocks open—otherwise he may blow off a steam-chest or a cylinder head."

A SUGGESTION OR TWO.

Mr. Warman gives *en route* a very interesting account of the running organization of a railroad, and makes some suggestions which, he thinks, if carried out, would lessen the danger of catastrophe. Men should not be allowed to drink on or off duty, as far as the authorities can determine. "A man who was drunk last night is not fit to run a train or engine today. Men who never drink should be encouraged, and promoted ahead of those who do. I have always opposed the idea of promoting men strictly in accordance with the length of time they have served in any capacity. If all firemen knew that they would be promoted when they had fired a certain number of years, there would be nothing to strive for. They would be about as ambitious as a herd of steers who are to be kept until they are three years old, and then shipped."

Then Mr. Warman deprecates the practice of the more energetic engineers of working overtime. They are paid by the day, but the day is so many miles run.

"One young man, Hyatt by name, used to threaten to put himself into a receiver's hands when he made less than forty days a month. Fifty days was fair business, but sixty suited him better. He kept it up for three years, collapsed, and had to be hurried out of the country. I don't know that he ever wholly recovered. He was a fine fellow physically, sober and strong, or he would have collapsed sooner. I am afraid the older engineers are a little selfish."

ART AND THE SINGLE TAX.

IN the January *Arena* Mr. Hamlin Garland argues after the lights which we have learned to know him by in his paper on "The Land Question and its Relation to Art and Literature." How he brings these at first sight dissimilar elements into conjunction may be seen from the following paragraphs :

"I love the past of the stage, but I believe in its future still more. Two sublime ideas are already entering the drama—truth and sympathy, and already there are signs that the novel will have side by side with it an equally true and equally human play. The stage will yet be the exponent of its sister art, fiction. I want every artist and writer able to be true to himself without regard to what has been done. I want him *free!* And this is why I am deep in the great land reform called the single tax. I believe it will free art as well as labor—for freeing labor will free everything. I love the cause of labor because of the value of freedom to the laborer, but I love and fight for this freedom because it is the whole battle that frees art, literature and science. In the fate of the wage earner is the fate of all."

THE STANDARD OF ART AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

"I think every true artist, because he is a loyal citizen, looks upon the struggle of life here in America with pitying eyes. Art cannot rise out of the weltering smother of our daily tumult. Our socialist

brethren would say, Blot out your 'competitive system.' But it is the lack of competition as a matter of strict fact. It is the war of the man who is disinherited with the man to whom government has granted special privileges to tax his fellows. But we are all agreed—all reformers—that the unrest and toil and brutalizing struggle to win standing room are making art false and insecure, are crippling the dramatist and starving out the poet and novelist. We differ only in our plans of social redemption.

"*If you would raise the standard of art in America you must raise the standard of living*—that is my first proposition. The comfort of the common American must be secured. He must have leisure and he must have means to buy to his taste. It is a physiological law that the tired, hungry man cares nothing for beauty. What does a sick man care for Millet's 'Angelus,' or for the view from Mount Washington? A Japanese fire-screen would be as impressive. What are the charms of parks, of landscape gardening to the poor tramp, haggard with hunger and desperate with need?"

THE HOPE OF THE ARTIST AND THE LABORER.

"The solution of the whole problem lies in freeing labor by breaking down monopoly in mines, forests, building lots and farms and opening wide to labor a thousand natural opportunities to employ itself. With twice as many jobs as men labor will demand and get its proper share of its product. The laborer under the single tax would have no tax upon his industry, no tax upon his home. He could make his own contract then and his fear of poverty would be gone.

"His prosperity would instantly react upon all art and all lines of legitimate business. Wages would go up in every branch of trade, while trade would be placed on a healthy and safe basis of corresponding activity. As Mr. Herne has indicated in his remarks, there can be no overproduction as long as men have opportunity to satisfy their reasonable wants. When men have enough to eat they turn to art and literature. There is no overproduction of theatres; there are not too many actors. The whole trouble, I repeat, lies in the inability of the farmer, the mechanic, the doctor, the teacher, the millions of common Americans, to gratify their taste for the stage. Remove this disability, increase the wages of these men, and instantly art and literature would feel the effect of the reaction of the mind of the common man to buoyancy and hope."

THE FUTURE IS WITH THE WORKINGMAN.

"O the brave future! when the mouth of hunger shall be filled, and every child be flushed with warmth. In the future we all hope for there is the most beautiful drama and the most human fiction. Men and women of the drama, your art is not supported by the few, after all; it rests upon the support of the many. Its fate is bound up with that of the workingman. You too must become reformers. You too must stand for equal rights, with all that the fearless leaders of present-day thought have made that phrase mean."

THE MISSION OF ISRAEL.

THREE are some fine paragraphs in an unsigned article in the January *Harper's* on "The Mission of the Jews." The writer deals strongly with the marvelous contradictory elements in the fate of Israel—their spiritual insulation and immobility and their actual dispersion over the face of the earth—and sees two distinct missions which the chosen people have upon them.

THE VIRTUES OF THE CHOSEN PEOPLE.

The one is an individual mission to the world :

" Still, let him cling to the good that has come from the predominance of the spiritual over the sensuous elements in his life and teaching, especially in his opposition to the sensual vices, which (in spite of any individual instance which may be adduced to the contrary) he has kept up in all periods of his history. Let him hand on the torch of purity and temperance, which have been two of the chief causes of his wonderful survival during all this period of adversity, and of his great success in the walks of life, as well as the ultimate cause of much of the hatred and envy which are showered upon him. This spirituality, strengthened by a continuous persecution from without, has also caused him to turn his affections in an intensified form towards the inner life of his family ; and this piety and devotion of the members of a family to one another, which has clung to the Jew to whatever depths of degradation circumstances may have dragged him, is one of the features which, with the dissolution of his formal exclusiveness, he must ever keep alive, hand down, and be the means of diffusing among the community into which his racial life will dissolve itself.

" This is the mission of the Jews in so far as each Jew can act individually upon his surroundings. But there is a mission which, to use a paradoxical phrase, the Jews have collectively as a dispersed race. It is the vocation of the Jews to facilitate international humanitarianism ; and this they will do and are doing, not by any doctrinaire effort of individual theorists or preachers, but by their position of a dispersed people, which has, and is bound to have, influence."

THE UNION OF HELLENISM AND HEBRAISM.

" As far as outer conditions are concerned, the Jews are nearest to realizing the future ideal of man : the greatest scope of individual freedom with the most intense social feeling and organization. He has, on the one hand, the intense love of family, and, on the other, the history of his people presents to him the feeling of a dispersion over the earth. Joining the spirit of these two facts together, he can thus solve the problem which vexes many a thoughtful and conscientious citizen in our days—the difficulty of bringing into harmony the dictates of patriotism and the love of humanity. Now the fusing force which binds these two ideal factors together, which makes cosmopolitanism more and more a necessity, and which at the same time can direct the course of patriotism, is the Hellenic idea of culture and civilization. In making each home and each State the

most civilized and cultured, we necessarily, *de facto*, approach cosmopolitanism. This idea, whether the practical politician is conscious of it or not, is at present the highest touchstone—the ideal foundation of all our national and international policy."

THE SACRED TWELVE.

" **T**HE patriarchal and apostolical number of twelve, as the proper and only admissible number for a jury trying cases according to the common law, has," says a writer in the *Green Bag*, "come down to us from remote antiquity. Coke thought that its origin was surrounded with abundance of mystery, and it seems clear that, as a 'legal number,' it is far older than the petty jury itself. Yet it was not always universal. In 1652 a Cornish custom to have juries of six was declared to be bad; but evidence was given that such juries had been widely used in the county, and by a special statute of Henry VIII juries of six were allowed in Wales. The County Court jury of five is, of course, a very recent, and some think a very unfortunate, innovation, and the Court in which it sits is itself only fifty years old. But the jury of the grand assize consisted of sixteen men, which still finds a parallel in the jury of presentments of the Liberty of the Savoy. The modern grand jury, the coroner's jury, and the jury at lunacy and ecclesiastical inquisitions number anything between twelve and twenty-three, whereof twelve at least must agree on a verdict. So much for the law; the practice is, at least according to common report, that where the jury consists of twelve only, one petty juror can get the plaintiff a verdict or acquit the prisoner, if only he is sufficiently obstinate, and if he have breakfasted with foresight and discretion."

THE MAIN POINTS IN AN ATHLETE.

SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON furnishes the readers of *Longman's* with much sound advice concerning "the athletic life." He reckons the life to run from eighteen to thirty-six years of age, and strongly discountenances any attempt to extend these limits. He holds that all who are healthy can, under training, become athletes—women as well as men. The Greek school fully granted this of women; but the Jewish teaching, which ruled later civilization, and "went against woman" discouraged the belief. He quotes from "a champion of the Thames"—a distinguished trainer—the four "essential characteristics of a sound athlete—precision, decision, presence of mind, endurance."

WHAT IS WILL?

He tells of a tight-rope expert who confessed that if anything would affect his presence of mind in the practice of his art, it would be the comments of the crowd, "and nothing so much as the cry of fear of a child."

This same tight-rope walker once rather bowled Sir Benjamin over by asking him, "What is will?" III

with lumbago, unable to stand or bend, he had "summoned up his will," forced himself to traverse the rope several times, once wheeling a barrow—according to engagement—only after his task to be carried back to bed "as stiff as a frozen frog," and he wanted the doctor "as a physiologist" to explain what will is. This and other facts led Sir Benjamin to put mental endurance before physical. He attributes Weston's wonderful success in his walking feats to "mental endurance," apart from which he was only "an ordinarily strong man of middle age."

ESSENTIALS IN TRAINING.

For training Sir Benjamin has four specifics: "Abstinence from hurtful things. Regular and good habits. Calmness of temper. Laudable ambition." He demands along with "all good trainers and all good competitors," as "absolutely necessary," abstinence from alcohol. He also forbids tobacco smoking. Gambling is "fatal to body as well as mind."

"Oatmeal porridge and eggs with toast make a good breakfast; a mutton chop or a beef steak, with a light quantity of vegetables and some fruit make an efficient dinner; and, avoiding tea, or exchanging that for a cup of milk, a dish of whole wheatmeal porridge for supper suffices. These, in my experience, form as good a diet rôle as can be devised for men in active athletic work." Three or four meals a day, four or three hours apart; seven hours' sleep; "early to bed and early to rise" are among the other things commended.

THE GREAT BELLS OF THE WORLD.

A PROPOS of the great bell which will soon arrive in Paris from Russia, M. Bonnefont contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* an interesting and curious history of the various great bells of the world. The Egyptians, we are told, invented the first bell, and it was only as late as 604 that they began to be used in the Roman basilicas, wherever they were quite small and insignificant in sound and weight. The largest bells in the world are in Russia: that of the Kremlin weighs half a million pounds. In France, Notre Dame can boast of one weighing thirty-five thousand pounds. The next most famous French bell is in the Cathedral at Rouen. Perhaps the most famous bell in Europe is that of Villela, which is said to sound of itself when some misfortune threatens the kingdom of Spain. The first blessing of bells took place in 750. The best bells, observes M. Bonnefont, are composed of a mixture of copper and tin, and the hammer should weigh at least a twentieth part of the whole bell. The first chimes and peals came into being during the fifteenth century, and at once attained considerable popularity. Soon every town in Europe could boast of its peal of chimes, and the trade of bell-wringer was exceedingly profitable. In Turkey bells are held in less esteem; criminals who have been reprieved are obliged to wear a small bell suspended round their necks in order to warn passers-by what manner of men they are, and the same edict is in force as regards lepers.

WOMEN AND JEWELS IN SIAM.

THE *Leisure Hour* gives some interesting particulars about the present King of Siam—Chulalongkorn I. His palace is a walled city within a city. Inside the palace walls are never less than a thousand armed men, and since the troubles with France that number has been greatly increased. But to the innermost arcana of the palace no European man has ever penetrated.

In it are 4,000 women and one man. That man is the King. The jewels contained in this fairy palace are of fabulous worth. The first Queen possesses a huge safe, made by a London firm, filled with jewelry of untold value; the second Queen owns a scarcely inferior assortment, while the jewel repository of the King is said to occupy the entire space of the royal bed-chamber. Yet in spite of gems and bijouterie, the lot of woman in Siam is not a happy one. The poorer women "are the beasts of burden" and the tillers of the soil, the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Their lazy husbands sleep while the wretched wives cultivate the paddy-fields." And as for the woman in the royal harem, her life is "a blank, which will end only with herself." "She does everything by rote, parrot-like. Her very children are taken from her at perhaps six years old, and the chances are much against her ever seeing them again. They are lost to her the same as she has been lost to her parents years ago."

YOUNG ENGLAND.

"**Y**OUNG ENGLAND" begins a new volume with a new editor and some new features. The late Mr. Thomas Archer has been succeeded by Mr. Horace G. Groser, author of "Atlantis and Other Poems." Under the new régime all the qualities that have built up the reputation of the magazine are to be maintained, while something more definite and permanent in its results is also to be aimed at. The new editor addresses a spirited poem to English boys in the January number, in which he says:

Do you count it a little thing to be born with an English name—

To be heirs of a race that has climbed through a thousand years to fame?

* * * * *

Shall Duty be just the task that is under our eyes—no more?

Must we never straighten the back, and glance behind and before?

Is Duty the daily toil for one sole hearth and home, Blind to all other claims and the lineage whence we come? If Duty wait at the forge, or the loom, or the warehouse stool,

The larger thought will inspire each stroke of the pen or tool;

And the worker shall give his best, not alone for the wage it brings,

But lest the honor of England be lowered in little things—

By her craftsmen's niggard zeal or the greed of her merchant-kings.

SOME ARTICLES ABOUT FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN.

HOW JULES VERNE LIVES AND WORKS.

THE "Conversation" which *McClure's* retails to us for the New Year month is with Jules Verne, who is "interlocuted" by R. H. Sherard. The latter makes a rather pathetic picture of M. Verne's attitude toward his contemporary world and his sad assertion that "I do not count in French literature." But though that is a cloud over his work and though his pecuniary rewards have been strangely small for so popular and so prolific a writer, the author of "Michael Strogoff" is not by any means an embittered old man.



JULES VERNE.

"Sixty-six, and but for his limp still hale and hearty, with much in his face that reminds one of Victor Hugo; like a fine old sea captain, ruddy of face and full of life. One eyelid slightly droops, but the gaze is firm and clear, and from his whole person emanates an aroma of goodness and kindness of heart which have ever been the characteristics of the man of whom Hector Malot, writing many years ago, said: 'He is the best of best fellows;' of the man whom the frigid and reserved Alexandre Dumas loves like a brother, and who has not and never has had, in spite of his brilliant success, a single real enemy. His health troubles him, unfortunately. Of late his eyes have weakened, so that at times he is unable to guide his pen, and there are days when gastralgia martyrs him. But he is as valiant as ever. 'I have written sixty-six volumes,' he said, 'and if God grants me life, I shall finish eighty.'

"Jules Verne lives on the Boulevard Longueville,

at Amiens, at the corner of the Rue Charles Dubois, in a fine, spacious house, which he rents.

THE HOME OF A NOVELIST.

"When one has rung at the little side entrance and, in response to a great peal, the door has been opened, one finds himself in a paved courtyard. Opposite are the kitchen and offices; to the left may be seen a pleasant garden, well stocked with trees; and to the right is the house, to which a row of broad steps extending the whole length of the façade leads up. A conservatory filled with flowers and palms forms the entrance room, and passing through this the visitor enters the drawing room. This is a richly furnished room, with marbles and bronzes, warm, rich hangings, and the most comfortable of easy chairs—the room of a man of means and leisure, but without any characteristic feature about it. It looks like a room which is little used, and this is the fact. Both Monsieur and Madame Verne are very simple people, who care nothing for show, and all for quiet and comfort. The adjoining large dining room is rarely used, except when dinner parties are given or a family *fête* is held, and the novelist and his wife take their simple meals in a little breakfast room which adjoins the kitchen. From the courtyard the visitor notices in the far corner of the house a lofty tower. The winding staircase which leads to the upper stories is in this tower, and at the very top of the staircase is M. Verne's private domain. A passage, carpeted with red stuff like the staircase, leads past maps and charts to a little corner room, which is furnished with a plain camp bedstead. Against a bay window stands a small table, on which manuscript paper very neatly cut may be seen. On the mantelpiece of the tiny fireplace stand two statuettes, one of Molière and the other of Shakespeare, and above them hangs a water-color painting representing a yacht steaming into the Bay of Naples. It is in this room that Verne works. Adjoining it is a large room with well-filled bookcases reaching from ceiling to carpet.

HOW TO WRITE EIGHTY NOVELS.

"Speaking about his methods of work, M. Verne said: 'I rise every morning before five—a little later, perhaps, in the winter—and at five am at my desk, remaining at work till eleven. I work very slowly and with the greatest care, writing and rewriting until each sentence takes the form that I desire. I have always at least ten novels in my head in advance, subjects and plots thought out, so that, you see, if I am spared, I shall have no difficulty in completing the eighty novels which I spoke of. But it is over my proofs that I spend most time. I am never satisfied with less than seven or eight proofs, and correct and correct again, until it may be safely said the last proof bears hardly any traces of the original manuscript. This means a great sacrifice of pocket, as well as of time, but I have always tried my best

for form and style, though people have never done me justice in this respect.'

"We sat together in the room of the Société Industrielle. On one side of M. Verne was a pile of proofs, 'the sixth set,' he said, and on the other a long manuscript, which I had looked at with interest, 'but which,' said the novelist, with his genial smile, 'is merely a report which I am addressing to the municipal council of Amiens, of which I am a member. I take great interest in the affairs of the town.'

HOW RIDER HAGGARD WORKS.

MR. FRED DOLMAN contributes "An Interview with Mr. H. Rider Haggard" to the *Young Man*. The novelist, it appears, loves a country life. He found that his life in London "meant much dining out, bad digestion, late hours and very little work, besides confinement and scarcely any outdoor life." Saved as a youth from a clerkship in the Foreign Office by "official appointment in the Transvaal," he proposed on returning to England to turn



H. RIDER HAGGARD.

barrister. Until his "King Solomon's Mines" brought him fame and fortune, he merely thought of literary work as filling up his time while preparing for the Bar. He thus confided to the interviewer his method of work :

"You notice that I have two tables for writing. I

use both alternately, as I like to have a change of position. When I have written my novel on foolscap, I engage a type writer, and dictate it to him, making any necessary corrections as I go along. This plan saves me much trouble with the proofs."

"You write very quickly, I believe?"

"Yes, at fever heat, as a rule. "She" was written in six weeks, and in point of sale is my most successful book, the number sold having now exceeded that of "King Solomon's Mines."

"Most of my work," Mr. Haggard continues, "is done in the winter, in the afternoon and evening. In the summer time I like to enjoy the country, and every morning the farm claims my attention. Each of my recent books has occupied me for about six months."

"When I am at work on a book," Mr. Haggard tells me, "I generally write three or four thousand words a day, working, as I have said, in the afternoon and evening. When once I have started on a new book, I am in a state of unrest until it is finished."

Mr. Dolman gives this glimpse of the home life :

"Every morning before breakfast the whole household assembles in the hall for family prayers. Mrs. Haggard and her two little girls, the half-dozen servants and any visitors who may be staying in the house, take their seats in the high-backed chairs, while Mr. Haggard reads a chapter from the old family Bible which always stands on a large table, and afterwards offers a short prayer."

OLIVE SCHREINER AS FELLOW-TRAVELER.

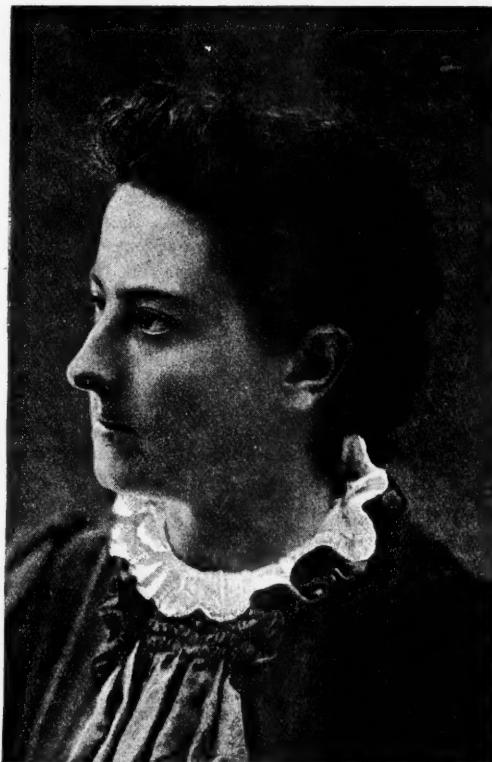
"A VOYAGE with Olive Schreiner" from Cape Town to Portsmouth (England) is narrated by Rev. R. E. Welsh in the *Young Woman*. He remarks on the strange differences of development in the Schreiner family. The father was a missionary. The mother is now in a Roman Catholic convent. A sister, Mrs. Lewis, and Mr. Theodore Schreiner, Q.C., are "aggressive Christians and redhot temperance advocates;" another brother is a Churchman and schoolmaster at Eastbourne. The authoress of "The African Farm" impressed Mr. Welsh as "the bravest of women and as bright as brave."

"Her features are clean-cut and strong, her figure below the average height, her eyes as deep as dark Derwentwater, and capable of storm as well as love. Her voice is buoyant and clear; her face as open as a child's, and as swift in its responsive expression of light and shade, yet marked by reserves of strength and will force. You find in her none of the marks of literary pedantry. . . . She meets you more than half-way in conversation. She draws you out to your best and truest, and is ready to join you whether upon the ground of woman's world, the pleasures of England, or the deep things of Buddha—but you must not rashly refer to her own writings, especially to her African Farm. Children most of all she loves."

HER RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

She cannot, it appears, write in London: "It is her beloved Karroo that is charged for her mind with

inspiration. . . . She can tell you how as a young girl she used to look on the very weeds and feel intensely that she was one with them, and that she and they were all interfused with the same universal soul.



OLIVE SCHREINER.

"She has a Buddha's pity and love for lone man—and many of Buddha's points of view. Her spirit, also, is largely Christian. I happen to know how deep is her veneration for the Son of Man, though she cannot accept the Church's terms about Him. . . . While I make no pretence to have had Miss Schreiner's secret mind disclosed to me, I venture to think that, since the day when the "African Farm" came from her indignant heart, she has softened both towards God and faith. Browning, I found to my delight, is her master-poet. . . . She is radiant with the outshining of unselfish love. During the voyage her heart was not with the first but with the third class passengers."

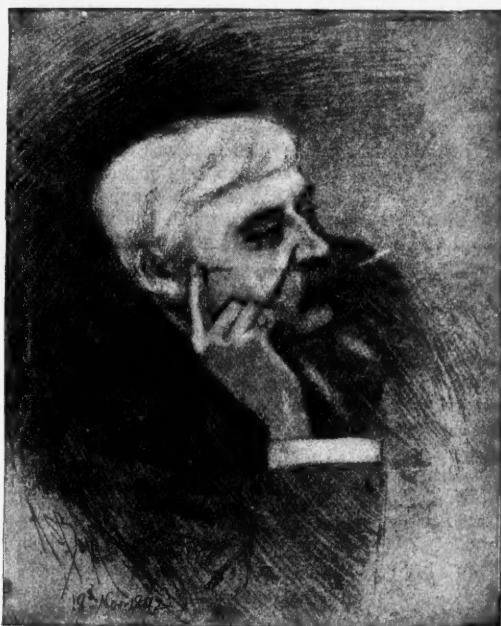
Mr. Welsh quotes from a "letter from one of her own blood :" "It is always sweet to me to turn from acrid, censorious strictures to Olive's life-long services of love, her Christ-like consolation of the poor and suffering. Human need of all kinds appeals at once to her deepest feeling, and, like our dear Lord, she is 'touched with compassion.'

BRET HARTE'S FIRST BOOK.

A CHARACTERISTIC paper by Mr. Bret Harte in the *Idler* begins by declaring that his "first book" was not his own. "In priority of publication, the first book for which I became responsible, and which probably provoked more criticism than anything I have written since, was a small compilation of Californian poems indited by other hands."

A bookseller of San Francisco asked him to select and edit a volume of poems from those which had already appeared in local newspapers and magazines. The news having got abroad of the forthcoming "compilation of Californian verse," the unfortunate young editor was deluged with newspaper and, finally, manuscript "poetry."

"Some of the names appended to them astonished me. Grave, practical business men, sage financiers, fierce speculators and plodding traders, never before suspected of poetry, or even correct prose, were among the contributors." Even a judge handed over—pompously and patronizingly, of course—his metrical effusions. Appalled by the quantity and dismayed by the quality of the verse sent in, the selector at last succeeded in reducing the volume to the requisite bulk.



BRET HARTE.

The chief fun of the sketch is the reproduction of the first "criticisms of the press." Each newspaper whose pet poet had not been sufficiently honored in the selection "went for" the luckless editor in the most choice and direct Californian English. "Lop-eared Eastern apprentice;" "imported greenhorn;"

"complacent editorial jackass;" "serene ass," were a few of the flattering epithets showered upon him; and the "verse" was labelled variously "hog-wash," "flapdoodle mixture," "slumgullion," etc.

The results of the journalistic cannonade were highly satisfactory: "The book sold tremendously on account of this abuse, but I am afraid that the public was disappointed. . . . The editor, who was for two months the most abused man on the Pacific slope, within the year became the editor of its first successful magazine. Even the publisher prospered, and died respected."

The writer is careful to give this "grain of salt": "Where I have been obliged to quote the criticisms from memory, I have, I believe, only softened their asperity."

"AMONG THE FJORDS WITH EDVARD GRIEG."

"AMONG the Fjords with Edvard Grieg" is the title of an interesting little contribution to the *Woman at Home* for January, by the Rev. W. A. Gray.

Traveling in Norway last summer, Mr. Gray had the good luck to see Ibsen and get a bow from him as he took his morning saunter along the principal street of Christiania; he sailed in the same boat with one of the most famous of Scandinavian pianists; he just missed meeting Jonas Lie; and at Laerdal, an uninviting village, he continued to keep a sharp lookout for celebrity or personal friend.

At last, a guest was seen to glide rapidly into the dining room at Herr Lindstrom's hotel, and take his seat at the supper table. The face was one to draw attention, though familiar enough in bust and photograph. But neither bust nor photograph can give any idea of the play of expression, the vivacity of gesture, the whole picturesqueness of air and demeanor that mark the personality of the great master of Scandinavian song, Edvard Grieg.

Mr. Gray found an opportunity to accost him, and off went the hat with a courteous Scandinavian sweep. The talk turned first upon Scotland, and Grieg, who speaks English fluently, asked Mr. Gray in what part of Scotland he lived.

"Not very far from the home of your forefathers," was the reply.

"Then (said Grieg) you live near Fraserburgh. Alexander Greig, my great-grandfather, who afterwards changed his name into Grieg, emigrated from Fraserburgh last century. I have various ties to Scotland. I have Scotch friends and my godmother was Scotch. I have known something of your Scotch writers, too, especially Carlyle. I am fond of reading Carlyle. And I admire Edinburgh. Edinburgh people are very kind. They have asked me repeatedly to visit them and to play, and I would do so willingly if it were not for the sea. Once, some years ago, I crossed from Bergen to Aberdeen. I shall never forget that night of horrors—never!"

"I admire Scotch music greatly (continued Grieg), and I find a similarity between your Scotch melodies and our Norwegian ones, especially when the senti-

ment is grave, serious. . . . Every time I visit Jotunheim I pick up something fresh from the peasants and Saeter girls. But a great deal one hears defies transcription—the intervals are so peculiar. Take the scale of C minor; the fourth is often neither F nor F sharp, but something between them. It is all right as the peasants sing it, but let another try and it is different. These songs are by the peasants themselves. It is all that can be said. The authors are mostly nameless, the origin is largely unknown."

"There is no place like Jotunheim for the health, and especially for bracing the nerves (Grieg resumed next morning on the boat). Sometimes I don't sleep well there at first, owing to the rare air, but in time I get accustomed to it, and the sleep comes. I always enjoy Mentone; one has quiet there—quiet to do work."

Then the talk reverted to music. Mr. Gray explained to Grieg that he possessed the copy of a dirge by him in his own handwriting, and that the music had been repeatedly rendered before Scotch and English audiences, and never failed to produce a deep effect.

"Ah! (he said) you know 'Stille nu.' It was written in connection with the death of Welhaven, our national poet and was sung at the funeral of my father."

"Svensden is a great man. His music is Norsk, and some of it is grand, *magnifique*. Do you know his arrangement of the old air, 'Ifjor gjaett' e Gjeit-inn' ('Last year I tended the goats')? The effect of it depends upon the time; it must be taken very slowly."

"Fourteen years ago, on my birthday, there was a family feast. I had at that time a cottage in Hardanger, and the guests gathered there, Ole Bull, then an old man, being one of them. The melody was a great favorite of his, and that afternoon we played it; he with his violin, which I accompanied on the piano, using Svensden's arrangement. How pleased the peasants were! They gathered from the fields and cottages, and took their stand near the house to listen."

Here a diversion occurred in the increasing grandeur of the scenery. Never surely was such wealth and variety of color brought together in a single bewitching scene. Grieg was enjoying it to the full. He moved rapidly from one point of view to another. Now he was at this side of the boat, now he was at that. Then he said: "I think this is the best of the fjords. Here you have Norway concentrated, all that is characteristic of its scenery brought together. German critics find fault with my music on the ground that I don't sufficiently follow up any one special idea. But those who want to understand my compositions must know Norway, and see pictures like the pictures we have here."

"Look, look," he added quickly, bending over the boat and pointing down to the water beneath. The wave had caught the reflection of a peculiarly brilliant bit of coloring, and rock, tree, grass, and blue sky went whirling and chasing each other, like the re-

volving tints of a kaleidoscope. The whistle sounded for Gudvangen, and Grieg, extending his gray hat at arm's length, bade Mr. Gray a friendly farewell, and soon became a retreating figure.

HANDEL.

UNIFORM with the special Mozart and Beethoven numbers, the *Musical Times* (London) this month brings out a Handel "Extra." Altogether it gives a very interesting account of the man and his genius, but it wants a bibliography of Handel's works and works relating to Handel.

THE MAN.

Mr. Joseph Bennett, writing of the man and his genius, confesses that of all the historic figures on the stage of English life during the reigns of the first two Georges, that of Handel has for him as much attraction as any. Among the gay and giddy throng of London society, Handel was one of those who excelled



HANDEL.

not only in talent, but in moral character. Yet he had the defects of his temperament, which was like a powder magazine, and exploded at the touch of a spark of annoyance. Like many men whom society accounts as bears, the composer had, however, a very tender and compassionate heart. Taking into account his worthy pride, his strong self-respect, his goodness of heart, pure life, high courage, and unfaltering perseverance, how small are his admitted imperfections!

Simplicity, directness, strength, are the elements of grandeur, and of musical grandeur Handel is the colossus. England blesses Handel, who, more than any other composer, has shown music's grandeur and far-reaching power to the popular eye. Referring to his feelings when he penned the "Hallelujah Chorus," he once remarked: "I did think I could

see all heaven before me, and the great God Himself."

BIRTHPLACE IN HALLE.

Handel's birthplace in Halle, as will be seen in the illustration, is a grand old house, possessing two tiers of garrets, therefore it is quite certain that the small tinkling of the boy's clavier-gebunden in the upper garret could not have been heard in any of the lower apartments occupied by the master of the house. The father desired a distinguished career in the profession of the law for his son, and therefore banished all musical instruments from the house; but the fond mother smuggled the tiny instrument into the upper garret. Handel's house in London stands on the south side of Brook street; it is now No. 25, but down to 1857 was No. 57.

AUTOGRAPHS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Sir Walter Parratt gives a brief account of the Handel MSS. in the Royal Music Library at Buckingham Palace. The collection, he says, contains many unique specimens, but it seems to be rather the result of accident and caprice than of method or design. It is complete in no department, and in musical literature it is very poor. The feature of the library is its collection of Handel's works. Of the volumes in the great composer's own hand there are between eighty and ninety, varying in size from the small quarto of the operas to the tall folio of "Israel in Egypt," all bound, as is fitting, in royal red morocco, and most beautifully tooled. The autographs show plenty of hasty erasures and corrections, from impulsive scratches of lines, never parallel, to rough smudges with apparently a hasty thumb, or even a brush with the whole arm. The "Messiah" has already been published in *fac-simile*, and it is to be hoped that at some early date other works may be given.

MSS. AT CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. A. H. Mann follows with a more detailed account of the Handel MSS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. These comprise seven volumes in the handwriting of Handel, and several loose copies of his works made by his amanuensis, Smith. The Museum also contains two portraits of Handel. One shows him still a young man, and seated at an old-fashioned keyboard; he is also in full dress, with ruffles, and wears a crimson velvet cap instead of the usual wig. Another interesting original document, in the possession of Mr. W. H. Cummings, is Handel's will with the four codicils, the text reprinted in full. The various signatures to the codicils show how unsteady Handel's hand had grown between 1750 and 1759, and how much his sight must have been affected. The signature reproduced here is that of the second codicil, dated March 2, 1757.

HANDEL AND HIS LIBRETTIST.

One of the legacies in Handel's will is that of £200 to Dr. Morell, of Turnham Green, the author of several of the libretti set by Handel. One day Dr. Morell ventured to tell the composer that the music of a certain air did not exactly render the sense of

the words, whereupon Handel flew into a passion, and cried out with the anger of insulted pride : "Vat, you teach me music ! De music, sir, ish good music. It is your words ish bad. Hear de passage again" (repeating vehemently on the harpsichord.) "Dere ; go you, make words to dat music." Handel, we are further told, was irascible, but not vindictive—which, perhaps, accounts for the £200 legacy.

THE PERFORMER.

Handel's power as an organist and harpsichord player was only second to his strength as a composer. The mastery which he displayed over the largest instruments, his command of the pedals, his splendid execution, left him for many years of his life unrivaled. Even at the early age of twenty-one he found but one man in Italy worthy to be called his rival. This was Scarlatti; and when "the dear Saxon," as the Venetians named Handel, visited their city, much excitement was caused by the friendly competition between the two players. In the end, the Venetians awarded to Scarlatti the palm for playing the harpsichord, but decided that Handel was far his superior in organ playing.

This rivalry, happily, was thoroughly amicable ; indeed, on the part of Scarlatti, it resulted in a genuine feeling of regard and admiration ; he never spoke of Handel but with the greatest respect, and used to cross himself whenever he pronounced the Saxon's name.

GEORGE SAND'S RELIGIOUS FAITH.

MME. TH. BENTZON gives the readers of the *Century* a pleasing sketch of her acquaintance with George Sand, who was in many respects her literary patron.

In a letter to the writer, Mme. Sand thus confessed herself : "It is not well to pass too quickly from one belief to another. It has taken me thirty years to find again in philosophy the firm beliefs which I had formerly in dogmatic teachings, and I find myself much more religiously inclined than ever I was ; but I have gone through the torture of fearful doubts. . . . But you must not suffer your soul to remain void of a faith, for talent is not developed in an empty soul. Talent may for a while agitate itself feverishly in such a soul, but it will perforce take its flight from it or die out. . . .

"I thoroughly believe that on certain points we are thus far greatly in accord : God, a God who knows us, whom we can love, to whom we can pray, and who, while being all things, is also himself, and wishes to see us be ourselves. An active, honest, courageous and unselfish life ; the duty of enlightening and of elevating our soul, which of course is immortal, and which will survive us with the consciousness of itself. No hell ! Infinite mercy in the necessary law of progression. Expiatory punishments for the souls which have failed to recognize their own divinity ; a more rapid progression toward God for those who have greatly striven after good. I do not think that I have so far given offence to anything essentially Christian."

GRIEG ON SCHUMANN.

THE January number of the *Century* has an excellent and sympathetic article on Schumann by Edvard Grieg, from which it is almost impossible to quote except in its entirety. Here, however, are one or two ideas :

"Schumann has never ostentatiously summoned any body of adherents. He has been a comet without a tail, but, for all that, one of the most remarkable comets in the firmament of art. Mendelssohn received, as it were, more than his due of admiration in advance ; Schumann less than his due. Posterity had to balance their accounts. . . . In conjunction with Chopin and Liszt, Schumann dominates at this time the whole literature of the piano. In orchestral compositions Mendelssohn still maintains his position, while Schumann has taken a place at his side as his equal."

Grieg brings a grave charge against Wagner. In 1879 an article appeared in the *Bayreuther Blätter* on Schumann's music. It was signed "Joseph Rubinstein," but it is an open secret that the article was inspired by Wagner. In it Wagner treats with the greatest contempt the very greatest qualities of Schumann. Wagner, the artist, was as one-sided as he was great. Schumann was anything but one-sided. Mendelssohn's horizon, too, was too contracted to enable him to see Schumann as the man he was, and in his letters he does not once refer to Schumann or his art.

Grieg concludes : "Schumann, Mendelssohn and Wagner stand in a peculiar relation of reciprocity to each other. Each has either sought to be influenced by the other, or purposely sought to avoid being influenced. Each owes the other much, both positively and negatively. Whatever his imperfections, Schumann is yet one of the princes of art ; like Luther, a real German spirit, in whom all the virtues and all the faults of the Germans are in the grandest way united, so that one may say that he personally represents the wonderful Germany."

ANNIE S. SWAN'S CAREER.

THE *Sunday Magazine* gives a sketch of Mrs. Burnett Smith, better known as Annie S. Swan, at home. The writer is much impressed by the sympathy that expresses itself in her face and voice. What strikes him "above everything is her frank simplicity and utter absence of affectation." Asked what first impelled her to a literary career : "'It was the gaining of a prize,' she replied. 'A prize of three guineas was offered by Messrs. Leng, of the *Dundee Advertiser*, for a short story. I succeeded in winning it, and this impelled me to go on writing. But I had always been fond of story writing.'

"My first book was an unfortunate affair. It was published through that wretched Charing Cross Publishing Company, as it was called. After that I wrote a number of books for young people, and sent them to various publishers. They were refused by several,

but were all accepted and published in the end. This is what I advise all young writers to do. It is better than sending stories to the magazines. My youngest sister, Maggie, began in the same way, and she is doing very well."

Her first great success was "Aldersyde," but "that was owing in great measure to Mr. Gladstone," who in an appreciative letter described it as "a real work of art." "Sheila" is her own favorite.

A NEW POET: MR. FRANCIS THOMPSON.

A NEW poet—not another of those "high-class mediocrities who during the past twenty years have blazed into immense circulation," but one of the prophets of verse—is announced to the world in the *Fortnightly* by Mr. Coventry Patmore. He predicts for Mr. Francis Thompson—thanks in great part to the "heroic" devotion to the interests of his muse shown by "a lady not inferior in genius to his own"—"a wide and immediate acknowledgement," and a place in "the permanent ranks of fame with Cowley and with Crashaw." Mr. Thompson, in offering for "concrete poetic passion" what is "mainly an intellectual ardor," is "a greater Crashaw."

"ONE OF THE VERY FEW GREAT ODES."

The masculine element shown in "profound thought and far-fetched splendor of imagery" predominates; the feminine feeling of taste is insufficiently present. New words from the Latin "Mr. Thompson's muse hatches by the dozen." But of all who have of late attempted the difficult and delicate and exacting metre of the "irregular ode," Mr. Thompson is, to the writer's thinking, "the only one who has in some large measure succeeded." "The 'Hound of Heaven' has so great and passionate and such a metre-creating motive, that we are carried over all obstructions of the rhythmical current, and are compelled to pronounce it, at the end, one of the very few 'great' odes of which the language can boast."

Other poems are such as "Laura might have been proud and Lucretia not ashamed to have had addressed to her."

A PIONEER OF A NEW HEAVEN AND EARTH.

After stating that "the main region of Mr. Thompson's poetry is the inexhaustible and hitherto almost unworked mine of Catholic philosophy," Mr. Patmore goes on to say: "Mr. Thompson places himself, by these poems, in the front rank of the pioneers in the movement which, if it be not checked, as in the history of the world it has once or twice been checked before, by premature formulation and by popular and profane perversion, must end in creating a 'new heaven and a new earth.'

Poetry of the very highest and most austere order is almost the only form in which the corollaries of the doctrine of the incarnation, to which the deepest minds are now awakening, can be safely approached.

"Mr. Thompson's poetry is 'spiritual' almost to a

fault. He is always, even in love, upon mountain heights of perception, where it is difficult for even disciplined mortality to breathe for long together."

THE PERSONALITY OF FRANCIS PARKMAN.

THE Rev. Julius H. Ward concludes an excellent article on Francis Parkman in *McClure's Magazine* by these interesting statements of the indomitable historian's personal habits:

"His greatest difficulty was to gain sleep. The sensitiveness of his brain to excitement was excessive, and he never worked except in the morning. The afternoon was given to exercise, and in the evening he quietly rested and hoped for a good night's sleep. The least excitement induced wakefulness, and it was rarely the case that he could sleep enough to restore his strength. He delighted in rowing and in walking. When he could bear it he rode horseback, and as a young man he always asked for the hardest horses to ride. He suffered from water on the knee, and because of this and frequent attacks of rheumatism he was obliged to use crutches or a cane in walking. In religious belief, treating reverently always the faiths of others, he felt for himself that the unknown was greater than the known in the deeper things of life.

CHARACTERISTICS.

"In person he was of medium height, and in his later years he inclined to fullness of habit. He had the shoulders and arms of an athlete, and his ruddy face and twinkling eyes gave the assurance of robust health. His features were delicate, his face was always clean shaven, and in conversation his features were lighted up by an expression just breaking into a smile that lent a special interest to what he said. His eyes were restless and full of fire. His head was large and well set upon his shoulders, and there was in his bearing a dignity and refinement which gave special distinction to the man. His presence brought what was best with it, and his spirit was that of one who could do immensely more than he allowed himself to. He spoke of his life as one of 'repressed activity,' and his bearing was that of a man who held himself in check. He was always modest and reticent about himself, and the prefaces to his different volumes were almost the limit which he allowed himself in speaking even to intimate friends about his work. He hated falsehoods and shams, and could denounce them in the plainest of English. Had his health allowed him to go to any extent beyond his historical work he would gladly have become a publicist, and engaged in the discussion of public questions on which he had something to say; but when his work was done he had no strength left for tasks like this. At threescore-and-ten he had earned the right to rest, and his health was so delicate that this was all that he could do. His life was unique in its purpose and results. It was entirely devoted to the realization of a single great conception, and every available moment of good time was put into that. His work was great, but his life was greater."

LORD WOLSELEY ON NAPOLEON.

"**B**Y far the greatest of all great men," though "a bad judge of character," is the estimate which Lord Wolseley gives of his hero, in an article in the *Pall Mall Magazine* on "The Decline and Fall of Napoleon." He begins by predicating of the Corsican an unquestioned falling off in his brain power towards the end of his career.

THE SECRET OF NAPOLEON'S DECAY.

"Upon several occasions during his later years he was subject to periodic attacks of a mysterious malady. Its nature has been variously described; but it was so much his interest and that of those around him to conceal the facts and disguise the



LORD WOLSELEY.

symptoms, that the world is still ignorant of what the disease really was. . . . It usually followed upon periods of enormous mental and physical exertion, and generally during great exposure. It may, perhaps, be best defined as a sudden attack of lethargy or physical and moral prostration, sometimes accompanied by acute bodily pain. Its effects, as known to lookers-on, were that at some critical moment of a battle his wonderful power of quick and correct de-

cision seemed to desert him; so much so, that for the time being he almost abandoned the reins to chance.

"The most abstemious of young officers had become in 1812 the pampered ruler of a court Oriental in its luxury, and had already, at the age of forty-four, impaired his general health by indulgence in its dissipations."

The writer proposes to show how on three critical occasions this seizure affected his destiny. The general scheme of the grand army "was worked out with a splendor of conception and a mastery of detail which, I think, stands unrivaled in the history of the world." Yet in all his plans he had none to meet the accident of non-success. At Borodino "nothing could be more perfectly conceived, or in design better elaborated, than Napoleon's plan of attack; but from a variety of causes the execution was poor and unsuccessful. One of those causes was an overwhelming attack of his mysterious malady at the most critical period of the battle."

"THE DECREE FROM ABOVE."

Lord Wolseley thus expresses himself on Napoleon's mission : "The invasion of Russia ended in disastrous failure. Those who like may attribute this fact to mere ill-luck on Napoleon's part; but to me it seems truer to say that he was no longer the leader he had been in his early campaigns, and that his great work was done. He had destroyed the rotten remains of systems which had lingered on in Europe from the middle ages. Though as Emperor he may have sought to revive some of them, what he had done in the plenitude of his power rendered hopeless any attempt to restore them except artificially, and even then with the certainty that they must soon disappear altogether. But it was time that his own despotism should pass away. It pressed too heavily upon the civilized world, and it was essential for human interests that Europe should once more breathe freely. The decree from above had gone forth against him."

SHELLEY IN SOME NEW LIGHTS.

MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM brings his "Chats with Jane Clermont"—who was an intimate friend of both Byron and Shelley—to a conclusion in the *Nineteenth Century* for this month. The conversations, which are full of interest to all students of the two poets, took place shortly before the old lady's death in 1879.

"A VERY GOOD BUSINESS MAN."

Speaking of Shelley's bequest of £12,000 to her, she remarked : "Shelley was a very good business man. It is, of course, the fashion to consider him as a being quite too ethereal to care for mundane matters; in point of fact a kind of inspired idiot. But that is entirely a mistake. No one could be more practical than Shelley, if he liked. He had a most logical mind, and was, perhaps, the first classical scholar in Europe of his time. . . .

"I can imagine Shelley,' I said, 'almost like a pretty girl himself.'

"She replied indignantly: 'Not at all; there was no lack of manliness about Shelley. He was utterly without any sense of fear; always in the open air, yachting, or taking strong physical exertion. He was the finest walker of any man of the Byron-Shelley clique, and could tire out almost any of the others.' . . .

DID HE SMOKE?

"I once asked Madame Clermont whether Byron or Shelley smoked.

"'Shelley,' she said, 'never did. Byron at one time, when I first knew him, was a great smoker, but afterwards abandoned the habit almost altogether. On rare occasions, however, he would renew it, and when he did it was usually to excess.'

BYRON AND SHELLEY'S ESTIMATE OF WOMEN.

Madame Clermont thus contrasted the attitude of the two poets: "'Byron and Shelley were as far asunder as can be imagined in their estimate of women. Byron considered them as men's inferiors; he held an absolutely Oriental view of women. He was fond of saying that he did not think they had any right at the table with men, and ought to be shut up in seraglios, as they are in the East.' . . .

"Shelley had an irresistible attraction for all women, his nature was so pure and noble; the tone of his poetry whenever a woman is mentioned is of an almost unearthly purity. Instead of holding with Byron that woman is inferior to man, he looked up to woman as something higher and nobler."

THE KEEPER OF THE SECRETS OF LONDON.

SIR GEORGE LEWIS is the subject of Mr. Harry How's "illustrated interview" in the *Strand*. The sketch makes more than usually good reading. Sir George is thus described: "A kindly, genial man, whose very appearance wins your immediate confidence. He is of medium height, strongly built, with white hair and whiskers. He is deliberate in every action and every word. . . . He has the most wonderfully penetrating eyes I have ever seen. Penetrating! He never takes them off you. I have seen Sir George take in the beauties of a Burne-Jones with one eye, and with the other look at you!"

LOVE OF ART AND HOME.

Mr. How saw him at his cottage at Walton-on-Thames, at his house in Portland place and in his private room at his business abode in Ely place.

"His house is the home of a man of true artistic instincts. Art with Sir George runs in a very delightful channel. He will have the work of our most eminent artists, and their brushes are employed to chronicle the features of the children of the great lawyer. . .

. . . So I found it in all the rooms of the house—pictures of his wife and his children are given the place of honor everywhere."

Lady Lewis, it appears, "is a most enthusiastic collector of first editions, and has volumes that would positively make a Quaritch envious." "It is probable that no professional man has received so many gifts from his clients as Sir George Lewis." His drawing room is rich with them. He has a cellar full of them.

THE AWFUL "CONFIDENCES OF LONDON SOCIETY."

Ely place, Holborn, "is a very old bit of London, and is governed by a separate act of Parliament. It is the only place in the metropolis where the old-time custom of crying out the hours of the night by the porter is still kept up."

"While driving down, Sir George said: 'One branch of my profession is that which never becomes public—that is, the secrets of London. I have not kept a diary for over twenty years. When I found that my business was becoming so confidential I determined that I would never chronicle another thing—so when I die the confidences of London society die with me. . . . Let me tell you (and Sir George spoke very calmly, without a tinge of egotism in his tone) that no novel was ever written, no play ever produced, that has or could contain such incidents and situations as at the present moment are securely locked up in the archives of memory which no man will ever discover.' "



SIR GEORGE LEWIS.

PARNELL'S ONLY CONFIDANT.

When Mr. Parnell, till then an entire stranger, sought his help in the matter of the commission :

"I told Parnell that I would give him my assistance on one condition—that he would give me his word of honor that he would come to me, at all times, when I wanted him. He gave me his word and faithfully kept it. . . . In my early associations with him he one night followed me to Ashley Cottage. After a long conversation, . . . noticing his anxiety and wishing to gain his confidence, I put out my hand and said to him, 'I should like you to give me your entire confidence—you may trust me as you would your brother.' We shook hands earnestly, but . . . it was not until after many months that I felt sure of his complete trust. I think he trusted me when he would nobody else, and at one time I was the only person who could communicate with him."

HIS FIRST CASE.

George Lewis was born on April 21, 1833, and is the son of James Graham Lewis, the founder of the firm. His first school was at Edmonton.

"I remained at Edmonton till I was thirteen or fourteen, when I went to University College, Gower street, until I was seventeen and a half, when I was brought here and articled to my father. I served my five years and was admitted as a solicitor in Hilary, 1856.

"What was your first case, Sir George?" I asked.

"It occurred during the absence of my father. I was about nineteen at the time. A hansom drove up here and a woman rushed into the office in a terrible state of mind. She told me that her son was in custody at Westminster police court on a charge of robbing a till in a public house. I rushed away with her in the cab, fought the case and won it, though I will admit to you that whilst I was questioning the witnesses I didn't know whether I was on my head or my heels. The mother was a very big, muscular woman, and waited for me outside. I was made very happy by the words which accompanied her little-too-enthusiastic smack on the back: 'Well done, young 'un!' But her enthusiasm hurt.'

SOME OF HIS OPINIONS.

Sir George confessed himself in favor of a Criminal Court of Appeal. He would allow divorce to any woman whose husband was sentenced to three years' imprisonment or had deserted her for three years.

"He spoke magnificently of the Salvation Army in its work in aiding wrong-doers to a respectable level again, and said: 'I know of no organization that dips so low and rescues so many out of the deepest destitution.'

"I consider that the greatest advocate off the Bench in my day is Sir Charles Russell. By common consent he is admitted by the profession to be the strongest advocate within legal memory."

Sir George "assures you he does not know what it is to have a night's rest disturbed." "He never rode

a horse in his life," and "his only vice," is a good cigar.

THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

MADMOISELLE BELLOC contributes to *The Woman at Home* a pleasing little sketch of the Duchess of York. Despite the innumerable articles which have appeared on the subject, she contrives to tell much that is new, and to tell all with freshness.

"It is probably little known," says Mademoiselle Belloc, "that through her father as well as through her mother the Duchess is descended from an English king. Thus while she can claim George III as a great-grandfather, the Duke of Teck is the direct descendant of George II, through the latter's daughter, Anne, Princess of Orange." Of her childhood, Princess May is credited with the unflattering estimate: "I was very naughty, very happy, and very uninteresting."

AS PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Thousands of young women engaged as amanuenses doubtless feel pleasure in knowing that the lady who is possibly to become their Queen has once served in their capacity. Part of her morning's work was to take down from dictation the Duchess of Teck's letters, business and philanthropic: "Even this autumn the Duchess of York returned to the White Lodge for a week or ten days in order to help her mother to sort and arrange the thousands of parcels sent in by the Needlework Guild for distribution. An eye-witness once described how she had seen both ladies standing hour after hour sorting out great piles of calico shirts and unbleached linen underwear."

But this heiress to monarchy has been disciplined under a matriarchate stricter than most girls have to submit to: "Like the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Teck has strict views on the education of young girls. Till her marriage the Duchess of York never read a novel which had not already been glanced at by her mother, and till the weeks she spent with the Queen, shortly before her engagement to the Duke of Clarence was announced, the Princess had never paid a visit unaccompanied by either father or mother."

SINCE THE MARRIAGE.

The duties of the new royal pair are neither slight nor few. "To one accustomed to a simple country life and the constant companionship of so powerful and remarkable a woman as the Duchess of Teck, the perpetual round of official and public work of all kinds cannot but be exceptionally trying.

"Since their marriage it is significant that neither the Duke nor Duchess has ever failed to keep an appointment, and the Princess May's early methodical habits must now stand her in good stead. . . . She writes to her mother every morning and is in constant communication with her three brothers, to whom she is tenderly attached; and, even as a married woman, she is faithful to a plan begun many years ago, of mapping out each month a course of useful reading.

"When at Sandringham the Duke and Duchess of

York lead a busy but quiet life. The Duchess takes great interest in her garden, having inherited her father's love of flowers; her favorite blossoms are lilies of the valley."

Speculating on future influences in the way of setting the fashion in ladies' dress, Mlle. Belloc remarks that "the Duchess does not share the love of bright coloring evinced by many members of the royal family."

THE LATE PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

Professor Huxley's Tribute to His Old Comrade.

A DEEP personal interest attaches to the article on Professor Tyndall with which Professor Huxley opens the *Nineteenth Century*. They were the great twin brethren of belligerent evolutionism. Every one is aware of their scientific and polemical prowess; but, of the warm and genial brotherhood subsisting between them, we have here glimpses not generally attainable before. The terms in which the survivor speaks of his friend have about them much of the charm of self-revelation. They set the writer before the public in a tenderer light than they have usually seen about him. "On my own account," he says, "I have desired to utter a few parting words of affection for the man of pure and high aims, whom I am the better for having known; for the friend, whose sympathy and support were sure."

HIS CHARACTER.

Accustomed to classifying men, he found it hard to get his new friend into any of his pigeon holes. His character might be described thus: "Impulsive vehemence was associated with a singular power of self-control and a deep-seated reserve, not easily penetrated. Free-handed generosity lay side by side with much tenacity of insistence on any right, small or great; intense self-respect and a somewhat stern independence, with a sympathetic geniality of manner, especially towards children, with whom Tyndall was always a great favorite. Flights of imaginative rhetoric, which amused (and sometimes amazed) more phlegmatic people, proceeded from a singularly clear and hard-headed reasoner, overscrupulous, if that may be, about keeping within the strictest limits of logical demonstration, and sincere to the core. A bright and even playful companion, Tyndall had little of that quick appreciation of the humorous side of things in general, and of one's self in particular, which is as oil to the waves of life."

But this "string of epigrammatic antitheses" seems inadequate to those to whom "the powerful faculties and the high purposes of the mind revealed themselves. And to those who knew him best the impression made by even these great qualities might well be less vivid than that left by the warmth of a tenderly affectionate nature."

THEIR RELATION TO CARLYLE.

When they first met both Tyndall and Huxley had long been "zealous students" of Carlyle's works. Tyndall's appreciation was even more enthusiastic

than Huxley's. To the former Carlyle was a "great teacher;" the latter regarded him as a "great tonic."

TYNDALL'S SINCERITY AND VERACITY.

"Tyndall was not merely theoretically, but practically, above all things sincere; the necessity of doing at all hazards that which he judged, rightly or wrongly, to be just and proper, was the dominant note of his character. . . . Of the controversies in which he became involved, some of the most troublesome were undertaken on behalf of other people who, as he conceived, had been treated with injustice. The same instinct of veracity ran through all Tyndall's scientific work. That which he knew he knew thoroughly, had turned over on all sides, and probed through and through. . . . And in dealing with physical problems I really think that he, in a manner, saw the atoms and molecules, and felt their pushes and pulls.

"This quality of active veracity, the striving after knowledge as apart from hearsay, lay at the root of Tyndall's very remarkable powers of exposition and of his wealth of experimental illustration."

"CONSUMED HIS OWN SMOKE."

Speaking of the brilliant addresses given at the Royal Institution, Dr. Huxley observes: "I used to suffer rather badly from 'lecture-fever' myself; but I never met with any one to whom an impending discourse was the occasion of so much mental and physical disturbance as it was to Tyndall. . . . From the first, Tyndall suffered from sleeplessness, with the nervous irritability which is frequently cause and consequence of that distressing malady. It is not uncommon for this state of nervous system to find a vent in fits of ill-temper; but, looking back over all the long years of our close intercourse, I cannot call to mind any serious manifestations of that sort in my friend. Tyndall 'consumed his own smoke' better than most people."

Another Estimate of Tyndall's Work.

Mr. P. Chalmers Mitchell contributes to the *New Review* a somewhat coldly-critical estimate of Professor Tyndall. "Tyndall's actual scientific work has left little impression upon science. . . . He had all the instincts of the intelligent amateur joined with intellectual vigor and a herculean capacity for work. . . . His business was to cater for the public and to bring to their notice the newest scientific goods from France and Germany." The secret of his gigantic reputation was the admirable diligence, training and keenness at his work, his "wonderful gift of golden speech;" "an impatient dogmatism," unable to regard his opponents as other than willfully wrong—from his isolated upbringing "he learned to regard himself as one of the elect in a mass of heathens;" he was the popular exponent of the Darwinian theory; and his Belfast address gave him the unrivaled advertisement of the opposition of the churches. Metaphysically, he was not a materialist, but rather a sensationalist, but he tried to combine with it the "biological view."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE FORUM.

WE have reviewed in another department the two political articles by the Hon. David A. Wells and the Hon. William L. Wilson.

THE DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

In this era of Biblical criticism it is refreshing to read Rev. G. Monroe Royce's article on the "Decline of the American Pulpit." He asserts that the pulpit does not exert the influence in this country it once did, and for the reason, he holds, that it has become in great part materialistic in its tone and feeling. In his opinion the utterances from the public on labor troubles and other social questions have gone a great way towards weakening the influence of the clergy, due in a measure to the crude expressions of preachers who have not always taken the trouble to know a thing before they pronounce judgment upon it, and he doubts if it is ever wise for the preacher to bring into his pulpit the "topics of the hour," be they financial, political or social. He declares that the importance given in this country and in our pulpits to the utterances of such men as Tyndall, Spencer, Huxley and Harrison upon religious matters is "worse than absurd; it is mournful," and he adds that "while we all know that these gentlemen are authorities in their own chosen fields of research, they are certainly not authorities in religious matters, and that their names and their work should be so frequently mentioned in our pulpits is simply scandalous." He tells us that they receive no such attention in England, and that during his sojourn there he never heard the slightest reference made to them by any English clergyman in his public ministrations. The keynote of his article is that "vision—spiritual vision—is what the pulpit needs."

THE EAST VERSUS THE WEST AND SOUTH.

Mr. Lindley M. Keasbey, who writes from Boulder, Col., warns the East that its attitude on the silver question is forcing upon the country a new sectionalism. "While the East continues to argue the same old abstract question of finance and is aimlessly endeavoring to explain to the Western people the error of their ways, the Western people in turn," says Mr. Keasbey, "are quietly bringing the South to their ways of thinking under the very nose of the East. . . . For months past the emissaries of the West have been hard at work among the plantations of the South, drumming up recruits for the cause of silver. Much the same arguments are now being used in the Southern States as were successful before in converting the ranchmen of the plains. Knowing that the Southern planters had still their heavy debt to pay, contracted during the period of reconstruction, and being convinced that they, too, had been obliged to sell their crops during the last twenty years in a constantly falling market, the Westerners, with their scheme for cheap and plentiful money, are once again employing that all-powerful lever of personal interest to shift the Southern States to their side. To win and to hold the South to their cause, these clever politicians have furthermore added a free trade plank to their original silver platform. Instead of fighting for free coinage alone, the West now offers to broaden the campaign and to enter into a struggle with the South against the Northeast for "Free Silver and Free Trade among Free Americans."

Mr. Keasbey asserts that the South holds the key to the entire situation and that upon her outward alliance may depend the final victory.

THE GROWTH IN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, writes on the subject "Directions and Volume of Our Literary Activity." He notes a strong drift towards new methods of reaching the public mind—through periodicals rather than through books. A few years ago periodicals devoted mainly to literature were few. Authors relied almost wholly on the book publishing market for their wares and the modern "literary syndicates" were unknown. The recent increase of periodicals devoted wholly or mainly to literature has been phenomenal, as will appear from the following extract we select from Mr. Spofford's article: "In 1883 there were published in the United States 428 reviews, magazines and other periodicals of this class; in 1893 there are no less than 1,051. Still greater has been the increase of periodicals devoted to science, invention, transportation and the technical arts, this class numbering 146 ten years ago, while now there are 611 covering the same field or new fields under those general heads. Of law periodicals the growth has been from 43 in 1883 to 60 in 1893. Medical and hygienic science exhibit an increase from 121 to 201 in the last decade. There have been many new periodicals started to meet the wants of special workers, as for example, authors, actors, typewriters, stenographers, engineers, electricians, telegraphers, photographers, jewelers, lumbermen, ironworkers, cabinetmakers, and even bicyclists, all of whom have their special journals. So wide and copious has become the information diffused by periodicals, that it is held by many that books on the related subjects have chances of far less sales than formerly."

The literary activity of the times, as shown by the entries for copyright at Washington, would appear to be on the increase, since the publications registered for 1893 exceeded by some 3,000 those of the corresponding period of 1892.

THE RESULTS OF THE NEW COPYRIGHT LAW.

Mr. George Haven Putnam sets forth some of the results of the copyright law of March, 1891, the most important of which are naturally found in the literary relations between the United States and Great Britain. While the sales in England of authorized editions of average American books have increased less rapidly than was hoped, he finds that there has been a steady growth in these sales, and confidently predicts that the near future will witness a more rapid development. The English authors have not gained by the copyright law so much as they had expected, but, nevertheless, there appears to have been a substantial advance in the sale of English books in the United States. Besides English authors have to-day the satisfaction of placing their books before their American readers with a correct and complete text. Mr. Putnam also notes a considerable increase in the number of international undertakings, works or series, the contributions to which are written by the best authorities on special subjects, the writers for which are secured from this country, from England, or from the Continent, wherever the best men happen to be.

THE WORK OF THE NEW YORK CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Under the title "A Christmas Reminder of the Noblest Work in the World," Mr. Jacob A. Riis sets forth as an example the good work that has been accomplished by the Children's Aid Society of New York. This society was founded forty years ago. Its inspiration was the late Charles Loring Brace. The distinctive method employed

by the society has been to remove from the slums of the city the little homeless vagrants and place them in farm houses where, surrounded by healthful influences, they might grow up honest, self-supporting men and women without expense to the public. The results show that of eighty thousand children so transplanted in the forty years of the society's existence scarcely four per cent. have turned out bad. The society at present has four day schools in the worst tenement house districts of New York, thirteen night schools, five boys' lodging houses, one lodging house for homeless girls, a farm school in Westchester County, a children's summer home and a cottage for crippled girls at Bath Beach, a health home at Coney Island and a sick children's mission with headquarters in an East Side lodging house. The schools have sheltered over one hundred thousand children since the first one was opened in Roosevelt Street Church.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE articles, "Income Tax on Corporations," by Hon. William L. Wilson; "Are the Silver States Ruined?" by Governor Waite; "How to Prevent a Money Famine," by Comptroller Eckles, and "Tariff and Business," by ex-Speaker Reed, have received extensive notice in the preceding department.

REPUBLICANISM IN BRAZIL.

Salvador De Mendonca, the Brazilian minister at Washington, who reviews at length the rise of republicanism in Brazil, points out that the republic's chief danger would be in looking backward. He says: "The revolution has given to Brazil republican institutions which must be defended at all hazards, leaving whatever defects they may have to be remedied by wisdom after the safety of those institutions has been assured. Were the republic as bad as its worst enemies state it, he asserts, it would still be preferable to any monarchy that could be set up on its ruins, and he is equally positive that restoration is now impossible in Brazil."

IN DEFENSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S HAWAIIAN POLICY.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert sifts the evidence that has been presented in the Hawaiian case, deciding that the administration is justified in the policy it has pursued with reference to the islands. He charges Mr. Stevens with having been altogether too hasty in recognizing the provisional government. This is the part which, in Mr. Coudert's opinion, Mr. Stevens played in the overthrow of the monarchy: "The truth seems to be that he had arranged matters with the insurrectionists; that he had given them his promise; that the soldiers had been landed; that the moral forces at his command were used, and the physical held ready for action, and when, under these combined influences, the government resigned, he appeared for the first time formally to recognize an administration of his own creation."

OUR FAST CRUISERS NOT FAST ENOUGH.

Discussing the question, "Is the Value of Our Fast Cruisers Overestimated," Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., asserts that there would be little chance of their capturing, for instance, a British merchant vessel on the high sea. "Half a dozen six-pounders put on the stern of a vessel endeavoring to escape, directing their fire particularly at the smokestacks of her pursuer, would probably riddle and tear them to pieces by carrying away whole sheets on the farther side, at a distance of more than three thousand yards, and otherwise inflict great damage to even the typical fast cruiser." While the modern battle ship would have little success in overhauling merchant vessels of foreign countries, Mr. Ammen

thinks that we could turn them to good use in supplementing our distinctly battle ships in protecting the coast.

GRAND OPERA IN AMERICA.

Under the title, "Wagner's Influence on Present-Day Composers," Anton Seidl takes occasion to discuss the subject of the establishment of Grand Opera in the United States. He declares that not until opera has become a permanent institution in this country, as it has, for instance, in Germany, can we expect American composers to achieve much in this field, for, under the conditions in which they are now working they receive practically no encouragement whatever to make such artistic endeavor. "The labor of writing an opera is enormous; the reward should be proportionate; but as far as this country is concerned they are so meagre that they may as well be left out of the account as not. This is a disheartening fact, but we might as well face the truth." Seidl, however, believes that the conditions will soon be changed, and that the time is approaching when American composers will receive an incentive to put forth their best efforts. As a preparation for writing librettos nothing, he thinks, could be finer than the study of Wagner's operas, representing as they do the perfect blending of drama and music.

THE ARENA.

"THE True Education and the False," by William Ordway Partridge, occupies the position of honor in the current number. "Education means a leading or drawing out of every human faculty," nothing more nor less. The school which falls short in any branch, music, mathematics, physical training tending toward this end fails of its object. The creative faculties are those which suffer most in this age and need the tenderest care. Unfold the child's whole nature, develop its aesthetic side, draw him through the intricacies of the subjects distasteful to him by the reward that comes with those he likes. There should be no blank walls in the school rooms, manual labor should be introduced, idle hours filled with what is wholesome for mind and body. In the end they will fill themselves with the results of the true education. Our willingness and endeavor to substitute the true for the false are the steps toward the accomplishment of this end.

"A National Problem," by C. H. Lugrin, deals with a special phase of the land question—one of the results of the rapid growth of our territory and the abundance of fertile soil available for settlement, the enormous indebtedness (\$10,000,000,000 or more) which we have incurred on the faith of the country's development. The interest on that debt must be paid by exports or in bullion. Our exports consist largely of the produce of the soil, and since we are fast approaching the point where home production and consumption will be equal, exportation must cease. The balance between debit and credit, long maintained by foreign investments, is liable further to be disturbed by a probable falling off in them brought about by various causes. Consequently, we must either default or ship abroad enormously increased amounts of gold yearly. The policy recommended for the solution of the problem is, 1, opening new markets for our products by a close bimetallic and free-trade union of American nations; 2, by a return to the idea that our people should be producers, not wage-earners.

Stinson Jarvis concludes his "Ascent of Life" and Hensoldt gives us the first installment of what promises to be a most interesting paper on mysticism, "Among the Adepts of Serinagur." We have reviewed in another department Hamlin Garland's paper on the land question in its relation to art and literature.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* this month enters another epoch of its progressive career. Mr. Wm. Heineman replaces Messrs Longman as its publisher. Mr. Archibald Grove remains its editor. The number and size of its pages have been increased, but not the price. It has adopted illustrations as an "integral part" of a "serious review," and a short story "to be selected entirely on its merits." Mr. Grove is a bold man to promise that "every MS., by whomsoever sent in, will be carefully considered." May he survive the inundation! Perhaps for this concession to fiction he is anxious to make amends by insisting repeatedly on the "*serious*" character of his review. He uses the word four times in his prefatory announcement. He notes as a curious fact that while other kinds of periodicals have moved with the times, the review "has, up to the present, budged only in the slightest degree from the severe position it occupied when periodical literature appealed merely to a very small class of people."

The new number makes a very favorable impression. Count Tolstoi's contrast of "The preaching of Christ and the practice of His Churches," Mr. P. C. Mitchell's surgical analysis of Professor Tyndall's greatness, Mr. E. H. Bailey's inquiry "Is our Life-boat System Effectual?" and the two anonymous articles on the Anarchists receive notice elsewhere.

PHENICIAN SARCOPHAGI AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Professor Max Müller seems bent on sending people to Constantinople. He once more expatiates on its attractions, and assures timid travelers of its protection by law and police. His special topic is "The New Museum and the Zidon Sarcophagi." The latter—twenty-one in number—were discovered in 1887, in the first instance accidentally, by Hamdy Bey, "the one real lover of ancient art" whom Turkey has produced. The dates of several are placed in the fifth century B.C. One, of black marble, bears two inscriptions—the first in hieroglyphics, stating it was occupied originally by an Egyptian general, Penephtah; the second in Phenician, naming King Tabinth of Sidon as the last occupant. Another, of white marble, is called Alexander's, but most incorrectly so. There are many fine specimens of Egyptian, Lycian and Greek sculpture.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Augustine Birrell recalls the change that has passed over the Established Church since the days of Dean Stanley and his friendly attitude to Nonconformists. Now, "the broad school of theologians is as dead as the Manchester school of politicians." Of the Evangelical party "there is but a remnant left," and that remnant in a very bad state of health. "The system of belief called Sacramentalism is the prevailing and rapidly extending faith and practice of the clergy." "To be snubbed here and damned hereafter is the fate of the Dissenter." Those who object to this class of teaching are entitled, "without being called names," to agitate for the severance of the State from such a Church.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAYWRIGHTS.

The recent quarrel of M. Sardou with Mr. Bancroft leads Mr. William Archer to write, with excellent candor, on "French Plays and English Money." He thus concisely puts the history of the relations between the British public and the French playwright: "Thirty years ago we stole his plays; fifteen years ago we paid extravagant prices for them; to-day we will scarcely accept them as a gift." The general demand for French plays in Eng-

land has enormously declined of late years because of their growth in subtle, and often objectionable, psychological analysis, and because English playwrights have vastly improved.

MR. WALTER CRANE AND THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Walter Crane chats pleasantly of impressions received during his recent trip to America. He finds that "the race for riches seems more all-absorbing" there than in the old country, and that the interest in social questions is not so keen. He tells how, after accepting an invitation to dinner at "a well-known Boston club," he took public part in keeping the anniversary of the death of the Chicago Anarchists, whose conviction he believed to be unjust. As a result, he "was asked to forego the dinner." At Wellesley College he dined with "300 young ladies who waited on themselves."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* starts the new year with an exceptionally valuable number. Professor Cunningham's discussion of "The Living Wage," Mr. A. Russel Wallace's Scheme for reforming the House of Lords, and Mr. Haweis' brilliant paper on the Mormons have been noticed elsewhere.

"LITERATURE AND LUCRE."

The Literary Conferences at Chicago are sympathetically described by Mr. Walter Besant, who deplores the indisposition of literary folk to common action, and is specially roused by the superstition that a literary man is degraded if he considers the commercial value of his work. In producing it he is certainly an artist, but when it is produced he is rightly a merchant. "The patent facts of the case—viz., the great wealth acquired by successful publishers, the large number of existing firms, the continual addition of new firms, the magnitude of the figures when they are accessible—all prove beyond a doubt that literary property is now a very considerable item in the national wealth."

It is only just to ask what proportion of profit should be reserved by the author and conceded to the publisher. The Society of Authors demands, "1, Right of audit; 2, no secret profits; 3, the contract to make it clear what proportion of profits is assigned to either party."

Mr. Besant exults in the unprecedented audience open to the English man of letters—the whole English-speaking world being before him—and in the generally sound literature it demands.

HOW TO REVIVE FARMING.

Mr. Harold E. Moore criticises many current remedies for agricultural depression, and thinks that for the revival of farming in England "the practical course to be recommended at the present time appears to be that large farmers, by the use of improved machinery, more hand labor and high tillage, should raise increased crops, and that these crops should be of a nature best calculated to maintain dairy stock. Then those possessing only small capital with a knowledge of landed work, and willing to return to, or remain in, the country for a maintenance, should be assisted to gain their desire by local co-operative effort."

OLD AGE PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Mr. W. A. Hunter, in a paper packed with most suggestive facts and figures, propounds a scheme for the superannuation of elementary teachers in England. He would exact from all teachers compulsory contribution of so much per cent. on all salaries up to a given maximum. School boards and school managers might be induced to

pay one-half of the necessary contribution. "Such a national scheme might be governed by a board, on which the teachers and the Education Department might be represented. The government would collect the premiums by deducting them from the education grant, and might assume responsibility for an investment of the fund."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Emerson Bainbridge tells from the coal owners' standpoint the oft-told tale of the strike of 1893. He points to competition from other coal districts at home and abroad in justification of the owners' action, and remarks that the Board of Conciliation agreed on in November if agreed to in July would have saved all this loss. Mr. Augustus Birrell writes of the Wolfe Tone—"a true humorist as well as a great rebel," and Dr. Geffcken paints the future of maritime warfare in gloomy colors so far as England is concerned.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for January contains several excellent and striking articles, of wide variety of interest. Mr. Cannan's proof of "The Decline of Urban Immigration" is reviewed in another department.

PLEA FOR PEOPLE'S BANKS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. T. Mackay puts his case for people's banks into a nutshell when he says: "It is proved by our Scotch banking system that a desert can be converted into a fruitful land by a judicious extension of credit to a comparatively humble class, and that German peasants can be rescued from the hands of the money lender by co-operative banking. It will be conceded that, if possible, similar facilities for advancing his position in life should be given to the artisan and to the agricultural laborer. . . . It is to be hoped that this matter will attract the attention of the Friendly Society and Co-operative leaders. They are, of all men, the most competent to lay the foundation of a new departure in the cause of thrift."

"HOW WE LOST THE UNITED STATES OF AFRICA."

This is the title of a very clever skit by Mr. F. E. Garrett on current criticisms of the Matabele war. It is supposed to describe what is to take place some years hence, when trouble with the natives is brewing in "the new gold-fields north of the Zambezi;" but the veil is very transparent which covers Mr. Flyte, whose editor has let him "run labor" in the *Courier*, Mgugu, the drunken African chief, the great monopoly and the necessary man. As a result of the tremendous popular agitation which Flyte beats up through the *Courier*, South African patience gives out: "At the convention from the three republics and the two colonies, which assembled forthwith, the Dutch king-maker's nomination of the necessary man as President of the United States was accepted with acclamation. The necessary man was not over-happy, for all the poetry that his practical head contained had centered through hard-working years in the world-wide empire. . . . But he set to work with characteristic promptness."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lord Ashbourne, in a eulogistic retrospect of "W. H. Smith as a Colleague," mentions a singular prophecy of the old worthy uttered in 1889: "England is going to be governed by three classes of men—by roughs, by men of business and by those aristocrats who have heads on their shoulders and can use them."

Signed reviews of recent fiction by Lady Frances Balfour, the Hon. Mrs. Alf. Lyttleton, Miss Margaret Ten-

nant and Lady Constance Lytton mark a welcome tendency in English life. Mrs. Crawford narrates incidents in her autumn tour through North Italy. Mr. Harry L. Stephen takes occasion from a notice of the Featherstone report to review the older riots at Peterloo, Bristol and Newport.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for January is an admirable number, full of information and suggestion, with every article touching a completely different side of life. Four of the most striking articles—"The Ireland of Tomorrow" according to "X," Captain Gambier's startling denial to Columbus of "The True Discovery of America," Mr. Coventry Patmore's appreciation of "Mr. Francis Thompson, a New Poet," and E. B. Lanim's "Triple Alliance in Danger"—find notice elsewhere.

THE CHEMISTS THAT LIVE UNDER SEA.

A highly instructive and interesting account of "The Chemical Action of Marine Organisms" is given by Professor Judd. All the known elements must be contained in solution in the sea, into which the Thames carries 2,000 tons of dissolved material every day, and all rivers together at the same rate would sweep a daily mass of 20,000,000 tons. The chemist is unable to detect the proportion or even the presence of the rarer elements. Yet these are taken up, secreted, or deposited by organisms vegetal or animal in the sea. Certain seaweeds contain a large quantity of iodine, of which analysis detects in sea water "the merest traces." Carbonate of lime, silica, phosphate of lime, salts of iron, though present in sea water in very minute quantity, are found in plenty in sea plants and animals. "All the observations that have been made in recent years upon the deposits of the ocean floor point to one conclusion—namely, that where materials have once passed into a state of solution in the waters of the sea they can only be separated from it in the open ocean by the wonderful action of living organisms."

A HINT FOR MILLIONNERS' DAUGHTERS.

Miss Bulley's paper on the Lady Assistant Commissioner's report on "The Employment of Women" is crammed full of facts and suggestions. "The conclusion to be drawn from the evidence is that wages of men and women correspond on the whole to their respective positions in the ranks of labor, and that the lower wages of women are due in nine cases out of ten to their inferior skill." In Lancashire men and women weavers are paid alike. The report disposes of the charge of "starvation wages." The majority of women earn less than 12s. a week. Shop assistants complain more of their lot than any other class. Many barmaids are total abstainers. Lancashire and Cheshire factories are sanitarily so defective as to foster immorality. Miss Bulley suggests that if wives and daughters of manufacturers were as familiar with factories and workers as their husbands and fathers, a great improvement would result.

IS LEPROSY CONTAGIOUS?

Dr. Thin strongly dissents from the report of the Leprosy Commission in India in its finding that the disease is rarely propagated by contagion. He adduces much evidence on the other side. He explains that leprosy is a parasitic disease. "A very minute vegetable organism inhabits the tissues of every leper, and by its slow and inevitable growth produces all the changes that eventually lead to the destruction of its host." This organism is found only in the human body, never in the lower animals. It enters through any break in the skin of a re-

ceptive subject. It is not hereditary. It has most rapidly disappeared where methods of isolation have been carried out. Such methods, at whatever cost, should be applied in India.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. D. Bourchier discourses sympathetically on the career of Prince Alexander of Battenberg. Mr. L. B. Bowring reviews with eulogy Colonel Malleson's "History of the French in India," and vindication of Dupleix's greatness. "Creston" bewails the degradation of football from a sport to a trade. In the North of England it is nothing but the vastest and shoddiest of money-making concerns; £200 or £250 a year has often been given to an efficient player. He strenuously objects to the importation of mercenaries from distant parts to play a nominally local game.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE chief attraction of the January number is Professor Huxley's beautiful tribute to his deceased comrade, which is as valuable for what it reveals of the writer as for what it tells us of Tyndall. After this unique and memorable contribution, a review of which will be found in the preceding department, we cannot complain that the rest of the articles, though as a rule bright and entertaining, are scarcely up to the average of eminence maintained by this review.

PARSEE ORIGIN OF THE CATHOLIC CREED.

Rev. Dr. L. H. Mills, "speaking from an orthodox point of view" on "Zoroaster and the Bible," calls attention to "the now undoubted and long since suspected fact that it pleased the Divine power to reveal some of the most important articles of our Catholic creed first to the Zoroastrians, and through their literature to the Jews and ourselves."

He traces resemblances or anticipations of Catholic doctrine in the Zoroastrian ideas of "the Seven Spirits of God," of the Creator, Sovereign, the kingdom of God, Satan, the fall, the virgin birth, the temptation, and pre-eminently of immortality and resurrection. He derives "Pharisee" from Farsee, Parsee, Persian.

"A NEW ERA IN CANALS."

The Manchester Ship Canal is described (with chart) by Lord Egerton of Tatton with a profusion of statistics and calculations. He quotes the saying of Voisin Bey, that "the difficulties of carrying out a canal through a highly populous and manufacturing district were much greater than those encountered in making the Suez Canal through a desert," and predicts that if the Manchester enterprise succeeds, "it will be the commencement of a new era in canals. All the large commercial centres will demand an improved system of canals for the transit of heavy goods. Sheffield and Birmingham will be among the first. . . . The whole subject might worthily occupy the attention of a royal commission."

HOW BEST TO EXPLOIT AFRICA.

Recognizing that "Europe has, for good or ill, taken possession of Africa in the name of Mrs. Grundy, Civilization and Company," but that when "divested of all philanthropic shams, the real mission of Europe in Africa is to turn that continent to profitable account for the benefit, not of the natives, but of their taskmasters," Mr. Arthur Silva White argues that the work can best be done by the agency of chartered companies, and that so long as they observe the stipulations of the charter they should have a free hand. If the companies are suppressed, foreign rivals will take their place.

SCRIBNER'S.

WE have quoted elsewhere from John Drew's article on "The Actor."

TURKISH HANDWRITING.

In the course of Mr. Marion Crawford's paper on "Constantinople," which city, by the way, is one of his pet localities, he tells of the peculiar attention which the Mussulmans have bestowed upon the art of beautiful handwriting. Indeed, one sect make it as profound a study as our artists do painting in the West. Mr. Crawford says:

"Beautiful calligraphy affords as much artistic delight as we could find in the pictures of the greatest masters. The European may in time familiarize himself with the Arabic character—which is a sort of shorthand—so as to read it as readily as the Latin or the Gothic. But he can never, I believe, learn to distinguish the artistic values therein which correspond to our ideas of drawing, color, light and shade. A Turk the other day pointed out to me a text from the Koran which hung upon his wall written in plain black upon a white ground. 'That writing,' he said, 'gives me as much aesthetic pleasure as you could find in any Titian.' Such specimens of caligraphic skill are often richly framed and preserved under glass, but some of the most beautiful of them all are found in the glazed tiles used in ornamenting the mosques and tombs. Some of these inscriptions are positively priceless in the eyes of the Turks, and they are rapidly becoming so in the eyes of the European collector, who, however, finds it almost impossible to obtain the smallest specimen of them.

THE PRINCE OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

A capital art article is Frederick Keppel's on Sir Joshua Reynolds, "the prince of portrait painters," as Ruskin calls him. We all know the personal Sir Joshua as the founder of the famous Literary Club, for the good company he kept, and as the quiet old bachelor comrade of Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, Boswell, Garrick and Goldsmith. Of his work Mr. Keppel says:

"Sir Joshua's zeal for improvement was insatiable. He never began a picture without resolving that he would make it a better one than he had ever painted before. One result of this ambition was that, in general, the quality of his work became better and better to the end of his life. But in one particular he certainly exercised a 'zeal, but not according to knowledge'; for having inherited from his father a taste for making experiments in chemistry, he applied it to the composition of his colors—sometimes with disastrous results. Thus I remember that twenty-five years ago his large Holy Family, in the British National Gallery, was in fairly good condition; but on revisiting it yearly it was easy to see that the cracks on its surface were growing more apparent, and that the picture was going to destruction. The last time I saw it it was worse than ever—and recently the picture has been removed from the walls altogether. On the other hand, the beautiful portrait of Lady Cockburn and her three children (painted in 1773 and recently acquired by the National Gallery) is now as fresh and glowing as it could have been when it first left the painter's easel."

ARE LITERARY FOLKS UNMUSICAL?

The editorial writer of the "Point of View" comments on the fact that the foremost literary men have, as a class, ever been unappreciative of or even averse to the sweet charms of music. He finds this out in the course of praising a New York literary club which gave up an entire meeting to the task of being entertained by a num-

ber of musicians. This writer points out that the brothers Goncourt confessed a dislike of it to Gautier, who in turn honestly declared that he hated it, that Balzac execrated it, that Hugo could not suffer it and that Lamartine held it in horror. To be sure there is to be put over and against these and others Milton and George Eliot, but still the "Point of View" writer thinks that literary folks are very lacking in the sense of sweet sounds and that they miss a great deal thereby.

THE CENTURY.

WE have quoted in another department from Miss E. B. Simpson's account of her father's discovery of chloroform, from Edward Green's article on Robert Schumann, Madame Blanc's paper on George Sand, and from Madison Grant's on the "Vanishing Moose."

LANG VS. HOWELLS.

In Mr. Brander Matthews' sketch of Andrew Lang he leaves no hope of a final reconciliation between the literary champions of Old and New England, Mr. Lang and Mr. Howells, a state of affairs which will not be received in America with any great degree of despair, since the mere state of war declared must be of more or less pleasant intent to our literary feelings. Mr. Matthews thinks:

"The ocean that surges between Mr. Howells and Mr. Lang is unfordable, and there is no hope of a bridge. There is no common standing-ground anywhere for those who hold fiction to be primarily an amusement and those who believe that it ought to be chiefly a criticism of life, as Matthew Arnold said all literature should be. The romanticist considers fiction as an art, and as an art only; while the extreme realist is inclined to look on it almost as a branch of science. Kindly as Mr. Lang may be in his reception of a realistic book, now and then, he stands firmly on the platform of the extreme romanticists. 'Find forgetfulness of trouble, and taste the anodyne of dreams—that is what we desire' of a novel, he declares in his cordial essay on Dumas."

MILITARY SUPERVISION OF OUR FORESTS.

An editorial writer in this number is not satisfied with pointing in horror to the rapid depletion of our forest domain, but goes on to make certain concrete suggestions for the final and elaborate work of saving the remnants. His schedule of reform would be as follows:

"First of all, instead of waiting for the proposal of separate forest reserves, the Administration should lose no time in considering what lands are left that may properly and profitably be so included. The great scenery should all be reserved for the people, and not left to fall into the hands of individuals. Any one who has observed how the Ohio and Mississippi valleys have suffered from forest denudation will not think this proposition premature. The next consideration should be how to guard and cultivate what shall thus be reserved. In a recent conversation of half a dozen persons who have given much attention to the subject, it was unanimously taken for granted that, in some way or other, effective control would be likely to be reached only through military supervision. This conviction is confirmed by the admirable management of the Yellowstone and Yosemite National Parks, which are in charge of officers of the army and patrolled by United States soldiers—in contrast to the conduct of the smaller Yosemite reservation by Boards of State Commissioners, which has not only been for years and is now a local scandal, but has awakened the official protest of no fewer than three special agents of the Land Office, as shown by Secretary Noble's report of December 29, 1892, to the Senate."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* is a pleasantly varied number. Mr. Howells' opening Altrurian letter, which deals with Central Park and its economic and social significance, we notice in another department.

MR. BOK TO YOUNG BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. Edward W. Bok, the enterprising young editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, gives a quantity of good advice on the subject of the "Young Man in Business," upon which, as surely one of the most successful young business men, he should speak with authority. Mr. Bok is optimistic as to the possibilities to any and all of our young men if they will only be a little more restlessly ambitious. He thinks the greatest danger to success is the disposition to be satisfied with doing a day's work. That is a good enough thing to do, says Mr. Bok, but it is not if a fellow wants to get on in the world. He thinks that every man should want to do more than a day's work; that he must be alert and he must show his employer that he knows more about the business than the employer himself. Mr. Bok says the heart-hearted boss is always willing or anxious to pay his helpers well. "Every employer would rather pay a man \$5,000 a year than \$500, for what is to the young man's interest is far greater to the interests of his employer. A five hundred dollar clerkship is worth just that amount and nothing more to an employer. A five thousand-dollar man is worth five times that amount to a business." Among other more concrete pointers Mr. Bok gives, he insists that a man cannot drink whisky and be in business, nor can he be "in society" and be in business, since plenty of sleep is one of the absolute requisites to success.

LONG DISTANCE RIDING IN AMERICA.

Captain Charles King, the novelist, tells, while on the subject of long distance riding, of some famous exploits in that line. Naturally most of these took place in the course of our Indian wars, which called particularly for frequent cavalry dashes. In one case, in military array and with all the accoutrements, Captain King and his comrades covered eighty-five miles in thirty-one hours without any mishap. On another occasion he tells of a column of cavalrymen going one hundred and sixty miles over mountain trails between the noon of October 2 and dawn of October 5. Of course in cases of individual rides, much better time has been made. For instance, Lieutenant Rose's ride with dispatches one hundred and fifty miles over desert and mountain was made in twenty-four hours and an actual riding time of twenty-two and one-half hours, and this without any preparation or training of man or beast. Then there was Lieutenant Darlington, who, starting at sunrise on an August morning, covered fifty-five miles of the roughest country in the Northwest by noon, and by sunrise had come one hundred miles from his starting point with a mid-day change of mount. These and other instances which Captain King adduces, show that while we have not talked about it so much in the papers we are not far behind the achievements, so much published, of the officers of the German and Austrian armies last year.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HUMOR.

Miss Agnes Repplier is charming, as usual, in her paper on "Humor: English and American." She decides, and we believe that she can prove, that Americans have a keener sense of humor than have Englishmen, and she at least suggests that our humorists are more humorous than the English ones. "Whatever may be the case," says she,

"it is undoubtedly true that we treat Mr. Stockton with greater deference than England treats Mr. Anstey. We have illustrated articles about him in our magazines, and incidents of his early infancy are gravely narrated as likely to interest the whole reading public. Now, Mr. Anstey might have passed his infancy in an egg, for all the English magazines have to tell us on the subject. His books are bought, and read, and laughed over, and laid aside, and when there is a bitter cadence in his mirth, people are disappointed and displeased. England has always expected her jesters to wear the cap a d bells. She would have nothing but foolish fun from Hood, sacrificing his finer instincts and his better parts on the shrine of her own ruthless desires and yielding him scant return for the lifelong vassalage she exacted. It is fitting that an English humorist should have recently written the most somber, the most heart-breaking, the most beautiful and consoling of tragic stories. Du Maurier has taught to England the lesson she needed to learn."

HARPER'S.

FROM the January *Harper's* we have selected the article on the "Mission of the Jews," by an unknown writer, "The West and East Ends of London," by Richard Harding Davis, and the "Bread and Butter Question," by Junius H. Browne, to review at greater length. The literary feature of this number is the first installment of Mr. George Du Maurier's new novel which he calls "Trilby," and which he profusely illustrates with his own pen drawings. Mr. Du Maurier is more than ever like his hero and master Thackeray in the style and the subjects which he chooses.

NAPOLEON AT TOULON.

There is an original paper by Germain Bapst on "Captain Napoleon Bonaparte at Toulon." Napoleon was then just twenty-four years of age, and in his difficulty to have a rather stupid superior adopt the plans which evidently were the only effective ones to defend the city, we find that even genius such as his does not have the first steps of its path entirely smooth. The writer gives this picture of Napoleon at that time :

"He was a short, well-proportioned man, with extremely thin dark hair, who wore a long cocked hat, not *en bataille*, or frontwise, as represented in the picture, but lengthwise (*i. e.*, one corner forward and the other behind), and, what was most peculiar, it had two black ribbons which, while the tips floated in the wind, were adjusted in a knot so as to hold the two rims of the corners together. His coat was blue, with velvet facings; his trousers were broad, and buttoned on each side of the leg from waist to ankle, a kind of garment then called a charivari or a sur-culotte; he had on small boots with yellow leather tops, and was covered all over with the dust of the road along which he had been walking: for he had just arrived from Avignon, whither he had escorted a convoy of ammunition, and was on his way to Nice."

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

THE first number of the *Midland Monthly* comes dated from Des Moines, Iowa. It is to be devoted especially to the literature produced by the writers of the Central States of the Union, and to subjects particularly affecting those sections. Naturally, Mr. Hamlin Garland's name is in its table of contents. Octave Thanet is another of its contributors, and it aims in general to fill a domestic want for good literature rather than to take to itself aught in the nature of an heroic mission.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE.

FROM the capital January number of *McClure's* we have selected three articles for more extended review: "A Thousand Miles in Twenty Hours," by Cy Warman; "Jules Verne at Home," by R. H. Sherard, and "Francis Parkman," by Rev. Julius H. Ward.

THE AIR SHIP AGAIN.

Much the best of the various "aerial navigation" literature which has appeared in the magazines during the past two years, is the account of the Maxim air ship by H. J. W. Dam. This gentleman invaded Mr. Maxim's comfortable quarters and extensive workshop near London, and describes to us in detail the actual ship which the inventor has now built. The most charming attitude of the new machine from the point of view of the prospective passenger is that, according to Mr. Maxim, it cannot fall with a velocity greater than a three foot drop would give, no matter from what elevation it starts, since after plunging that short distance the buoyant force about equals the force of gravity. Mr. Maxim speaks confidently of an eventual air voyage of three or four thousand miles. However, "The first machines are certain to be used for military purposes, whatever their cost or whatever the expense of running them, and the nation which first employs them will have every other at its mercy. I shall be quite content with my results when I can go a distance of twenty miles and back. That will suffice for all present purposes."

WHITTIER'S LACK OF AMBITION.

From the glimpses of the innermost life of Whittier given by his letters to Charlotte Fiske Bates, published in this number, he seems to have been curiously devoid of what we call ambition. This friend of the poet says:

"I have heard Mr. Whittier, true and great poet as he was, say that he never felt fully satisfied with anything that he wrote. He had, too, little or no concern as to posthumous fame; and, indeed, in mature life, at least, hardly any regard for present renown, in itself considered."

And Mr. Whittier himself tells her in a letter which refers to the desire for fame: "I had it strongest when I had no hope of it; and what I have attained has its drawbacks in the uncomfortable notoriety, in the necessity of keeping up to the standard of one's reputation, and, most of all, in the feeling that you don't really deserve what you get—that, unwittingly, you pass for more than you are worth."

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

ONE notes that the *Atlantic* maintains its custom of presenting on a large proportion of its pages the story-telling work of the well-defined group of representative American woman novelists. In this number appear the first chapters of a new novel by Margaret Deland, a story by Sarah Orne Jewett, one by Mary Hartwell Catherwood and other chapters of Charles Egbert Craddock's story, "His Vanished Star."

THE UNIVERSITY AND LIFEWORK.

Professor N. S. Shaler talks, in a rather ponderous article, on "The Transmission of Learning through the University." Professor Shaler is optimistic in his views in discussing the work which has been accomplished towards fitting the university system to the public needs—in Harvard College through the Lawrence Scientific School and in other universities through like institutions. Then, too, he points to the elective systems of the Univer-

sity of Virginia and Harvard, which have enabled the student to combine his work of culture with the preparation for a calling. "It seems," says Professor Shaler, "certain that we shall enter in the next century on a college system which will lead men toward, rather than away from, the paths of professional duties." He thinks that there is no loss in the quality of culture of the best kind in this elective system, and he regards as an ideal academy the group of professional schools around an ordinary college—"the seat of what has been termed pure culture."

COLERIDGE ON PITT.

There are some striking sentences in "Ten Letters from Coleridge to Southey." We find Coleridge saying of Pitt:

"He is a stupid, insipid charlatan, that Pitt. Indeed, except Fox, I, you, or anybody might learn to speak better than any man in the House."

This is *à propos* of reporting Pitt's speech for the *Morning Post*, on whose staff Coleridge was. Then we find him busy with Duns Scotus—

"And in order to wake him out of his present lethargy, I am burning Locke, Hume and Hobbes under his nose. They stink worse than feather or asafetida. Poor Joseph!"

—and chuckling over the "stupid, haughty fool," the librarian of the Durham Cathedral library, who imagines that Leibnitz is a species of animalculæ—"live nits!"

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

THIS monthly has with some reason chosen as its holiday month January instead of December, which is the Christmas date of all the better known magazines, and which brings out the Christmas number of *Harper's*, for instance, considerably over a month before Christmas. The *Southern Magazine* has one of the most tasteful of the holiday number covers in green and white and gilt, and it is a most creditably illustrated monthly, vieing with the great New York magazines in the quality and excellence of half-tone illustrations. As its name would indicate, its list of subjects and of writers pertain especially to Southern things and men.

The more serious paper of this number is on "The South in the Intellectual Development of the United States." Mr. William Baird, who contributes this, takes exception to Mr. Lodge's recent statement in the *Century* as to the small share which the South might claim in the distribution of ability throughout the United States, which alleged phenomenon Mr. Lodge naturally attributes to slavery principles, notwithstanding the fact that the Massachusetts senator is backed up by Appleton's Encyclopedia and the Britannica. Mr. Baird examines his statement concerning Southern genius in detail and

brings many noble names to support his side of the case. He thinks that when the South has named Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Jackson, Pope and Lee, it is already well on to proving its claim.

Harriet C. Cooper is loud in her condemnation of having commencements, especially in girls' schools. She contends that the exercises of those time-honored institutions are only for show and to please the audience, and that the best schools do not show up best, and she thinks that the excitement and attention of the preparation for these grand finals of the school year are largely to blame for the harm which comes to the health of school girls. If educational conservatism will not allow anything better, she begs that commencements be brought down to one day.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

"UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS," by S. A. Barnett, is given an added interest from the fact that the author has been identified with the movement from its very inception and knows whereof he speaks. He says, "settlements have been started as a protest against philanthropic machinery;" they must be self-supporting; they must be hide-bound to no creed or cult, have no object to gain; they must labor for the community, not for any class. Every man should take his part, however small, in the work, and "he is the best resident who makes the truest friend." Bishop Vincent wanders back into the conventional, well-trodden paths "In Italy," through Pisa, Milan, Florence and Rome. Professor Mall, of Johns Hopkins, in a brief notice of the many sciences which form the composite of the great science of life, gives an answer to the question, "What is Biology?"

Professor Boyesen tells the story of his fellow countrymen, the latter-day Norsemen's trip across the Atlantic, in his "Voyage of the Viking." The article is illustrated by views of the famous little vessel. There is nothing so characteristic of a man as his will in the general run, and for proof of the assertion the reader is invited to turn his attention to Dr. Biddle's article on "Wills of Some Rich and Famous People." Reading between the lines, the whole character of the man is unfolded.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

THE classic design of this able class quarterly is printed in the Christmas number in striking tints of orange and cream; and in the text pages of the magazine there are numerous colored pictures of subjects which pertain to this field. Indeed, it makes one of the most elaborate attempts at color printing that we have noticed in the magazines for a long time. *The Record* has its usual carefully selected array of articles on technical phases.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE December *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains two important articles, "The Transformations of Diplomacy," by an anonymous writer, and a lengthy account of "The Rise of Old and New Epidemics," by M. A. Proust, of the French Medical Academy, both of which are noticed elsewhere.

PEOPLE'S BANKS IN ITALY.

The most interesting passage in M. Paul Leroy-Beauvais's third article on "Co-operation" refers to the Ital-

ian credit banks, founded by the people, "thanks to the ancient spirit of association among Italians." In Germany similar institutions are more under the control and advice of the richer financial classes; in Italy they appear to have sprung partly from the savings banks, which enjoy great liberty of investment. The foundation of the first "popular bank," in 1866, was due to M. Luzzati, and was laid at Milan. It began with a very modest capital, the sum of \$150; the shares being \$10 each, the payment spread over several months. This bank now occupies a large building, and employs at least 130 paid functiona-

ries, 100 clerks, and has more than 17,000 members. It pays a high dividend, like the numerous other banks founded on the same model.

THE LIFE OF FRENCH MINERS.

In addition to the concluding article on "The Transformations of Diplomacy," and M. Jusserand's curious account of "The Mediæval English Theatre and Drama," noticed elsewhere, the most notable contribution to the second number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* deals with the strike of the miners in the north of France. From the description given by M. de Calonne, it does not appear that the French miner is any better off than his English brother. But he entirely denies the truth of Zola's terrible picture in "Germinal"—that is to say, as regards the character and morals of the men. "The working miner," he observes, "is as a rule a worthy kind of man, very courageous, a very good husband and father. His home, where often some ten or twelve children may be found, is clean and comfortable, and the wife manages to look and dress well on the large wages earned by 'her man.'" The miners' families eat meat every day, in agreeable contrast to the peasantry, who can barely afford meat more than once a week; though beer is often taken, coffee remains the French miner's favorite beverage. During the last fifty years the French miner's wage has more than quadrupled, and according to this writer they should have remained content; for he points out that the late strike, so far from being beneficial, was very injurious to the workers' cause.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. Richard contributes a pleasant account of a journey in Thessaly, the largest district of ancient Greece; his description of Rigas, the great Greek patriot who lived during the eighteenth century, being specially interesting. Even to this day both Rigas' speeches and the verses he composed on the subject of Greek independence are sung and recited in the mountains by the peasantry. This patriot saw the beginning of the present century, and had at one time a long correspondence with the young Bonaparte. He died as have died so many men of his type; arrested at Trieste by the Austrians, he was given over to the Turks, who were ordered to drown him in the Danube, but while making a desperate attempt to escape he was shot down, crying as he staggered back; "Come on, and see how die the Palikares," adding, "I have sown the seed; my countrymen will soon reap the harvest!"

The same number contains a short sketch of Soren Kierkegaard, the Danish moralist and author. This remarkable man was born at Copenhagen in 1813. He and his brother (late Bishop of Aalborg) were the sons of a peasant who had made his fortune in the wool trade, and then retired to Copenhagen, where he led a quiet, austere life, bringing up his two sons according to his own theories, and entertaining the few friends he still saw with his views on morality and religion. During the whole of Kierkegaard's life he remained strongly influenced by his father's ways of thought, and many of his writings, treating of religion and morality, might easily be delivered as sermons, and this, although he was extremely severe on the faults, not to say vices, of the Danish clergy, whose conduct and life he stingly contrasts with that of their master, Jesus Christ. Not only the clergy but the whole of the Danish society of his day feared the writer of these powerful diatribes, and for a time at least he enjoyed no credit in his own country. Soren Kierkegaard lost his father at the age of twenty-seven. He had not at that time written anything, but he was known and respected as a severe Doctor of Divinity, and great was the

surprise of his friends to hear of his engagement to a charming though somewhat commonplace young girl. The whole history of their strange betrothal is told in the most remarkable of his works, "Guilty or Not Guilty," an extraordinary psychical study, and which contains all the author's theories on marriage, theories which he repeated in many of his other works. His own romance ended sadly, and he lived and died a bachelor, spending his last days in a hospital, and this although he had once declared that marriage was and would always remain the most perfect state.

The second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is exceptionally strong, and can boast of a number of excellent articles; yet we cannot but notice that Madame Adam gives more and more prominence to political and military subjects both as regards ancient and modern history.

The *Revue* opens with what promises to be a curious and valuable addition to Napoleonic history—namely, R. A. Gagnière's "Pius VII and Napoleon II," the manuscript of which the author left by will to the editress of the publication in which it now makes its first appearance. A striking and hitherto unpublished account of the seizing of the Vatican and arrest of the Pope is quoted. The delicate negotiations had been intrusted by Napoleon to General Radet, and the latter accomplished the mission so well that in spite of the formal protests uttered by Pius VII, in less than an hour and a half the Pope and his faithful companion, Cardinal Paca, were being driven rapidly out of Rome, their united funds amounting to the modest sum of sixteen pence, which caused the Pope to remark that in future he would have the right to say that he had once traveled as a simple pilgrim. Cardinal Paca, of whom a vivid portrait is drawn, was soon separated from his master and imprisoned in the Fenestrelle fortress, where he spent four terrible years, till after Napoleon's forced reconciliation with Pius VII at Fontainebleau he had reluctantly to give an order for his release. Strange, indeed, is the description of the fatal journey through southern France. Even at Tarascon, a Huguenot centre, Catholics as well as Protestants, nobles and peasants, all turned out to do honor to the old man who was being brought as a prisoner in their midst, and at last, after a long journey, accomplished in a litter along the mountain road made by the Romans round the Corniche, the Pope and his small retinue arrived at Savona on August 17, 1809, where he remained during the next two years, Napoleon I having decreed that Pius VII was to spend the following two years there.

M. Hugues le Roux describes a journey he made last summer to Norway, and he seems to have been most struck when in the land of the fiords by the Japanese aspect of both country and buildings. As regards Christiania, Bergen and other Norwegian towns, he, as a Frenchman, was impressed by their newness. Trondhjem, he observes, has been burnt to the ground fifteen times in three hundred years; and soon these cities of the north will boast of palaces of stone and marble, for wood as building material is being made illegal, owing to the terrible fear of fire. M. le Roux kept a diary each day of his voyage, writing his notes on steamer, railway, and even horseback, and thus his descriptions of Norway and Norwegians are more vivid than most books of travel.

An anonymous article deals with the Christianity of Pierre Loti, the well-known novelist. In the latter's lately published story, "Matelot," he concludes the volume with a religious hymn which has been much noticed, and in this article his critic attempts to prove his hovering on the brink of belief, which he had apparently abandoned, in a future life.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS.

A History of Chile. By Anson Uriel Hancock, Octavo, pp. 471. Chicago : Charles H. Sergel & Co. \$2.50.

Charles H. Sergel & Co., of Chicago, are at present issuing a series of volumes treating of the history, government and national peculiarities of the Latin-American Republics. In this series the second volume is devoted to Chile, and is written by Anson Uriel Hancock. There have been recently a number of books giving in English a more or less full account of certain periods and episodes in Chilean history, but Mr. Hancock's work, though it dwells at length upon recent occurrences and doubtless has its *raison d'être* in the newly awakened interest in South American affairs, covers the whole story from the Spanish invasions to the present time. Its parts are devoted respectively to "The Colonial Period," "The Revolutionary Period," "The Era of Constitution Making," "The War with Peru and Bolivia," "Balmaceda and the Civil War of '91," and "Chile of To-day." This outline reveals an important attempt, and Mr. Hancock has apparently succeeded in making the attempt result in an important book. It is a serious and needed contribution to our knowledge of a sister republic. Besides the text there is valuable material in maps, illustrations, bibliography and the appended constitution of Chile.

History of England and the British Empire from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1892. By Edgar Sanderson, M.A. Octavo, pp. 1133. New York : Frederick Warne & Co. \$3.

Though adapted for certain classes of general readers Mr. Sanderson's outline of British history is designed mainly for students in schools and colleges. The narrative, clearly and simply written, begins with the time of Julius Caesar, though the author has not dwelt to any extent upon the Celtic or Anglo-Saxon period; "Book Four" the "Coming of the Normans," beginning on page 69. Mr. Sanderson brings the record down to 1892, and throughout has aimed at a comprehensive treatment of progress not only in constitutional history and British dominion, but in art, science, literature, commerce and discovery as well. The people have not been considered as a mere background for the actions of sovereigns. In so extended a volume it is impossible that all slight inaccuracies should be excluded; in American history, for instance, Mr. Sanderson gives June 18 as the date of the battle of Bunker Hill, and his "nearly 4000 soldiers" as an estimate of the army which Burgoyne surrendered to Gates is perhaps an underestimate. The typography of the book is clear, the binding substantial, the index, table of contents and chronology, genealogical tables, maps and marginal topics seem reliable and serviceable.

Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo, pp. 413. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

In "Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century" the author has followed the same general method as in her previously issued "France in the Nineteenth Century," the kind reception of which gave a stimulus to the preparation of the new volume. The reader will find in these pages a carefully made, thorough-going account of the main events in the military history of the two countries, and of the characters and vicissitudes of their sovereigns. The portions devoted to constitutional struggles and to the progress or situation of the masses of the people are comparatively small. The history is furnished with something more than a score of portraits.

The Story of Japan. By David Murray, Ph.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 441. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The last issued volume of the extended "Story of the Nations Series" is from the pen of Dr. David Murray, whose preparation for writing of Japan included not only careful study of Japanese history, but a residence of several years among the Japanese people. His account begins with the period of myths and legends and continues to the establishment of constitutional government in 1889. The important part which our Commodore Perry played in the opening of Japan to modern influence and the many close relations since

that time between Japan and America naturally make this volume one of the most interesting and timely of its series. The maps, illustrations and other supplementary matter are well prepared.

Historic Green Bay. 1634-1840. By Ella H. Neville, Sarah G. Martin and Deborah B. Maryin. 12mo, pp. 285. Green Bay, Wis. : Published by the Authors. \$1.25.

Green Bay is historically one of the most interesting towns of the Northwest, and it is fortunate that a careful and adequate account of the life which centred there from 1634 to the organization of Wisconsin as a Territory has now been written. This sketch is an entertaining one, well illustrated, and the fact that the introductory note by Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites is a commanding one and a sufficient guarantee for the reliability of the volume. Mr. Thwaites also revised the MS. and prepared the valuable index.

Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General. By William M. Polk, M.D., LL.D. In two vols., 12mo, pp. 359-442. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

A recent contribution to the accumulating volumes which record the parts played by the military leaders of each side in the Civil War is a memoir by Dr. W. M. Polk of his father, Leonidas Polk. The author's interest attaches largely to the personality of Bishop Polk, but the second volume is a military history of considerable general importance, and the peculiar position of Polk as ecclesiastic and general has a marked dramatic value. The subject of widest bearing in the first volume is the labor of Bishop Polk in the founding of the University of the South (at Sewanee, Tennessee). The portraits, maps, index, various appendices, etc., are carefully prepared, and Mr. Polk has written in a dignified, attractive style, drawing very largely upon his father's private and official correspondence for the narrative.

The Romance of an Empress. Catherine II of Russia. Translated from the French of R. Waliszewski. 12mo, pp. 466. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

Catherine II of Russia is one of the most fascinating and brilliant women who had a part to play in the affairs of Europe in the eighteenth century. Mr. Waliszewski's account of her as duchess and as empress is based upon a research of official and private documents, which discovered much new material. The translation of his work has historical value, while at the same time it dwells with most zeal upon the personal and romantic elements in Catherine's career. It apparently deserves a place beside the numerous recent issues which have portrayed for us the brilliant French women of the last and earlier centuries. The frontispiece is an attractive portrait of the empress.

The Spanish Pioneers. By Charles F. Lummis. 12mo, pp. 292. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Lummis is a worker in the field of the Spanish occupation of America, following the general method and spirit of the historical scholar, Mr. A. F. Bandelier. Mr. Lummis has already written several books in reference to people and events in the Spanish Southwest of the United States. The heroes whom he introduces in his last issued work are many of them unfamiliar to our young people; the author believes that the school histories do not generally present a fair and accurate account of these men. The stories of Vaca, Coronado, of the less strange Pizarro, etc., are instructive and entertaining, and the text is aided by a number of good illustrations. With such books as this in hand, young readers ought not to find history "dry."

Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times. By George Haven Putnam. 12mo, pp. 326. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. George Haven Putnam's prominent part in the recent enactment of the "International Copyright Law" and in

the discussions of many years which preceded this most important legislation is well known. Mr. Putnam is not only interested from a practical and ethical standpoint in the subject of literary property, but he is a careful student of its history. In "Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times" he presents a study of the gradual evolution of definite business relations between the producers and consumers of literature in ancient Greece and Rome, with some attention to even earlier data. This volume, which is intended as an introduction to a forthcoming one treating of the same subject down to our day, will be of interest and value to almost any reader seriously concerned with the history of books.

The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S. Edited by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Vol. III. 12mo, pp. 371. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The third volume of Mr. Wheatley's new edition of the famous diary of Pepys contains the record for the year 1663. The illustrations are a portrait of Pepys from Sir Peter Lely's painting and a portrait of Sir Samuel Moreland. The volumes of this edition have the substantial and pleasant appearance which befits them as belonging to Bonn's "Historical Library."

The Cincinnati Southern Railway : A Study in Municipal Activity. By J. H. Hollander. Paper, 8vo, pp. 116. Baltimore : Johns Hopkins Press. \$1.

Among recent issues belonging to the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" is a monograph by Mr. J. H. Hollander, a Fellow of the University, upon "The Cincinnati Southern Railway." This railroad was completed from Cincinnati to Chattanooga early in the year 1880, after considerable legislation and litigation. The municipality of Cincinnati constructed and controlled the line and the economic importance of Mr. Hollander's paper rests in the light this enterprise throws upon the general problem of the province of city government, its relation to the action of State legislation, the effect upon municipal finance of undertaking so large a task as the building of an extended railroad and questions of a similar nature. The author of this study believes that the history of the "Cincinnati Southern Railway affords forcible illustration of the danger to which, with the marked variety and quick change of modern industrial life, a local body may be . . . [rigid legislative] limitation be exposed."

The City Government of Philadelphia. A Study in Municipal Administration. With an Introduction by Edmund J. James, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 300. Philadelphia : Wharton School of Finance and Economy. \$1.50.

The chapters of this volume devoted to the Quaker City are the results of investigation by the thirty young men composing the class of 1893 in the "Wharton School of Finance and Economy." The whole field of the work done by the city government of Philadelphia is carefully covered, though with necessary brevity, and the book might well serve not only as in itself an interesting study of existing methods in municipal administration, but as a stimulus to other schools to prepare, in similar manner, a *résumé* of the actual working of the great city which happens to be nearest at hand.

PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE.

The Civilization of Christendom, and Other Studies. By Bernard Bosanquet. 12mo, pp. 383. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The object of "The Ethical Library," edited by Mr. J. H. Muirhead, in which the newly issued collection of studies by Mr. Bernard Bosanquet finds its place, is not a systematic presentation of morals as science. The aim is rather to examine in the light of modern method and result "questions of the inner and outer life that have been too much the monopoly of the theologian," and to deal with these problems "from the point of view and in the spirit of the student of philosophy." Mr. Bosanquet is one of the more prominent English leaders in what is known as the Ethical Culture movement, whose ablest exponent in our land is Professor Felix Adler. It is but fair to say that the individual beliefs and theories of the thinkers in this movement are not of a uniform nature, though there is a large basis of common ground. The author of these studies has advanced beyond the standpoint of Agnosticism, deeming it wise that we should not even deny a knowledge of an extra-human world, because it does not concern us closely enough to merit a denial; "for us the Unknown is and must be nothing, and . . . our business lies with the life and with the good that we know and with what can be made of them." In

this spirit, which finds reality in the life of men and women upon the earth, and with a strong sense of historic inheritance and a firm belief in the "solidarity" of our race, Mr. Bosanquet writes his calm and clearly written chapters upon "The Future of Religious Observance," "The Civilization of Christendom," "Right and Wrong in Feeling," "Individualism and Socialism," and other kindred topics.

The Psychic Factors of Civilization. By Lester F. Ward. Octavo, pp. 390. Boston : Ginn & Co. \$2.

Mr. Ward's elaborate and systematic treatise is based upon an expansion of certain ideas which he advanced in "Dynamic Sociology," a work published some ten years ago. In his introduction the author gives us this bit of analysis, which will serve to indicate more or less distinctly the scope of the book's purpose: "1. The phenomena of subjective psychology, viz., the feelings, taken collectively, properly called the soul of man, constitute the dynamic element of society, or the social forces; 2. The initial, original or primary characteristic of objective psychology, viz., the intellect proper or intuitive faculty, constitutes the directive element of society; and only means by which the social forces can be controlled." Mr. Ward's aim, therefore, is simply to build up a true science of sociology upon the ground work of an accurate psychology; and he holds the belief that the true solution of the problems of modern social organization is found only in "the day light of science," a subversion of the reign of the individual and the inauguration of a form of government which in his concluding chapter the author denominates "Sociocracy."

A History of Philosophy. By Dr. W. Windelband. Octavo, pp. 672. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$5.

This good-sized volume takes its place among the solid and important philosophical works which Macmillan & Co. publish. It is an authorized translation, by Dr. James H. Tufts, of the University of Chicago, of a German work designed as a serious text book, with the definite aim of treating the formation and development of philosophical problems and conceptions, minimizing the literary, biographical elements. Greek and Hellenistic-Roman thought is treated at length, and some seventy-five pages are given to mediæval philosophy. The period from the "humanists" to the present time occupies the last three hundred pages, or about half the work. The translator believes that Professor Windelband's history "awakens an interest that is greater in proportion to the reader's acquaintance with other works on the subject."

Primer of Philosophy. By Dr. Paul Carus. 12mo, pp. 238. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

Dr. Carus' preface informs us that he here "means by Primer a presentation of the subject in the plainest and most lucid form in which he could print it." The author believes that a new era of influence is opening up for philosophy in which its results shall be based upon experience—which in the widest generalization is science. Dr. Carus' style is clear; he has kept as free as possible from antiquated technical terms, and has explained those employed. His aim in this volume is in the main "a critical reconciliation of the rival philosophies of the type of Kantian Apriorism and John Stuart Mill's Empiricism."

Genetic Philosophy. By David Jayne Hill. 12mo, pp. 395. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

The essays of Mr. Hill's volume are clear-cut and able discussions in a philosophic method, and upon the basis of modern biological and physical science, of the genesis of matter, life, consciousness, feeling, thought, art, morality, etc. The book as a literary as well as a philosophical value and in itself illustrates the "genetic method," which "consists in referring every fact to its place in the series to which it belongs."

A Theory of Development and Heredity. By Henry B. Orr, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 264. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Certain scientists of our day are attacking the old-time view of hereditary influence as an important factor in molding the individual. Doctor Orr, who is professor in Tulane University (New Orleans), does not so interpret the facts which recent biological investigation has accumulated. Throughout his chapters upon "Limits of Natural Selection," "Action of the Nervous System," "Origin of Variation," etc., etc., a belief in the potency of both heredity and environment manifests itself. His theory, not revolutionary, but based upon the broadest generalizations of natural science, explains heredity by the psychic properties of living matter and finds no place for any chance force among the agencies of development, which is a series of necessary causal connections.

Romance of the Insect World. By L. N. Badenoch. 12mo, pp. 359. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The matter and spirit of this little volume are thoroughly scientific, though it is well fitted to be a popular book upon the interesting branch of natural history of which it treats. The author's data are drawn both from personal observation and from the recorded observations of others. There are chapters upon "The Metamorphoses of Insects," "Food of Insects," "Hermit Homes," "Social Homes," and "Protection as Derived from Color." A glossary explains the necessary technical terms and more than fifty illustrations accompany the text. The book is of British origin.

Search Lights and Guide Lines; or, Man and Nature, What They Are, What They Were, and What They Will Be. By Edgar Greenleaf Bradford. 16mo, pp. 103. New York : Fowler & Wells Co. 50 cents.

Mr. Bradford's observations are of a semi-philosophical nature, clearly written, and give us glimpses of life from the standpoint of a student and believer in phrenological science.

RELIGION, THEOLOGY AND BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Jesus and Modern Life. By M. J. Savage. With an introduction by Prof. C. H. Toy. 12mo, pp. 230. Boston : George H. Ellis. \$1.

Mr. Savage's present volume is a contribution to the critical discussion of the essentials of Christianity and the true position in religious thought of its Founder. In more detail, the preface defines a three-fold purpose: To find "the actual beliefs and teachings of Jesus;" to place this teaching in its relation to the preceding thought of the world and specially to that of the Jewish people, and to determine how much of Christian doctrine "is vital to-day, and how it bears on the problems, religious and other, with which we must deal." Mr. Savage's own view, as shown in these sermons and as revealed in his frequent writings, is that of reverent but advanced Unitarianism. In his introduction Professor Crawford H. Toy, one of the foremost students of historical elements in religion, assures us that the author is "in the spirit and the general results of his critical analysis of the gospel narratives . . . at one with the best modern authorities."

The New Bible and Its New Uses. By Joseph Henry Crooker. 16mo, pp. 286. Boston : George S. Ellis.

We remember hearing a sermon some few years ago by the Rev. T. K. Beecher upon the theme of a precious gift conveyed in an earthen vessel. The preacher conceived of the Bible as such a vessel, imperfect in itself and yet vastly important because of its contents. This view of the Bible is that which prevails in Mr. Crooker's pages. The author does not sympathize with the worship of a book, and he devotes a large portion of his space to an examination of errors in the Bible and to a statement of the fields of thought and knowledge in which it can no longer be considered authoritative. He believes, however, that the new uses of the Scriptures compensate for the loss of the old, and that the Bible "will live as long as humanity lives," as a religious classic and "an aid to our own spirit to make more audible and persuasive the voice of the living God, in whom we, as well as Isaiah and Paul, live, move and have our being."

The New Testament and Its Writers. Being an Introduction to the Books of the New Testament. By Rev. J. A. McClymont, B.D. Octavo, pp. 288. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

The Rev. J. A. McClymont is a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and it is as such that he examines "The New Testament and Its Writers" in a volume which aims to be of service to ministers and other readers of the Bible. He notices each book separately, treating of such points as its authorship, date of composition, general character and the like. An appendix gives a brief summary of the literature of the Fathers of the Church, and a map locates most of the places mentioned in the text. There are also notes upon English versions of the New Testament, the canon, textual criticism, etc., *fac-similes* of portions of ancient codices and a photograph of an ancient Syriac palimpsest.

The Old Testament and Its Contents. By James Robertson, D.D. 16mo, pp. 162. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

In somewhat the same manner as obtains in the volume just noticed, Professor James Robertson, D.D., of the University of Glasgow, analyzes the books of the Old Testament.

The manual is designed as a species of text-book, and finds place in the "Guild and Bible Class Series" edited by two divines of the Church of Scotland.

Supernatural Revelation : An Essay Concerning the Basis of the Christian Faith. By C. M. Mead, D.D. 12mo, pp. 484. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.75.

There comes to our desk a second edition of a series of theological lectures delivered before the students of Princeton by Dr. C. M. Mead, who holds the professorship of Christian theology in Hartford Theological Seminary (Connecticut). Professor Mead seems somewhat impatient of the so-called "higher criticism," and his view of miracles, inspiration and kindred questions would probably appear conservative to many present-day thinkers. His chapters are those of an earnest and scholarly student, who is a firm believer in the fact and authority of a revealed religion.

The Christian View of God and the World, as Centering in the Incarnation. By James Orr, D.D. Octavo, pp. 537. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

Dr. Orr is the incumbent of the chair of church history in an Edinburgh college, under the auspices of the United Presbyterian denomination. The general purpose of his lectures is to define the Christian view of the world—"Weltanschauung" in the German terminology—which, according to the author, "stands in marked contrast with theories wrought out from a purely philosophical or scientific standpoint," and is also not entirely consonant with our prevalent modern conceptions of sin, incarnation, immortality, heaven, hell, etc. The lectures have a technically theological and philosophical basis, as abundant notes testify, but are themselves written in a rather easy though systematic style.

Natural Theology : The Gifford Lectures, Delivered before the University of Edinburgh in 1893. By Prof. G. G. Stokes. 12mo, pp. 280. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The general position of Professor Stokes in these lectures, which were delivered last year before the University of Edinburgh, may be determined by a sentence occurring in the last chapter: "Any divorce between natural theology and revealed religion is, in my opinion, to be deprecated." Professor Stokes discusses the idea of "design" in some of its numerous applications, chemical, physical and physiological, the theory of evolution, the Christian doctrine of revelation, the primary condition of man, immortality and kindred topics, treating all in a candid spirit and in a clear, incisive style.

Heart-Beats. By P. C. Mozoomdar. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston : George H. Ellis. \$1.50.

Mr. S. J. Barrows, in his biographical sketch of some length prefixed to this series of "Heart-Beats," affirms that the volume is "the most remarkable devotional book since that of Thomas à Kempis." Whether that statement be too strong or not, the high position of Mozoomdar among present religious thinkers and the great interest awakened by his recent visits to the United States guarantee a wide reading for this selection of his meditations. The style is as vigorous and sensitive as the thought is profound and spiritual, and both are under bondage to a genuine experience. The volume contains a portrait of Mr. Mozoomdar.

Seven Great Teachers of Religion. A Series of Sermon-Lectures. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 12mo. Chicago : Unity Publishing Co. 10 cents each.

In each of these admirably clear pamphlets Mr. Jones considers the biography of a great religious leader and the system of religious truth which he founded or the aspects of the religious life which he seems to particularly emphasize. The search in these pages is not for scholarly knowledge, but for a wider revelation of the spiritual life and a stimulus to noble morality. The leaders whom Mr. Jones has chosen are "Moses, the Hebrew Law Giver;" "Zoroaster, the Prophet of Industry;" "Confucius, the Prophet of Politics;" "Buddha, the Light of Asia;" "Socrates, the Prophet of Reason;" "Jesus, the Founder of Christianity," and "Mohammed, the Prophet of Arabia."

The Aim of Life : Plain Talks to Young Men and Women. By Philip Stafford Moxon. 12mo, pp. 300. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Mr. Moxon, who is a Baptist clergyman of Boston, has brought together a series of addresses to young people upon "Character," "Habit," "True Aristocracy," "Ethics of Amusements," and other kindred topics. The chapters are marked

by a high moral purpose and a direct, vigorous utterance. The "Aim of Life" is a very helpful book to place in the hands of any young man or woman.

Sabbath Hours. Thoughts by Liebman Adler. 12mo, pp. 350. Philadelphia : Jewish Publication Society of America.

"Sabbath Hours" contains fifty-four sermons preached by the late Rabbi Liebman Adler to his Jewish congregation in Chicago. They are calm and conservative, Hebrew to the core, but though based upon Pentateuchal texts are pervaded by a good deal of the modern spirit, and are applicable in their essential meaning to the modern religious needs of Gentile as well as Jew. In style they are eminently clear and direct. A portrait and a brief biographical sketch of the rabbi accompany the sermons. The book is issued by the "Jewish Publication Society of America," which apparently has an important future.

The First Communion : Before, At, After. By Henry M. Booth, D.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 94. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 40 cents.

Dr. Booth is a Presbyterian clergyman, and in "The First Communion" he interprets in simple language the meaning of that rite and gives suggestions as to the methods by which one can reap from it the highest spiritual advantage.

Theosophy or Christianity, Which? A Contrast. By Rev. I. M. Haldeman. 12mo, pp. 52. New York : Croscup Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Rev. I. M. Haldeman is pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City. He has issued in the form of a booklet a sermon in which he draws a contrast between his conception of Theosophy and his conception of Christianity. The former he considers "one of the masterpieces of satanic wisdom in these latter days."

The Trial of Dr. Briggs Before the General Assembly. A Calm Review of the Case by a Stranger. 12mo, pp. 196. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

Upon opening the pages of this "Calm Review of the Case" of Dr. Briggs we find that the "Stranger" writing it is a Presbyterian clergyman who disagrees with the action of the General Assembly at Washington, and finds the view of the prosecuted Professor in entire accord with the doctrines of orthodox Presbyterianism. Heresy apparently appears to the author to be a "pretty serious crime, but he does not believe that Dr. Briggs is guilty of departure from the straight and narrow way of the Westminster standard.

The Sistine Madonna : A Christmas Meditation. By Amory H. Bradford. Paper, 12mo, pp. 41. New York : Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 35 cents.

St. Luke : Thoughts for St. Luke's Day. In three chapters, with Hymns and Poems. Selected by a Daughter of the Church. 12mo, pp. 48. New York : Crothers & Korth.

LITERATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Parliament of Religions. Edited by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D.D. Two vols., octavo, pp. 1,600. Chicago : The Parliament Publishing Company.

Neely's History of the Parliament of Religions and Religious Congresses at the World's Columbian Exposition. Professor Walter R. Houghton, Editor-in-Chief. Octavo, pp. 1,001.

Mr. Frank T. Neely, an enterprising Chicago publisher, has prepared a history of the great religious gatherings of the World's Fair for such readers as desire to possess the proceedings in one stoutly bound volume. The account is compiled from original manuscripts and stenographic reports and has been submitted to the editorial charge of Professor Walter R. Houghton. The essential points in all the addresses of the Parliament have been presented and there are also brief summaries of the proceedings of the various denominational and special society congresses. Some twenty pages at the close of the volume are given to brief biographies of some of the chief participants in the Parliament and the expression of opinions from prominent business and literary men upon its value, etc. There are portraits of more than a score and a half of the active workers in the famous Chicago sessions.

The Columbian Congress of the Universalist Church. 12mo, pp. 374. Boston : Universalist Publishing House.

The papers and addresses at the Columbian Congress of the Universalist denomination compose a summary of the history, theological system, polity, practical organization, tendency and purposes of that church, such as one is not likely to meet elsewhere in so convenient and authoritative a form. The volume may be warmly commended both to the members of the Universalist body and to others who are desirous of arriving at a just view of the status of the denomination among its sister churches.

A Chorus of Faith as Heard in the Parliament of Religions Held in Chicago, September 10-27, 1893. With an Introduction by Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 12mo, pp. 333. Chicago : Unity Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The fact that there are other volumes which give to the public a more extended account of the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions does not lessen the value of the service which Mr. Jones' compilation is qualified to render. He has brought together one hundred and sixty-seven extracts from one hundred and fifteen different authors with the distinct purpose of presenting in cumulative evidence a testimony to the essential unity of the different religious beliefs and aspirations expressed at the Parliament. In his brief introduction Mr. Jones recognizes the fact that discord was not unknown in the Parliamentary session, but they were obviously not the prevailing powers. The day of a Universal Religion, not annulling, but combining the excellencies of the existing religions, is brought nearer. Mr. Jones has arranged the selections of his book under such headings as "Harmony of the Prophets," "Holy Bibles," "Unity in Ethics," "Brotherhood," "The Soul," etc. etc.

The Women's Uprising : A Sermon of the Women's Congress held in Chicago May 15-21, 1893. By Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Paper, 12mo, pp. 25. Chicago : Unity Publishing Company. 10 cents.

This pamphlet is full of that courageous and calm belief in a growing righteousness which characterizes the utterances of Mr. Jones.

Samantha at the World's Fair. By "Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley). Octavo, pp. 700. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$2.50. Sold only by subscription.

A good many people throughout the length and breadth of the land would have been disappointed if "Josiah Allen's Wife" had failed to visit the Columbian Fair, or had been so completely overcome by its immensity as to be unable to record her experiences. Miss Holley, beneath the humor of her style, manages to convey a good many impressions of the Chicago sights and to enforce here and there some significant lessons. The numerous illustrations by Baron C. de Grimm are, of course, a very important factor in the laughter-provoking power of the book.

TRAVEL.

On Sunny Shores. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo, pp. 237. New York : Charles L. Webster & Co. \$1.

A pleasant book of travels is one of the best species of literature to make a winter evening cheerful. Professor Clinton Scollard has rank among the most entertaining of our literary historians of personal rambles abroad. "On Sunny Shores" is a companion volume to the earlier issued "Under Summer Skies," and is illustrated by the same artist, Mrs. Margaret Landers Randolph. The reader is taken to some picturesque corners of England, Germany, Italy, Greece and Syria, and has the benefit of a number of Professor Scollard's poems inspired by the scenes visited.

Gypsying Beyond the Sea : From English Fields to Salerno Shores. By William Bement Lent. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 245-240. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$4

Mr. William Bement Lent, another American tourist, has given us in two volumes a light running account of his sights and impressions in England, Wales, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Russia, Finland, Denmark and Sweden. His graceful and picturesque style seems to indicate a genuine enjoyment of his travels, with especial appetite for scenery and for architectural and other historical attractions. There are a considerable number of full page illustrations.

In the Track of the Sun : Readings from the Diary of a Globe Trotter. By Frederick Diodati Thompson. Quarto, pp. 234. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$6.

The "Globe Trotter" in the present case has given us with characteristic American impatience of delay—a brisk and chatty record of a seven months' trip around the world from New York to New York, made some two or three years ago. Mr. Thompson has had an eye for the striking and the curious in the customs of many lands, including some out of the way of usual travel. He dwells particularly upon Japan, China, Siam, Ceylon, India, Egypt and Palestine. The volume is especially attractive in the scores of excellent illustrations by Mr. Harry Fenn and from photographs, and in its general make-up it is adapted for presentation and a place on the drawing-room table.

Pictured Palestine. By James Neill, M.A. Octavo, pp. 330. New York : Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. \$2.50.

At one time Mr. Neill was the incumbent of "Christ's Church," Jerusalem, and his acquaintance with life in Palestine is therefore presumably intimate. He writes of the peculiarities of Holy-land agriculture, domestic and ecclesiastical customs and kindred subjects, largely with a view of throwing light upon such points in the Bible as need the explanation of Jewish circumstance. There is frequent reference to the text of the Old and New Testaments. Messrs. James Clark, Henry A. Harper and other artists furnish some four-score illustrations.

The Barbary Coast. By Henry M. Field. Octavo, pp. 268. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the *New York Evangelist*, has just added to the considerable number of his books of travel an interesting account of a recent, though not a first visit, to Mo-

rocco, Algeria and Tunis. In this interesting region he has had a discriminative eye for things worthy of record in scenery, local customs, race habits, future possibilities of development, etc., etc. In two chapters of historical bearing he writes of Saint Augustine and of the fall of Carthage, and in others there are valuable suggestions concerning a Sahara railway, and the

political outlook in Northern Africa. Dr. Field's style guarantees that the book is a stimulating and easily-read volume, and the fifteen illustrations accompanying his chapters are an attractive addition.

In the Land of Cave and Cliff Dwellers. By Lieut. Frederick Schwatka. 12mo, pp. 395. New York : Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Lieutenant Schwatka has written an easy-running, popular account of some of the incidents and results of expeditions he made to Mexico a few years ago. The most novel feature of his book is found in the descriptions of the dwellings, customs, etc., of the living cliff dwellers; the author was so fortunate as to discover in the Sierra Madres of Northern Mexico. There are a number of full-page illustrations.

Rambles in Historic Lands. Travels in Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France and England. By Peter J. Hamilton, A.M. 12mo, pp. 315. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

Mr. Hamilton has enjoyed a year's residence in a German University, and more recently a winding tour of several months in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy and England. His rather gossipy account of the sights which attracted his attention is supplemented by some excursions into the domains of history and art. The ten or twelve illustrations of the book are given to places of interest which are not commonly pictured in volumes of travel.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Darwiniana. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 475. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

Science and Education. Essays by Thomas H. Huxley. 12mo, pp. 461. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

In Volume II of the now issuing "Collected Essays" of Prof. Huxley are included the extended obituary of Darwin, from the proceedings of the Royal Society, the course of lectures interpretive of the importance and meaning of the "Origin of Species," given to workingmen in 1863, and a number of other chapters related principally to explanation, defense and criticism of Darwin's contributions to the theory of evolution. The seventeen chapters of Volume III include addresses from 1854 to 1887, and compose a treatise on Huxley's view of education and culture, especially in their relation to modern science.

A Short History of the Renaissance in Italy. Taken from the Works of John Addington Symonds by Lieut.-Col. Alfred Pearson. 12mo, pp. 341. New York : Henry Holt & Co. \$1.75.

The original work of the late Mr. J. A. Symonds upon the "Renaissance in Italy" fills seven volumes, and both its length and its price place it beyond the reach of a considerable portion of its natural public. Lieut.-Colonel Pearson, who has condensed the spirit and substance of the large work into one compact volume, has, therefore, rendered many readers a valuable service, as was recognized by Mr. Symonds himself, who cordially approved the purpose of his friend. Mrs. Symonds in her brief prefatory note states that "Col. Pearson's object has been to select and arrange for those who know Italy or hope in the future to do so, whatever may sustain or promote an interest in its history, its art and its literature." The volume contains an excellent portrait of Mr. Symonds.

The Religion of a Literary Man. By Richard Le Gallienne. 16mo, pp. 130. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Le Gallienne's wide-margined pages have a distinct literary flavor, but they offer a serious and rather penetrating discussion of some bothering questions about sin, immortality, Christianity, free-will, etc. It is very pleasant to note that Mr. Le Gallienne, who is just now of considerable prominence as a rising English poet and critic, is very hopeful in regard to the outlook of the religious future. His little book will not appear to the philosophic mind to be a weighty one, but it may be hoped that it represents a reaction against the wide-spread pessimism or indifference in religious matters which are supposed to be chief characteristics of the literary temperament to-day.

Essays about Men, Women and Books. By Augustine Birrell. 16mo, pp. 234. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

That part of the public which likes books with a bookish flavor will welcome a new volume of literary essays by the author of "Obiter Dicta." Mr. Birrell here writes, in his gracefully learned and good humored way, very short sketches



DR. HENRY M. FIELD.

rocco, Algeria and Tunis. In this interesting region he has had a discriminative eye for things worthy of record in scenery, local customs, race habits, future possibilities of development, etc., etc. In two chapters of historical bearing he writes of Saint Augustine and of the fall of Carthage, and in others there are valuable suggestions concerning a Sahara railway, and the

about Swift, Dr. Johnson, Hannah More, John Jay and other people, and about "Books Old and New," "Book-Binding," "The Bona-Fide Traveler" and kindred themes.

Action in Art. By W. H. Beard. 12mo, pp 349. New York : Cassell Publishing Company.

Mr. W. H. Beard's "Action in Art," which is illustrated by more than two hundred reproductions from original drawings by the author, is primarily intended to be of practical service to artists. It may, however, very easily prove interesting to all those concerned with the principles which govern the representation of nature by pencil and brush. Some of Mr. Beard's chapter headings are: "The Action of Living Things," "The Requirements of Art Paramount to Fact," "The Peculiar Characteristic of Animals," "The Elements," and "The Marking of Animals."

Richard Jefferies. A Study. By H. S. Salt. 16mo, pp. 128. New York : Macmillan & Co. 90 cents

Mr. H. S. Salt has for some time been known as a special and careful student of Thoreau and of the poet-naturalist school. He believes in Jefferies as a man and as a writer, and in a little volume which finds place in the "Dilettante Library" gives an interesting, appreciative, though necessarily somewhat slight study of the great English interpreter of nature. The portrait of Jefferies which goes with Mr. Salt's chapters shows the face of a sensitive and rather melancholy nature. Many readers will find useful the short bibliographical appendix.

Essays Selected from The Spirit of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits. By William Hazlitt. 32mo, pp. 337. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

This new addition to the dainty "Knickerbocker Nuggets" series contains essays by Hazlitt upon William Godwin, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Southey, Wordsworth, Cobbett, Knowles and other eminent men of the period when "The Spirit of the Age" was first published (1825). Reginald Brinsley Johnson contributes an introductory essay of fourteen pages upon Hazlitt's life and literary quality.

The Lover's Lexicon. By Frederick Greenwood. 12mo, pp. 341. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

A very graceful and sympathetic humor pervades the pages of Mr. Greenwood's lexicon, in which from the standpoint of a philosophical, literary observer, and with a pleasant quaintness of style he writes of "Admiration," "Attention," "Doubts," "Gallant," "Prettiness," "Sweetheart" and scores of other terms important in the lover's vocabulary. His playfulness has a basis of sound sense.

The Thoughts of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Long's Translation. Edited by Edwin Ginn. 16mo, pp. 238. Boston : Ginn & Co.

In the very attractive form in which the public can now obtain Mr. Edwin Ginn's arrangement of the "Thoughts" of Marcus Aurelius, it is probable that many older people as well as children will find an acceptable pocket companion.

FICTION.

The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. International Limited Edition. With Introductory Essays and Notes by Andrew Lang. Vols. XXII, XXIII. "Kenilworth." Octavo, illustrated. Boston : Estes & Lauriat. \$2.50 each volume.

In his editorial introduction to the two volumes of the "International Limited Edition" of Scott devoted to "Kenilworth" Mr. Lang writes of the great novelist's disregard of historical facts whenever they did not serve his purpose as romancer. The fourteen illustrations of these two volumes include two which show us Queen Elizabeth and a large number in which the beautiful Amy Robsart appears.

Humbled Pride. A Story of the Mexican War. By John R. Musick. 12mo, pp. 462. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50.

The penultimate volume of the "Columbian Historical Novels," is, on its historical side, a relation of the events of the Mexican War, though, as in the previous stories, Mr. Musick has touched upon very many affairs of our history more or less closely connected with his principal theme. The illustrations are spirited and the intermingling of romance and history seems as successful as in the early volumes of the series.

Memoirs of Two Young Married Women. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

"The Memoirs of Two Young Married Women," which Balzac wrote in 1841 and dedicated to George Sand, belongs to the "Scenes from Private Life." In this novel, written in the at present rather unusual epistolary form, Balzac shows his great insight into woman nature, and draws with great subtlety and clearness a contrast between a most happy marriage *de convenance* and the unhappy wedded life of a passionate and more or less selfish woman.

An American Peeress. By H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. 12mo, pp. 293. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

The "American Peeress," whom Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's fancy has created, unwittingly marries an English nobleman whom she has met in her suburban home near Chicago, is taken to England, and after an unpleasant experience with the shallowness of English conventional society life, returns with her husband to lead a happy existence on the shores of Lake Michigan.

The New Minister. By Kenneth Paul. 12mo, pp. 342. New York : A. S. Barnes & Co.

"The New Minister" is decidedly a love story, but it gives an interesting and carefully drawn picture of modern church affairs in a New Jersey manufacturing town, and introduces, not without force, some of the theological tumult which a young preacher nowadays is supposed to meet.

Elsie : A Christmas Story. From the Norwegian of Alexander L. Kjelland. By Miles Menander Dawson. 12mo, pp. 109. Chicago : Charles H. Kerr & Co. 50 cents.

"Elsie" is a powerfully realistic and a very sad story, translated by Miles Menander Dawson from the Norwegian of Kjelland. It is perhaps the masterpiece of this Scandinavian fictionist, of whom Professor Boyesen declares : "No man had ever written the Norwegian language as this man wrote it." The simplicity of the story may recall "A Happy Boy," but there is far more dramatic interest and the complexion of the tale is entirely different.

Garrick's Pupil. By Augustin Filon. Translated from the French. 16mo, pp. 217. Chicago : A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.60.

"Garrick's Pupil" is a story of the days of the Gordon riots, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Samuel Johnson and other prominent Englishmen of the time play a part in the tale. The translator has succeeded in preserving for us the tone of London life in 1780, which the original writer, considering that he was a Frenchman, seems to have understood surprisingly well.

The Quickenning of Caliban. A Modern Story of Evolution. By J. Compton Rickett. 12mo, pp. 258. New York : Cassell Publishing Company. \$1.

The "Caliban" of Mr. Rickett's story is a strange creature from the wilds of Africa, half animal, half man, in its early actions, and lifted to a higher stage by love for the heroine of the tale, who also has a trace of African blood in her veins. The scenes of the story are laid in the dark continent and in London. The recital is a clear and interesting one, and the plot offers not a little opportunity for serious reflection on the part of the reader and for dramatic situations on the part of the author.

The Emigrant Ship. By W. Clark Russell. 12mo, pp. 348. New York : Cassell Publishing Company.

Mr. W. Clark Russell's last novel belongs to the type in which our interest lies principally in the stirring and frequent adventures. The emigrant ship, during the time in which it concerns the reader, is in the hands of a crew composed of young women on their way to Australia.

The Redemption of the Brahman. A Novel. By Richard Garbe. 12mo, pp. 82. Chicago : The Open Court Publishing Co. 75 cents.

"The Redemption of the Brahman" tells of the escape of a young Hindoo from the bonds of caste, under the influence of contact with the English. The time of the story is about the middle of our century, and the scenes are laid in India.

Prince Ricardo of Pantoufia. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 204. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

In this charming fairy tale, which is appropriately illustrated by Gordon Browne, Mr. Lang continues, with an interweaving of not burdensome historical reference, the story of the house of Prince Prigio.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Allegretto. By Gertrude Hall. Octavo, pp. 111. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

"*Allegretto*" is the appropriate title of a volume of short poems by Gertrude Hall, with fitting and very numerous illustrations by Oliver Herford. The verses are for the most part exceedingly light, in the prevailing French spirit, though there is not a rondeau or a triplet in the volume. A few translations are included. The words and the pictures will please those who like dainty bits of verse and illustrations, without much depth, but not lacking in grace or in a certain human quality. The book is dedicated to the lamented young Wolcott Balestier.

Songs of a Day and Songs of the Soil. By Frank L. Stanton. 12mo, pp. 114. Atlanta, Ga.: Foote & Davies Co.

The public has demanded a second edition of the remarkably simple and remarkably musical lyrics of Mr. Frank L. Stanton, of Atlanta. Mr. Stanton's songs of love and of religious trust are of the old popular stamp, resembling many poems of Whittier. The "Songs of the Soil" included in the volume are written in dialect, and are true to their name. A portrait of the author is prefixed to the poems.

Adirondack Readings. By Edward Sherwood Creamer. Author's Edition. 12mo, pp. 121. Buffalo : Charles Wells Moulton.

Mr. Creamer's selection of his poems includes a considerable number of sonnets on various subjects and a goodly supply of verses relating to the civil war, etc., etc. In some of the more reflective bits there is a good deal of thought and occasionally a noticeably original way of presenting it.

Father Junipero Serra. A New and Original Historical Drama in Four Acts. By Chester Gore Miller. 12mo, pp. 161. Chicago : Published by the Author.

Mr. Miller's recent production is a four-act drama written mainly in blank verse, and aiming to be a "historical-pastoral" presentation of the life of one of the pioneers in the early Catholic missionary work in California. The scenes are laid in that State as it existed somewhat more than a century ago. The author has spent many of his years in California.

Songs and Ballads. By Herman Rave. 16mo, pp. 121. Indianapolis : The Bowen-Merrill Co.

There are some very commendable passages and poems in Mr. Rave's little collection. Though there is perhaps nothing which could fairly be called strikingly poetic in the execution, there is evidence of fancy.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Object Lessons and How to Give Them. By George Ricks, B.Sc. First Series for Primary Schools. Second Series for Intermediate and Grammar Schools. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. Each 90 cents.

Belonging to Heath's "How to Teach" series are two little volumes by George Ricks, an English educator, intended to give definite and logical instruction in the best modern methods of object teaching. His first series is for primary schools, and, beginning with the lessons devoted to the simplest perceptions of color and form, it ends with an observation of the various qualities of metals. The second series, for intermediate and grammar schools, partakes somewhat of the nature of an elementary treatise on experimental physics. The experiments suggested and described are numerous and are such as to demand only easily obtained apparatus. Both volumes are well illustrated.

College Preparatory French Grammar. By Charles P. Du Croquet. 12mo, pp. 284. New York : William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

M. Du Croquet has prepared a French grammar for students who wish accurate and rapid preparation for college examinations in that language. The rules and exercises—the French exercises are devoted to anecdotes about and selections

from eminent French writers—make forty lessons and the ground may be covered in about one year. M. Du Croquet has kept in mind the pupil's need of learning to read at sight.

Paul Bercy's French Reader for Advanced Classes. By Paul Bercy, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 333. New York : William R. Jenkins. \$1.25.

Dr. Paul Bercy, director of a well-known school of languages in New York, sends out a French reader which contains choice short selections from Bourget, Daudet, Halévy, Maupassant and other eminent French writers of this century, to the number of thirty. The author has added about fifty pages of explanatory notes. The selections themselves are excellent, and such as have not before found their place in ordinary French readers.

Gustav Adolfs Page. By Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Edited by Otto Heller. Heath's Modern Language Series. Paper, 12mo, pp. 85. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

A late issue in Heath's "Modern Language Series" contains, with some omissions, the text of Meyer's "Gustav Adolfs Page," with introduction and notes by Prof. Otto Heller, of Washington University.

Complete Graded Arithmetic. By George E. Atwood. Part I, 12mo, pp. 200, 45 cents. Part II, 12mo, pp. 382, 85 cents. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co.

In this new arithmetic, Mr. Atwood places definitions, principles and rules at the end of each volume and the body of the text consists almost entirely of carefully chosen problems. The author's aim has been to prepare a practical text-book, which shall leave as little outside work as possible for the teacher. Part first covers the ground of the fourth and fifth grades ; part second the work of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Mr. Atwood believes in the principle of frequent and well directed reviews.

Child's Hand-Book for Collecting Stories and Pictures of Animals. By a Lover of Children. Quarto. New York : William Beverly Harrison. \$1.

The "Lover of Children" who has prepared this useful volume has, as it were, arranged a frame work and left it to the little folks to complete the building. Most of the pages are simply blank paper, upon which, in accordance with the printed and pictorial directions given in the book, are to be pasted stories and pictures of animals in the regular scientific order of classification. Part I is prepared expressly for collections about mammals.

TECHNOLOGY AND BUSINESS.

The Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla. By Thomas Commerford Martin. Octavo, pp. 507. New York : The Electrical Engineer. \$4.

Mr. Nikola Tesla is at present one of the most distinguished investigators in the field of electrical science. The editor of *The Electrical Engineer* has prepared a volume which enters fully into the most important researches of Mr. Tesla, and which is based to a considerable extent upon the lectures and writings of the brilliant young Servian. The book contains a portrait of Mr. Tesla and numerous illustrations explanatory of his experiments and their results.

The American Printer. A Manual of Typography. By Thomas MacKellar, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 393. Philadelphia : MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan.

The public is now supplied with the eighteenth edition of "The American Printer," a standard work entering into a detailed account of all the instruments and processes of the printer's art and the terms peculiar to the craft, with much correlated matter. Not only foremen and apprentices, but those interested in the editorial or publishing sides of the "art preservative of arts" may find the volume serviceable. It is fully illustrated and indexed.

Practical Business Bookkeeping by Doubly Entry. By Manson Seavy, A.M. Quarto, pp. 246. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.55.

Mr. Manson Seavy, who is at present instructor in bookkeeping in the English high school of Boston, sends out a neat-appearing text-book in his specialty, which he has arranged to meet the wants not only of students in school, but of business men and others desiring a succinct and complete treatise on bookkeeping.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. December.
 Figure Studies. J. S. Bergheim.
 A Hand Camera.
 Column for Beginners.—II. John Clarke.
 Elementary Stereography. Thomas Bedding.
 An Englishman's Estimate of the Chicago Exposition. W. C. Williams.
 Society News.

The American Journal of Politics.—New York. January.
 The Balance of International Trade. Daniel Strange.
 Aspects of the Labor Problem. New Arden Flood.
 Home Rule: A Plea for Free Cities. Joseph D. Miller.
 Freedom of Debate in the Senate. E. N. Dingley.
 Campaign Contributions and Presidential Appointments. C. Robinson.
 Woman and the Wages Question. Samuel M. Davis.
 Why is the Jew Hated? Rabbi Adolph Moses.
 Tariff Reform Blunders. W. T. Galbraith.
 A New System of Paper Money. S. B. Gordon.
 Conditions Essential to Universal Peace. A. H. Love.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. January.
 Indian Currency. Guilford L. Molesworth.
 Adaptation of Society to Its Environment. W. D. Lewis.
 Federal Revenues and the Income Tax. F. C. Howe.
 Political Ethics of Herbert Spencer. Lester F. Ward.
 La Science Sociale. Paul de Rousiers.

Antiquary.—London. January.
 The Guanches: The Early Inhabitants of the Canaries. Capt. J. W. Gambier.
 Notes on Armor in the Tower.—I. Viscount Dillon.
 Holy Wells of Scotland: Their Legends and Superstitions. Continued. C. Hope.

The Arena.—Boston. January.
 The True Education and the False. W. O. Partridge.
 The Higher Criticism. R. F. Horton.
 The Land Question and its Relation to Art and Literature. Hamlin Garland.
 The Ascent of Life. Stinson Jarvis.
 Silver in England. John Davis.
 Among the Adepts of Serinagur.—I. Heinrich Hensoldt.
 A National Problem. C. H. Lurgin.
 The Divorce of Man from Nature. Anna B. Weeks.
 Natural Monopolies and the State. Rabbi Solomon Schindler.
 The Voice as an Index to the Soul. James R. Cocke.
 Gerald Massey, The Mystic. B. O. Flower.

Art Amateur.—New York. January.
 Exhibition of the Academy of Design.
 German Painting at the World's Fair.—III.
 Architectural League Exhibition.—I.
 Landscape Painting in Water Colors.—II. M. B. O. Fowler.
 Glass Painting and Staining.—I. S. E. Le Prince.
 How to Paint on Tapestry Canvas.—I. E. D. McPherson.
 Figure Painting on Chica.—VIII. Z. V. Phillips.
 Talks about Grays. C. E. Brady.
 Bent Iron Work.—II.

Art Interchange.—New York. January.
 Miniatures and Miniature Painting.—I.
 Russian Art. Wendell S. Howard.
 Rembrandt.
 Leather Work as a Handicraft for Women. Evelyn H. Nordhoff.
 Pen and Ink Illustration.—II.
 Burnt Wood Engraving. A. Korvin Pogosky.
 Bent Iron Work for Amateurs.—II. Lily Marshall.
 Taste in House Decoration.—III. Issa C. Cabell.
 Mr. La Farge on Painting.—I.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.—Woking. January.
 A Sanscrit New Year's Stanza. Trimbaklal Jadavrai Desai.
 England and France in Indo-China. General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast.
 The Check to "The Forward Policy" in Afghanistan.
 Maharaja Dulceep Singh, With Portrait. Sir Lepel Griffin.
 Dr. G. W. Leitner, and Baron Textor de Ravisi.
 An Invertebrate Viceroyalty in India.
 The New Viceroy and our Indian Protectorate. Sir Roper Lethbridge.
 A University for Burmah. Justice J. Jardine.
 The Last Indian Census. John Beames.
 Cow-Killing Riots, Seditionist Pamphlets, and the Indian Police. Dr. G. W. Leitner.

The Amandebili (Matabili) Question. Bertram Mitford.
 Melilla and the Moors. Rev. José P. Val D'Eremao.
 The Collapse of the Imperial Federation League.
 The Sects of Lamaism. Surg.-Major L. A. Waddell.
 Russia in Oriental Literature. General F. H. Tyrrel.
 A Brahmin at the Chicago World's Fair. Mulji Devji Vedant.

Atlanta.—London. January.
 Traveling in the Olden Times. H. A. Page.
 Glass Blowing. Kineton Parkes.
 Garibaldi in London. Mrs. Mayo.
 The Picturesque Novel, as Represented by R. D. Blackmore.
 Katherine S. Macquoid.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.
 Admiral Earl Howe. A. T. Mahan.
 Ten Letters from Coleridge to Southey.
 From Winter Solstice to Vernal Equinox. Edith M. Thomas.
 Samuel Chapman Armstrong. John H. Dennison.
 Transmission of Learning through the University. N. S. Shaler.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.
 Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland During 1893. R. H. Inglis Palgrave.
 Monetary Review of 1893. Arthur Ellis.
 Irish Banking: A Reply to the *Fortnightly*.
 Indian Currency and Finance.
 Insurance of Colonial Deposits.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. January.
 Recollections of the Commune of Paris.
 The Letters of Sir Walter Scott.
 The Story of Margrédel: Being a Fireside History of a Fifeshire Family. Chapters VI-IX.
 Ghosts up to Date. Andrew Lang.
 When the Night Falls. "A Son of the Marshes."
 Note Books of Sir Henry Northcote. Earl of Iddesleigh.
 East and West Africa in Parliament. Captain F. D. Lugard.
 A Country Walk in Canada. Arnold Haughton.
 Political Stock Jobbers—Parish Councils Bill.

Blue and Gray.—Philadelphia. January.
 Great American Industries. Louisa Howard Bruce.
 My Recollections of Shiloh. George W. McBride.
 The Battle of Nashville. R. B. Stewart.
 With Farragut on the Hartford.
 Warnings of the Civil War. William I. Cook.
 Reminiscences of the Sanitary Commission. Sophia McClelland.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.
 The Flax Trade of Russia.
 Railway Rates in Sweden for Iron and Iron Goods.
 Netherlands Trade Marks Legislation.
 The Present Condition of the French Wine Industry.
 The Import Trade of China and the *Likin* Duties.

Bookman.—London. January.
 R. L. Stevenson Pictures.
 A Wise Woman of the Olden Time. Lois Fison.
 The Poetry of Mr. Francis Thompson. Katharine Tynan.

Californian Illustrated Magazine.—San Francisco. January.
 The Land of the Maoris. Arthur Inkersley.
 Deer Hunting in the Sierras. W. T. Jordan.
 A Prickly Family (Cacti). Charles R. Orcutt.
 Maximilian in Mexico. Elodie Hogan.
 A Letter of the Ex-Empress Carlotta. Hattie C. de Gonzales.
 Southern California. Lionel A. Sheldon.
 On a Peanut Ranch. Clara Spaulding Brown.
 Is the West in Literary Bondage? George H. Fitch.
 A Name and a Personality (St. Francis). El'en Barrett.
 Executive Encroachments. N. P. Chipman.
 The Moral Responsibility of the Press. W. A. Spalding.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. January.
 Howe and His Times. J. W. Longley.
 Neglected and Friendless Children. J. J. Kelso.
 Common Telescopes and What They Will Show. G. E. Lumsden.
 Vignettes from St. Pilgrim's Isle. A. H. Morrison.
 A Plea for Ireland. E. Dowdley.
 Celtic Monuments in Troubadour Land. Robert T. Mullin.
 Two Lost Kingdoms. E. B. Biggar.
 In Canada's National Park. J. Jones Bell.
 William Wilfred Campbell. Colin A. Scott.
 Longfellow's Wayside Inn. Minnie Jean Nisbet.
 Haddo House.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.
 Modern Manchester.
 Are Lady Helps a Success? Edith E. Cuthell and Mary R. Livermore.
 Picturesque Ipswich.
 Training for the Army: Interview with Captain James R. Blathwayt.

Cassell's Saturday Journal.—London. January.
 Are our M.P.s Overworked? A Chat with Sir Richard Temple, M.P.
 Should Daughters be Endowed? A Chat with Mr. Walter Besant.
 Are Music Halls Superseding Theatres? A Chat with Mr. John Hollingshead.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.
 Underground Electric Wires. D. C. Jackson.
 Two Great Railroad Exhibits at Chicago. John C. Trautwine, Jr.
 The Economic Element of Technical Education. L. S. Randolph.
 Some Anomalies in Steam Engine Design.
 The Lessons of the Columbian Year. Charles E. Emery.
 Development of Unused Water Powers. Samuel Webber.
 Relation of Engineering to Progress and Civilization. F. R. Hutton.
 Four Distinguished Names. Holley, Trautwine, Eads, New-ton. W. M. Henderson.
 Emery Wheels and Some of their Uses. J. Wendell Cole.
 Electricity in Mining. F. O. Blackwell.
 Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. W. H. Wiley.
 Protection of Industrial Property. Edward P. Thompson.
 Wasteful Use of Exhaust Steam. Albert Spies.
 Small Sizes of Coal for Steam Raising. E. B. Coxe.

Catholic World.—New York. January.
 The Coming Contest—With a Retrospect. Alfred Young.
 Starved Rock. Frank J. O'Reilly.
 A Great Forward Movement. Alice T. Toomy.
 William Hazlitt—A Character Study. Louis Imogen Guiney.
 A Woman's Work in Religious Communities. F. M. Edselas.
 Father Livingston on Longfellow. J. F. McLaughlin.
 The New Coenaculum for New York. John J. O'Shea.
 The Greatest Religious Movement of the Century.
 The Popular Use of the Bible. Kenelm Vaughan.

The Century.—New York. January.
 Old Dutch Masters: Frans Hals. Timothy Cole.
 Garfield and Conkling. Henry L. Dawes.
 The Vanishing Moose. Madison Grant.
 Life in a Lighthouse. (Minet's Ledge.) Gustav Kobbé.
 Andrew Lang. Brander Matthews.
 The Convict Women of Port Blair. Laura E. Richards.
 The Bible and the Assyrian Monuments. Morris Jastrow, Jr.
 The Introduction of Chloroform. Eve B. Simpson.
 Indian Songs: Personal Studies of Indian Life. Alice C. Fletcher.
 The Function of the Poet. James Russell Lowell.
 Robert Schumann. Edward Greig.
 A Journey to the Devil's Tower. Thomas Moran.
 Notable Women: George Sand. Th Bentzon (Mme. Blanc).
 Military Instruction in Schools and Colleges. Benjamin Har-rison.

Chambers's Journal.—London. January.
 The Proposed Naval Insurance Fund. Charles Gleig.
 Appeal Cases in the House of Lords.
 Leatherhill Wings. Frank Finn.
 Is an Ice Age Periodic?
 Egypt Five Thousand Years Ago.

The Charities Review.—New York. December.
 Tramps. John J. McCook.
 Immigration of Aliens. Arnold White.
 A Visit to the Keller Institute in Denmark. Frederick Starr.
 Early Poor Laws in the West. Charles R. Henderson.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.
 In Italy. Bishop John H. Vincent.
 University Settlements. S. A. Barnett.
 Military Training in Italy. A. Moss.
 Principles and Practice of Debate.—I. J. M. Buckley.
 What is Biology? Franklin P. Mall.
 Education in Italy. Alex Oldrini.
 The Voyage of the "Viking." H. H. Boyesen.
 Bird Language—A Speculation. S. G. McClure.
 The Miner and His Perils.—I. Albert Williams, Jr.
 Social, Artistic and Literary Holland. William E. Griffis.
 From the S to Quito. Willard P. Tisdell.
 Why We Blush. Camille Mellnard.
 What Makes an Episcopalian? Rev. George Hodges.

Wills of Some Rich and Famous People. Harvey L. Biddle.
 Women as Inventors. Leon Mead.
 Women Keepers for Women Convicts. Margaret W. Noble.
 The Political Status of Women. Jeannette Howard.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. January.
 The Arctic Eskimos of Alaska. Sheldon Jackson.
 Mariolatry in the Church of Rome. Alexander Robertson.
 Missionary Pictures from Madagascar.
 Bible Translation in India. S. H. Kellogg.
 Japanese Trophies. T. C. Winn.
 Curious Fragment of African Humanity.

Church Missionary Intelligencer.—London. January.
 The Rise of Our East African Empire: Captain Lugard's Book. Rev. T. A. Gurney.
 The Colonial Associations.
 Letters from Hudson Bay, Saskatchewan and Mackenzie River.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.
 The Strike of 1893. Emerson Bainbridge.
 A Living Wage. Prof. Cunningham.
 The Future of Maritime Warfare. Dr. H. Geffcken.
 Wolfe Tone. Augustine Birrell.
 The Revival of Farming. Harold E. Moore.
 The Gospel State Church of the Commonwealth. H. A. Glass.
 Superannuation of Elementary Teachers. W. A. Hunter.
 The Mormons.—I. Rev. H. R. Haweis.
 How to Preserve the House of Lords. Alfred Russel Wallace.
 Literary Conferences. Walter Besant.
 The Rise and Development of Anarchism. Karl Blind.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. January.
 Insect Gods in Egypt.
 Military Ballooning.
 The Caldera of Palma.
 New Serial Story: "Matthew Austin," by W. E. Norris.

The Cosmopolitan.—New York. January.
 A Bit of Altruria in New York. W. D. Howells.
 A Revival of the Pantomime. T. C. Crawford.
 Quaint Customs of an Island Capital. W. W. Cadi-Scotti.
 Long-Distance Riding. Capt. Charles King.
 Whittier Desultoria. Charlotte F. Bates.
 The Young Man in Business. Edward W. Bok.
 God's Will and Human Happiness. St. George Mivart.
 Humor: English and American. Agnes Repplier.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. January.
 A Ceylon Tea Farm. Leslie Kane.
 Among the Nurses. Evan Stanton.
 The Care of the Complexion. Margaret Humphrey.

The Dial.—Chicago. December 18.
 John Tyndall.
 Radcliffe College.
 The Persistence of the Romance. Richard Burton.

January 1.
 The Literary Year in Retrospect.
 A Study in Literary Amenity.

Economic Journal.—London. (Quarterly.) December.
 The Agricultural Problem.—II. W. E. Bear.
 Some Controversial Points in the Administration of Poor Re-lief.—II.
 The Industrial Residuum. Helen Dendy.
 Some Objections to Bimetallism Viewed in Connection with the Report of the Indian Currency Committee. L. L. Price.
 India and the Report of the Committee on Currency. W. Fowler.
 Competition as It Affects Banking. F. E. Steele.
 The Coal Dispute of 1893: Its History, Policy and Warnings. C. M. Percy.
 The Lock-out in the Coal Trade. Clem Edwards.
 The Trade Union Congress. Clem Edwards.
 Growth and Incidents of Local Taxation. George H. Murray.
 Strikes in Italy. Prof. F. S. Nitti.
 Repeal of Silver Purchase in the United States. Prof. F. W. Taussig.

Education.—Boston. January.
 Secondary Education of Girls in France. Marie Dugard.
 The Unconscious Element in Discipline. Henry S. Baker.
 Drawing in General Education. D. R. Augsburg.
 Is There a Science of Education? R. Heber Holbrook.
 Western Reserve University. Emerson O. Stevens.
 Shortened Writing. Henry M. Dean.
 State University Library Work.

Educational Review.—New York. January.
 The Report of the Committee of Ten. William T. Harris.
 Greek and Barbarian. William H. Norton.
 College and University in the United States. Charles Gross.

The Status of Geography Teaching. J. W. Redway.
The American School Superintendent. B. A. Hinsdale.
Study of Education at Edinburgh University. S. S. Laurie.
The Jansenists and Their Schools. H. C. Bowen.
Educational Progress in America. M. Lounch.
College Women and Physical Training. R. G. Huling.
An Experiment in Greek Teaching. Mary W. Calkins.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. January.

The World's Fair in Retrospect:
Its Value to the American People. Andrew Carnegie.
Effects of the Centennial Exhibition. A. T. Goshorn.
The Architectural Event of Our Times. Henry Van Brunt.
Electricity in 1876 and in 1893. Elihu Thomson.
An Era of Mechanical Triumph. R. H. Thurston.
International Effects of the Fair. Edmund Mitchell.
Mining Industry and the Fair. R. W. Raymond.
The World's Fair and the Railways. H. G. Prout.
Designers and Organizers of the Fair. E. C. Shankland.
Cost and Income of the Great Fair. Anthony F. Seeberger.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

New Year's Day in Paris. Mrs. Emily Crawford.
The Witch's Castle. Carmen Sylvia.
The Buddhist Confession. E. M. Bowden.
The Indian Viceroys. Sir Edwin Arnold.

Expositor.—London. January.

Agrapha: Sayings of Our Lord Not Recorded in the Gospels. Rev. H. Lick.
The Bible and Science: the Mosaic Books. Sir J. W. Dawson.
Maurice Maeterlinck on Ruyssbroeck. Jane T. Stoddart.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

The Ireland of To-Morrow. X.
Mr. Francis Thompson, a New Poet. Conventry Patmore.
Football. Creston.
The Employment of Women. Miss Bulley.
The True Discovery of America, by Jean Cousin. Captain Gambier.
Chemical Action of Marine Organisms. Prof. Judd.
The Origin of Mankind. Prof. Buechner.
The French in India. Lewin B. Bowring.
The Leprosy Commission. Dr. Thibault.
Prince Alexander of Battenberg. J. D. Bourchier.
The Triple Alliance in Danger. E. B. Lanin.
Irish Railways.—X.

The Forum.—New York. January.

The Teaching of Recent Economic Experiences. David A. Wells.
Principle and Method of the Tariff Bill. W. L. Wilson.
Summer. George F. Hoar.
Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature? Sydney G. Fisher.
The Decline of the American Pulpit. G. Monroe Royce.
The New Sectionalism—A Western Warning. L. M. Keasby.
Are Morals Improving or Deteriorating? Daniel G. Thompson.
Directions and Volume of Our Literary Activities. A. R. Spofford.
British Investors and Our Currency Legislation. W. Wetherell.
Results of the Copyright Law. George Haven Putnam.
A Christmas Reminder of the Noblest Work in the World. J. A. Ellis.
Are Football Games Educative or Brutalizing? A Symposium.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. January.
Tunis. R. L. Playfair.
The Unifying of Italy. F. S. Daniel.
Riding the Blockade of Plevna. Archibald Forbes.
The Libraries of New York. Rev. J. Bassett.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

A New Pool of Bethesda: Hemmam R'Ihra, in Algeria. Sir G. Osborne Morgan.
A Pirates' Paradise: Jamaica. George H. Powell.
Some Notes on Analogies and Homologies. W. T. Freeman.
A Run for the Atlantic Record. James Milne.
Old Edinburgh Inns. Alex. W. Stewart.
Mr. Jeaffreson's Recollections. Alexander H. Japp.
On Some of the Old Actors.—I. Percy Fitzgerald.

Geographical Journal.—London. December.

The Present Standpoint of Geography. Clements R. Markham.
Geographical Results of the Anglo-Portuguese Delimitation Commission in South-East Africa, 1892. Map and Illustrations. Major J. J. Deverson.
The Limits Between Geology and Physical Geography. Mr. Astor Chanler's Expedition to East Africa.
The Great Barrier Reef of Australia. Henry O. Forbes.

Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.—New York. October-December.

Strange Tales About Strange Places. Fred. C. Dayton.
Arent Schuyler de Peyster. J. W. de Peyster.
Dominion Lands Survey. Otto J. Klotz.
The Zodiacal Light.
The Superstitious Mountains.
Chalk Lake. A. W. Kneeland.
The Columbian Geography. Bessie L. Putnam.
The Mandioca Plant. E. A. Matthews.
Some Vagaries of the Mississippi. A. W. Douglas.
Travel and Sport in South Africa. F. C. Selous.
Ferns. Ruth Raymond.

The Green Bag.—Boston. December.

The Late Hon. Sir John Abbott. K.C.M.G.
License of Speech of Counsel.—III. Irving Browne.
Old-Time Currency. M. T. Sanders.
The Case of Bluebird. Percy Edwards.
Celebrated Old-World Trials.—I.
The Sacred Twelve.

Judicial Wigs.
The Supreme Court of Vermont.—I. Hon. Russell S. Taft.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. January.

Egypt and Chaldea in the Light of Recent Discoveries. W. St. Chad Boscowen.
Captain Napoleon Bonaparte at Toulon. Germain Bapst.
The Dutch Influence in New England. William E. Griffis.
From Ispahan to Kurrachee. Edwin Lord Weeks.
The Mission of the Jews.
The Bread and Butter Question. Junius Henri Browne.
The West and East Ends of London. Richard H. Davis.

Home and Country.—New York. January.

A Chapter on Apes. A. C. De Lason.
Pioneer of American Literature. Alfred Wise.
Players of the Horn. Marshall Keating.
Reminiscences of an American Girl in London. Virginia Sand.
Pensacola Navy Yard, Old Fort Pickens. Gen. G. B. Loud.
The Kiss. Nathaniel H. Cox.
The Dance of the XVIII Century. Ernest De Novac.
Specialist Performers. A Picture of the Variety Stage. H. Van Norden.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Attitude of Christianity Toward Other Religions. W. C. Wilkinson.
Our Trinitarian Prayers. Robert Balgarnie.
Belshazzar. William Hayes Ward.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

Relation of Ethics to Journalism. John G. Hibben.
Moral Science and the Moral Life. J. S. Mackenzie.
The Social Ministry of Wealth. Henry C. Adams.
An Aspect of Old Age Pensions. M. J. Farrelly.
Italy and the Papacy. Raffaele Mariano.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-Monthly.) January.

The Nicaragua Canal in Its Military Aspects. Capt. G. P. Scriver.
Organization of the Armies of Europe. Capt. J. J. O'Connell.
Municipal Neutrality Laws of the United States. Capt. H. C. Carbaugh.

The Company Mess. Lieut. V. E. Stottler.
The Evolution of Cavalry. Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield.
"Extended Order" and "Skirmish Firing" Assimilated.
Lieut. W. N. Blow.

Battle Tactics. Major C. B. Mayne.
The Strategic Value of Canadian Railways. Lieut.-Col. T. C. Scoble.

Coast Artillery Practice. Col. J. B. Richardson.
Cavalry in Future War. Col. Von Wolthofen.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Chicago. November.

The Light-House System of the United States.
Modern Gun-Making. W. H. Jaques.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia.

How Fauntleroy Really Occurred. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
"The Sunshine of the White House;" Mrs. Donelson Wilcox.
With Portrait. Alice McCollin.
How I Became an Actress. Adelaide Ristori del Grillo.
My Literary Passions.—II. William Dean Howells.

Knowledge.—London. January.

A Land of Skeletons: South America. R. Lydekker.
Periodical Comets Due During the Remainder of the Present Century. W. T. Lynn.
The Giant Refracting Telescopes of America. A. C. Ranyard.
The Solar Faculae. Prof. Geo. E. Hale.

Leisure Hour.—London. January.
 An Aberdeen Student of To-day : Lewis M. Grant. Isabella F. Mayo.
 New Year's Decorations and Customs in Japan.
 Flowers of the Market : Roses to Chrysanthemums. W. J. Gordon.
 The Peoples of Europe : Germany.
 The King of Siam and His Household. With Portraits. P. C. Standing.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. December.
 Proceedings of the New England Conference of Charities, Correction and Philanthropy.

January.

A New Hope for Charity. J. G. Brooks.
 Massachusetts Indian Association Report.
 Self-Culture Clubs of St. Louis. E. N. Plank.
 Trade Schools.
 Connecticut Indian Association.
 Opium in Ceylon. Mary and Margaret Leitch.
 Tenement House Census of Boston. John Tunis.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.
 The Athletic Life. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.
 The Donna in 1893.
 Nivernals in England. Austin Dobson.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.
 Theosophy Generally Stated. W. Q. Judge.
 Ancient Egypt. Concluded.
 Ibsen's Works in the Light of Theosophy. Continued. Hon. Otway Cuffe.
 "Blavatskianism" In and Out of Season. W. Q. Judge.
 The Ssabians and Ssabianism. E. Kislingbury.

Ludgate Monthly.—London. January.
 A Trip to Chicago and Its World's Fair. Concluded. R. Radcliffe.
 Pens and Pencils of the Press. Joseph Hatton.
 Young England at School—Leys College. W. Chas. Sargent.
 Dundee and Whisky Distilling.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.
 Modern Spiritualism. L. A. Fox.
 The Communion of Saints. J. W. Richard.
 Pauperism and Charity. J. C. Caldwell.
 The Thrust of Ideas. M. H. Richards.
 The Church : Visible and Invisible. J. C. F. Rupp.
 Christian Education. E. P. Manhart.
 Lutheranism in American Liberty Vindicated. L. M. Heilmann.
 The Authority of the Sunday Sabbath. William P. Swartz.
 Jewish Propaganda in the Time of Christ. Bernhard Pick.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. January.
 The Colonel. A Complete Novel. Harry Willard French.
 The Peninsula of Lower California. James K. Reeve.
 Recollections : Rachel, Fanny Kemble and Charlotte Cushman.
 The Christian Endeavor Era. Thomas Chalmers.
 The Twentieth Century. Charles Morris.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.
 Jules Verne at Home. R. H. Sherard.
 Glimpses of Whittier's Faith and Character. Charlotte F. Bates.
 "Human Documents :" Portraits of Henry Rider Haggard.
 Dr. Jean Martin Charcot.
 Francis Parkman.
 The Maxim Air Ship. H. J. W. Dam.
 A Thousand-Mile Ride on a Locomotive. Cy Warman.
 Francis Parkman.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.
 The Expedition to the West Indies, 1655. Hon. J. W. Fortescue.
 Gentlemen of Leisure.
 The Political World of Fielding and Smollett.
 Vincent Voiture.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.
 A Letter of One of the Sailors of the Caravel "Pinta." M. Ellinger.
 Prejudices of the Romans against the Jews. A. Blum.
 Shall we Give State Aid to Denominational Schools ? J. Silverman.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) Jan.-Feb.
 Dr. Byrom and the Beginnings of Methodism. John Telford.
 The Loss of an Old Friend—Protoplasm. H. W. Conn.
 The Origin of Egyptian Culture. R. W. Rogers.
 The Alleged Estrangement of the Masses. R. F. Bishop.

Creed and Home of the Earliest Aryans. W. F. Warren.
 Constantine and Christianity. W. K. Marshall.
 Antisemitism in America. A. H. Tuttle.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.
 The Monetary Situation.
 Applied Christianity in the Hokkaido. W. W. Curtis.
Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.
 The Columbian Exposition at Chicago. A. T. Pierson.
 Three Weeks with Joseph Robinowitz. A. J. Gordon.
 The Governments of the World.—I. James Douglas.
 The American Board Meeting at Worcester. C. M. Southgate.
 Australia's Contribution to Foreign Missions. Andrew Harde.
 A Missionary Heroine. Miss Maria A. West.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly) January.
 The Universality of Truth. Rt. Rev. Shaku Soyen
 The Fundamental Teachings of Buddhism. Rev. Zitsuen Ashitsu.
 The Connection Between Indian and Greek Philosophy. Richard Garbe.
 A Monistic Theory of Mind. Lester F. Ward.
 The Unity of Thought and Thing. R. Lewins.
 The Subjective and Objective Relation. G. M. McCrie.
 Monism and Henism. Dr. Paul Carus.
 Are the Dimensions of the Physical World Absolute ? J. Delboeuf.
 The Problem of Woman from a Bio-Sociological Point of View. G. Ferrero.

Month.—London. January.
 A Glimpse of Catholic Germany. M. More.
 The Welfare of the Child. William C. Maude.
 Mr. Rider Haggard and the Immuring of Nuns. Rev. H. Thurston.
 The Oxford School and Modern Religious Thought. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
 The Force and Meaning of a Law. Rev. W. Humphrey.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.
 Modern Artists and Their Work. C. Stuart Johnson.
 Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. Richard Matthews.
 Wall Street. Edward G. Riggs.
 Cardinal Gibbons. Matthew White, Jr.
 The Story of Faust. George Holme.

Music.—Chicago. December.
 Giuseppe Verdi, the Illustrious Composer. Egbert Swayne.
 Concerning Church Music. W. S. B. Matthews.
 Music and Western Papers. Robert J. Jessup.
 The Voice of the Future. Annie F. Sheardown.
 The Bearing of Blindness upon Musicianship. J. S. Van Cleve.

January.
 The Bostonians.
 Saint Saens on the Wagner Cult.
 John Philip Sousa.
 Piano Tuning. Edward E. Todd.
 Peter Illyitsch Tschaikowsky. J. de Zielinski.
 Bits about Gounod. Elizabeth Cummings.
 Illustrations of Harmonic Melody in Folk-Music. John C. Fillmore.
 The Voice of the Present. Karleton Hackett.
 The Piano Beginner of the Future. W. S. B. Mathews.
 Emotional Basis of Musical Sensibility. A. E. Brand.
 Words as Expression in Singing. Homer Moore.

National Review.—London. January.
 W. H. Smith as a Colleague. Lord Ashbourne.
 Imperial Insurance for War. Capt. F. N. Maude.
 A Tour in North Italy. Mrs. Crawford.
 The Decline of Urban Immigration. Edwin Cannan.
 People's Banks. T. Mackay.
 The Garden that I Love. Alfred Austin.
 Incidents of the Autumn Session.
 Featherstone and Other Riots. Harry L. Stephen.
 How We Lost the United States of Africa. F. Edmund Garrett.

Natural Science.—London. January.
 Professor Tyndall. J. W. Gregory.
 Natural Science in Japan. F. A. Bather.
 The La Plata Museum. R. Lydekker.
 Note on the Air-Sacs and Hollow-Bones of Birds. Frederic A. Lucas.
 Cell-Division. M. D. Hill.
 Recent Researches on Olive-Brown Seaweeds. Miss E. S. Barton.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.
 Boston and Liverpool Packet Lines, Sail and Steam. H. A. Hill.
 The Swiss Referendum. N. N. Withington.

Edwin Lasseter Bynner. Edward Everett Hale. Springfield, Massachusetts. C. E. Blake. The Graf Collection of Greek Portraits. J. W. Fewkes. Experience During Many Years. B. P. Shillaber. Matthew Arnold. Joseph H. Crooker. Gruyère and Its Castle. W. D. McCrackan. In and About Old Bumstead Place. Kate G. Wells.

New Review.—London. January.

Anarchists: Their Methods and Organization. Z. and Ivanoff. The New Museum and the Sidon Sarcophagi. Prof. Max Müller. The Future of Humor. H. D. Traill. Disestablishment in England. Augustine Birrell. Some Impressions of America. Walter Crane. The Preaching of Christ and the Practice of His Churches. Count Lyot Tolstoy. Is our Life-Boat System Effectual? E. H. Bayley. Professor Tyndall. P. Chalmers Mitchell. French Plays and English Money. William Archer. Parochial Self-Government (1790-1880). Rev. J. Frome Wilkinson.

Nineteenth Century.—London. January.

Professor Tyndall. Professor Huxley. The Manchester Ship Canal. With Chart. Lord Egerton of Tatton. The Revolt of the Daughters. Mrs. Crackanthorpe. Sanitary Insurance: A Scheme. Dr. G. Walter Stevens. Zoroaster and the Bible. Dr. L. H. Mills. The Scramble for Gold. Sir Julius Vogel and J. P. Heseltine. Chats with Jane Clermont. Concluded. William Graham. A Word for Our Cathedral System. Rev. Dr. Jessop. The New Winter Land: French North Africa. William Sharp. Chinese Poetry in English Verse. Herbert A. Giles. Chartered Government in Africa. Arthur Silva White. Protection for Surnames. Earl of Dundonald. Recent Science. Prince Krapotkin. Charles the Twelfth and the Campaign of 1712-13. King Oscar of Sweden and Norway.

North American Review.—New York. January.

Income Tax on Corporations. William L. Wilson. Republicanism in Brazil. Salvador de Mendonça. After-Thoughts of a Story-Teller. George W. Cable. Are the Silver States Ruined? Davis H. Waite. The Roman Catholic Church and the School Fund. W. C. Doane. Diners and Diners. Lady Jeune. How to Prevent a Money Famine. James H. Eckels. The Hawaiian Question. Frederic R. Conduer. The Sunday-School and Modern Biblical Criticism. C. A. Briggs. Is the Value of our Fast Cruisers Overestimated? Daniel Ammen. Wagner's Influence on Present-Day Composers. Anton Seidl. The Glorification of the Jew. Abram S. Isaacs. Intercollegiate Football. J. W. White, H. C. Wood. Tariff and Business. Thomas B. Reed. Recent Romancings on Heaven and Hell. Gertrude B. Rolfe. Professor Tyndall as a Materialist. J. G. Hibben. Street Begging as a Fine Art. K. K. Bentwick.

Our Day.—Chicago. December.

Constitutional Rights of Colored Citizens. F. A. Noble. God in the Constitution. W. C. Wood. Promises and Perils of the World's Fair. Joseph Cook. What is Sunday Worth to Religion? Joseph Cook.

Outing.—New York. January.

A Christmas Fox Hunt in Old Virginia. Alexander Hunter. Sketches from the Nile. Nomads of the North. C. J. Hyne. Following Dickens with a Camera. H. H. Ragan. A Winter Regatta in Aztec Land. Arthur Inkersley. Crossing the Simplon Pass at Christmas. Annetta J. Halliday. In the Land of Josephine. Walter L. Beasley. Lenz's World Tour Awheel. The National Guard of Pennsylvania. Capt. C. A. Booth.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. January.

Some Comments on Babies. Millicent W. Shinn. A Modern Jewish View of Jesus of Nazareth. Jacob Voorsanger. Micronesia. Isaiah Bray. William T. Coleman. A. S. Hallidie.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. January.

Smoke. Lord Ernest Hamilton. Round About the Palais Bourbon.—III. Albert D. Vandam. The Decline and Fall of Napoleon. Lord Wolseley. The Story of a Manuscript Magazine. The Holland Park Review.

The Minimum of Human Living. W. H. Mallock. Chicago.—III. Lloyd Bryce. Marshal MacMahon and the Franco-German War. Archibald Forbes. Is Anonymity in Journalism Desirable? New Serial Story: "Pomona's Travels." Frank R. Stockton. The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-Monthly.) January. Kant's Third Antinomy. W. T. Harris. The Relation of Metaphysics to Epistemology. D. G. Ritchie. German Kantian Bibliography. Erich Adickes. Some Epistemological Conclusions. Andrew Seth. The Ethical Implications of Determinism. Julia H. Gulliver. Dr. Eliza Ritchie.

The Photo-American.—New York. December.

About Hand Cameras. On Figure Studies. The Practical Testing of Photographic Objectives. The Camera in Church. Rev. E. A. Noble. Inaccuracies and Discrepancies in Astronomical Pictures. Hints to Inexperienced Lanternists. Elementary Stereography. Combining Enlargements from Different Negatives. A New Fixing Method. R. E. Liesegang.

January.

The Development of Aristotype and Albumen Papers. Mounting and Framing. Enlarged Negatives and a Suggestion Thereon. Paper in Photography. Panoramic Pictures. Elementary Stereography. Relative Permanency of Prints. Collodion-Primaline Lantern Slides.

The Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

Money-Making Specialties for Photographers. W. E. Henry. Collotype Printing. Portraiture. S. N. Bhedwar. Color Photography. F. E. Ives.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. January.

Extracts from Unpublished Letters of George Eliot. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.—III. W. J. Rolfe. Browning as a Dramatic Poet. Keats' "Lamia" and Coleridge's "Christabel." Charlotte Porer. Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal."

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. January.

The Testimony of God. Robert A. Webb. Doctrine of Inspiration of the Westminster Divines. B. B. Warfield. The Book of Jonah. Luther Link.

The Future of Roman Catholic Peoples. Emil de Laveleye.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. January.

Analysis of the Phenomena of the Panic in the United States in 1893. Albert C. Stevens. The Nature and Mechanism of Credit. Sidney Sherwood. The Unemployed in American Cities. Carlos C. Closson, Jr. Pain Cost and Opportunity Cost. David I. Green. Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1893. William B. Shaw.

Quiver.—London. January.

The Shady Side of a Doctor's Life. Rev. Fred. Hastings. A Jewish Confirmation. Rev. W. Burnet. The Chapels of the First Nonconformists. Some Unfashionable Slums. F. M. Holmes.

Review of the Churches.—London. December 15.

Denominationalism and Sectarianism. Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff. The Reunion Movement in Hampshire. Rev. E. O. Chorley. The St. Giles Christian Mission. Archdeacon Farrar. The Christian Church and the Coal War. Religious Teaching in Board Schools.

The Sanitarian.—New York. January.

Progress of Preventive Medicine. James F. Hibberd. School Hygiene. Sanitation and Medical Service on Board Emigrant Ships. Leprosy in the United States. Canada and Mexico. Sanitation and Sanitary Appliances at the World's Fair. Fermentative Dyspepsia. Austin Flint. Weariness. Michael Foster.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. January.

The Home of Burns's Ancestors. William Will. The Scottish Church Society. James Wilkie. The Pacification of Ireland. Edmund Harvey. Scottish Geographical Magazine.—Edinburgh. December. India Past and Present. With Maps. General Lord Roberts. The Limits Between Geology and Physical Geography. Clements R. Markham.

The Races of Transcaucasia. V. Dingelstedt.
Hausaland. Rev. Charles H. Robinson.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.

Constantinople.—II. F. Marion Crawford.
The Actor. John Drew.
The Fifer. Philip Gilbert Hamerton.
Stories in Stone from Notre Dame. Theodore Andrea Cook.
Sir Joshua Reynolds. Frederick Keppel.
Place of the Exodus in the History of Egypt. A. L. Lewis.
Webster's Reply to Hayne. R. C. Winthrop.

Social Economist.—New York. January.

The New Tariff Bill.
Sound Doctrine on Cost of Production.
The Problem of the Unemployed.
Economics of the Railway Question.
Wool and Woolens in the Tariff.
Ancient and Modern Labor in Europe.
Columbia's Work in Economic History

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. January.

The Needless Burdens of the Modern Learner. David Wolfe Brown.
Truth Department.—V. John B. Carey.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.
Mr Dement to Mr Howard.
Reason vs. Memory. Bates Torrey.

Strand Magazine.—London. December.

The Sultan of Turkey. Moulvis Rafiuddin Ahmad.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair. H. W. Lucy.
Monarchs and Music. Miss Phyllis Bentley.
Towards the North Pole. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.
A Cemetery for Dogs at Hyde Park. E. B. Brayley Hodgitts.
Portraits of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, Justice Henn Collins, George Alexander, Archbishop MacLagan of York, Professor James Bryce and Ignatz Jan Paderewski.
Sir George Lewis. Harry How.
An Unpublished Letter of Charles Kean.
Transformation Scenes: How They are Made and Worked.

The Student's Journal.—New York. January.

The Phonography of Forty Years Ago.
Michigan Law Stenographers' Association.
A New Servant (Bacteriology).
Antiquity of the Pump.
Fac-similes of Amanuenses' Notes.
Engraved Shorthand, six pages.
Studying Man by Electric Light.
The Problem of the Unemployed.
Railroad Block Signals.

Sunday Magazine.—London. January.

Early Christianity in Britain—I. Archdeacon Farrar.
Annie S. Swan at Home.
Matabeleland and Its People. Rev. H. T. Cousins.
New Serial Story: "A Lost Ideal," by Annie S. Swan.

Temple Bar.—London. January.

Mrs. Montagu.
Count Mollien's Memoirs.
A Humorous Rogue: Thomas Carew. Mrs. A. Crosse.
New Serials: "The Beginner," by Rhoda Broughton; "An Interloper," by Frances M. Peard.

Theosophist.—London. December.

Old Diary Leaves.—XXI. H. S. Olcott.
Conviction and Dogmatism. Annie Besant.
The Truth of Astrology. J. S. Gadgil.
Modern Indian Magic and Magicians. W. R. Old.

The Treasury.—New York. January.

Christian Individualism. Russell T. Hall.
Christ's Indwelling Word. O. P. Gifford.
The Prayer of Faith. Jesse F. Forbes.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 4.

The History of Spinning. Dr. Ziegler.
The Monastery at Muri. A. von Baldingen.
Prince Alexander of Battenberg. With Portrait.

Chorgesang.—Leipzig. December 1.

W. L. Blumenschein. With Portrait. E. Kappell.
Choruses: "Mein Lieben," by R. Müller; and "Guter Rath," by J. Rheinberger.

The Old Year and the New. James Stuart.
The Divinity of Christ in the Old Testament. G. H. Schodde.

University Extension.—Philadelphia. January.
University Extension and the Workingman. David Kinley.
The Lecturer and the Laborer. Carl's Zueblin.
The Chautauqua Extension Printed Lectures. G. E. Vincent.
English County Councils and University Extension.—II. M. E. Sadler.
Experimental Psychology. L. Witmer.

University Magazine.—New York. December.
Instruction in Modern Languages as Substitutes for Greek and Latin.
The School of Journalism at the University of Pennsylvania.
Chapultepec, the West Point of Mexico. J. L. McLeish.
Study and Teaching of English in the College.—II. G. R. Pinkham.
The Cap and Gown in America. G. C. Leonard.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.
George William Curtis, LL.D.—III. E. B. Merrill.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. January.
The Evolution of the Torpedo. Eugene Robinson.
Origin and Development of Steam Navigation. George H. Preble.
Frontier Service in the Fifties. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Lane.

United Service Magazine.—London. January.
The Rise of Aldershot. Major-General T. A. L. Murray.
The Making of Sydney. W. B. Worsfold.
The Medical Department of the Army. Brigade-Surgeon F. Gillespie.
The Italian Navy and Its Recent Maneuvres. With Sketch Plan. John Leyland.
Moltke. William O'Connor Morris.
Suppression of Rebellion in the Northwest Territories of Canada, 1885. Continued. With Map. Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton.
Administration and Personnel of the United States Marine. H. Lawrence Swinburne.
Mule Transport in Persia. C. E. Biddulph.
The Rise of Our East African Empire. Captain F. D. Lugard.

Westminster Review.—London. January.
A New Imperial Highway. J. F. Hogan.
The Principles of Exclusive Individual Ownership in Land. H. H. L. Bellot.
The Habits and Customs of Ancient Times. Lady Cook.
The Decline of Romance. D. F. Hannigan.
Phases of Human Development. Mona Caird.
The Humor of Herodotus. Edward Manson.
American Taxation and Politics. Edward J. Shriver.
The House of Lords. B. D. Mackenzie.
Philosophical Tour in Seen and Unseen Regions. R. G. M. Browne.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. January.
Photographing Old People.
The Continuous Background Contest.
Hand-Camera Practice.—VI. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Photographing Criminals.
Toning Aristotypes in Cold Weather. William F. Miller.
Why Do Silver Prints Fade? John H. Janeway.

Young England.—London. January.
The Making of the Empire: India. R. Leighton.
The Manchester Ship Canal. R. Beynon.
The Land and Its Owners: Russia.
Young Man.—London. January.
New Serial Story: "Dr. Dick," by Silas K. Hocking.
Health and Exercise. Sir B. W. Richardson.
My First Sermon. Dr. Joseph Parker.
A. J. Balfour, M.P. H. W. Massingham.
How I Write My Books: An Interview with Mr. Rider Haggard.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

December 2.

A Cavalry General in the American Civil War: Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.
December 9.
Atlases. With Maps. H. von Spielberg.
December 16.
Hunting in India. H. von Zobeltitz.

December 23.

Christmas Preparations in Berlin. H. von Zobeltitz.
 Christmas in Berlin: The Unemployed, the Blind, the Cab-
 men.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.
 Heft 3.

Dogs. Joseph Dackweiles.
 Anton Van Dyck.
 The Eightieth Birthday of the Poet, F. W. Weber.

Heft 4.

Freising.
 Bosnian Sketches. Cölestin Schmidt.
 Christmas and New Year at the Post Office. Post-Director
 Bruns.

Deutsche Revue.—Breslau. January.

Letters from the Battlefield, 1870-71, by Karl von Wilmow-
 ski.—I.

King Charles of Roumania. Concluded.

Letters from St. Petersburg.

The Situation in France. Heinrich Geffcken.

Lothar Buchar.—VIII.

Eternal Night and Eternal Light. A. Schmidt.

The Class War and Its Consequences. Karl von Mangoldt.

Karl Stauffer-Bern. R. Binswanger-Kreuzlingen.

Electricity in Agriculture. Bernhard Dessaun.

Love as Expressed in Persian Art. Rudolf Dvorak.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. December.

The First Ascent of Mont Blanc from the Aiguille Blanche de
 Péteret.

From My Life. Continued. Eduard Hanslick.

The Gold Crisis. Eduard von Hartmann.

The Century of Velasquez. Concluded. E. Hübner.

Leopold von Plessen.—III. L. von Hirschfeld.

Louise von François. Otto Hartwig.

Political Correspondence: The Prussian Elections, the Rus-
 sians at Paris, Spain and Morocco, England and Italy,
 Austria, etc.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig.

Heft 13.

Asthma. Dr. E. H. Risch.

Vine Harvest in the Rheingau. E. Lenbach.

The Youth of Anzengruber. Anton Bebelheim.

Pisciculture. Carl Vogt

Heft 14.

The Emperor William I and Struvelpeter. Dr. H. Hoffmann-
 Donner.

Christmas in Germany in the Good Old Days. Dr. A. Tille.

Criminal Bands in India.

Hamburg Water. Gustav Kopal.

The History of Lucifer and Safety Matches. C. Falkenhorst.

Traveling Shows. Dr. A. Tille.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig.

How Shall We Improve the Race? M. Schwann.
 Workmen's Associations in Sicily. R. Schöner.
 Poems by M. G. Conrad. Alberta von Puttkamer and Others.
 The Deification of Men in the Classics. W. E. Backhaus.

Konservative Monatschrift.—Leipzig. December.

Heinrich Leo's Historical Monthly Letter.—V. Otto Kraus.
 The Trojan Question Again.

Temperance in Christianity.

Magazin für Litteratur.—Berlin.

December 2.

The Poet Lemaitre. Alfred Kerr.

Norwegian Literature. Harald Hansen.

December 9.

Intellectual Life in Frankfort.—II. Moritz Goldschmidt.

December 18.

Verses of 1893. Otto Ernst.

Literary Life in Weimar. Hans Olden.

December 23.

Napoleon I and the "Institute de France." H. A. Taine.

Neue Zeit.—Stuttgart.

No. 9.

The Great Coal Crisis in England. Concluded. E. Bernstein.

Prussian Factory Inspection in 1892. Dr. Max Quarck.

The Tobacco Tax. Unus.

No. 10.

The Tobacco Tax. Continued.

Herr von Mayr and Imperial Finance Reform.

No. 11.

The Tobacco Tax. Continued.

Prussian Factory Inspection in 1892. Concluded.

Nos. 12 and 13.

A Social Democratic Catechism. Karl Kautsky.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. December.

The Artistic Work of Karl Stauffer. With Portrait. A.
 Schricker.

The Spiritual Life of Jeanne d'Arc.—II. Ch. Thomassin.

The Russian Attack on the German East Frontier.

Philosophical Terminology. Hans Schmidkunz.

Lady Macbeth. Carola Blacker.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. December.

A Rectorial Address. Dr. Karl Weinhold of Berlin Univer-
 sity.

Medicine in the School of Aristotle. Dr. H. Diels.

Were the Children of Israel Ever in Egypt? Dr. L. Riess.

The Right Position of the German Evangelical Church in Its

Historical Development. Dr. K. Köhler.

A Scheme for the Taxation of Ground Rents in Germany. R.
 Eberstadt.

Two Decades of German Shipping: 1873-1893. Dr. O. Krüm-
 mel.

The Political Value of History. W. E. H. Lecky.

The German Empire and the Poles.—II.

Political Correspondence.

Sphinx.—London. December.

Do Theosophists Pray? Wilhelm von Saintgeorge.

The Arya-Somaj in India. Werner Friedrichsort.

The Magic Square. Dr. Ferdinand Maack.

The Development of Mind in Art. Franz Evers.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.

The Water Supply and Drainage of Berlin. Ewald Thiel.

Art and Archaeology in Schwaben.

Moritz Jókai. With Portrait. H. Glücksmann.

The Pestalozzi Froebel House at Berlin.

Universum.—Dresden.

Heft 8.

Leather Work. Prof. F. Luthmes

Georg Freiherr von Ompeda, Novelist.

Heft 9.

The Austrian Emperor as a Huntsman. Dr. H. M. von
 Kadich.

The Berlin Christmas Market. Johannes Trojan.

Wilhelm Jensen. With Portrait. Benno Rüttenauer.

Unsere Zeit.—Berlin. Heft 4.

Tangier.

The Opening of the Rainmund Theatre.

The World's Fair. Prof. F. Reuleaux.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. December.

The Christ Ideal in the Plastic Arts. Victor Schultze.

Christmas at Kilima-Njaro. Otto E. Ehlers.

Winter Life in the Forest. C. Schwarzkopf.

Modern Jewelry. Hans von Zobeltitz.

Folk Types in Italy. Hans Hoffmann.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 5.

The Art of Sociability. Jürgen Bona Meyer.

Toydom. A. Trinius.

The Ventilation of Living Rooms in Summer and Winter. Dr.
 O. Gottthilf.

Family Festivals in Russia. F. Meyer von Waldeck.

The Jubilee of the *Fliegende Blätter*. Eduard Ille.

Christmas in Vienna. Ludwig Havesi.

Christmas and New Year at the Post Office. Bruno Köhler.

Westermann's Illustrirte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Bruns-
 wick. December.

Painting in Scotland.—II. Cornelius Gurliit.

Influenza. Julius Althaus.

Brescia. H. Reinke.

Count Alexander S. Stroganow. With Portraits. A. Klein-
 schmidt.

Elhard Mitscherlich. With Portrait. August Harpf.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. December.

Humane America. Concluded. A. Niggli.

Theatrical Manager and Author. Octave Mirabeau.

German "Gemüthlichkeit." H. Wörth.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Amaranthe.—(For Girls.) Paris. December.
Marie Féodorovna, Czarina of Russia. With Portrait. L. Vaultier.
The Duchesse de Luynes.
The Master of Da Vinci: Verocchio. A. M. d'Annezin.
Madame Menessier-Nodier.
The History of the French Language. E. S. Lantz.
Art in China. E. Voruz.

Bibliothèque Universelle. December.
The Reorganization of the Federal Council. Numa Droz.
Notes of an Explorer in Patagonia. Concluded. Dr. F. Machon.
Accident Insurance and Old Age Pensions in Germany. C. Bodenheimer.
Wind as Motive Power. G. van Muyden.
The Hygiene of Food and Lodging. Concluded. L. Wuarin.
Chroniques: Parisian, Italian, German, English, Swiss, Political.

Entretiens Politiques et Littéraires.—Paris.
December 10.
The Latin Genius. Paul Adam.
Paul Verlaine. Hedwig Lachmann.
The Wooing of the Elements by the Sages. Continued. Jules Bois.
December 25.
The Wooing of the Elements by the Sages. Continued.

Journal des Economistes.—Paris. December.
Arnold Toynbee and the Contemporary Economic Movement in England.
A First Attempt at State Socialism in the Reign of Napoleon III: Agricultural Insurance. A. Thomereau.
Ministerial Offers. Louis Theureau.
Review of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, August-November, 1883. J. Lefort.
A Visit to the Chinese Colonies in the West of Borneo. Dr. de Meyniers d'Estrey.
The Russo German Customs Conference. Ladislas Domanowsky.
The Influence of the Needs of the Worker on the Amount of His Wages.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.
December 1.
The Last Shots. S. Pichon.
Through Thessaly. L. Richard.
Our Sense of Mystery. A. des Rotours.
Sorens Kierkegaard, the Danish Moralist. B. Jeannine.
The Franco-Russian Commercial Treaty. E. Martineau.
The Exhibition of Mussulman Art. Madame Savary.
Apropos of a Bell. P. Bonnefont.
Six Weeks in Russia, by H. Stupuy.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.
December 15.
Pius VII and Napoleon I.—I. A. Gagnière.
Notes on Norway.—I. First Aspects. Hugues le Roux.
Our Memory. E. Blanchard.
The Cannon of the French Navy.
The Christianity of Pierre Loti.
The Death of Mary Stuart. J. A. Petit.
Corsica and the Cottentin Peninsula. Z.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. December 15.
Review of European Politics. Emilio Castelar.
The Entry of the Army of Versailles into Paris in 1871. Garner.
The Philosophy of Tovs. Léo Claretie.
Lourdes in Torchlight. An Open Letter to M. Zola. Jules Le Teutrois.
Memoirs of the First Empire. Leon Marlet.
A General Definition of Love. Dr. Papus.
December 16.
The Question of Octroi Duties. Edouard Cohen.
"Family Society" and Portuguese Civil Rights.
The Linen Industry at Verviers: the Effect of the Factory Acts, etc.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.
December 1.
Electoral History of France in 1893. Henri Joly.
Influence of Recent Laws on the Family in Béarn. Louis Batcave.
A Rural Family in Poitou During the Ancient Régime.
The Belgian Society of Political Economy. Victor Brants.

Revue d'Art Dramatique.—Paris.
December 1.
The Theatre of the Future and Café Concerts. Pierre Valin.
December 15.
The Neo-Christian Theatre. Paul Berret.
On the History of the Theatre. Paul Lippmann.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.
December 2.
Victor Hugo Since His Death. Raoul Rosières.
The English Theory of Government in Egypt. Henri Pensa.
Is Wagner a Musician? R. de Récy.
December 9.
Poetry in France from 1600 to 1620. Emile Faguet.
Friedrich Nietzsche: the Author and the Man. Louis Stein.
The Next War. Patiens.
December 16.
The Lycée Lamartine at France. Ernest Legouvé.
The Social Rôle of Chinese Literature. E. Chavannes.
December 23.
The Anarchist Idea. Paul Desjardins.
Reminiscences of Tocqueville: The Revolution of 1848. E. Spuller.
Racine at Home. Louis Barron.
December 30.
Some Vain Reflections on the Coming War. Jean Lahor.
Doctors in England. Max Leclerc.
The Smaller French Reviews. Charles Maurras.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.
December 1.
The Transformations of Diplomacy.—I. Ancient Europe.
Social Studies—Co-operation. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Notes of a Journey in Central Asia. The Pamir Question. E. Blanc.
Studies in Hygiene—Ancient and Modern Epidemics. A. Proust.
Dr. Heinrich Geffcken and His Pamphlet on the Franco-Russian Alliance.
December 15.
The Transformations of Diplomacy.—II. The New Europe.
The Strike of the Miners in the North of France. A. de Calonne.
The English in Medieval Days. The Drama. J. J. Jusserand.
The Birth of a Capital.—The Town of Washington from 1800-1815. A. Mornéau.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris.
December 1.
Journalism in China. Aug. Robin.
Muslim Art. P. Casanova.
Charles Gounod. Arthur Pougin.
"Cladætie Sans-Gêne," by V. Sardou and E. Moreau. Léo Claretie.
December 15.
Impressionism. Gustave Geffroy.
Madame Sarah Bernhardt. Henry Lapauze.
Salt and its Rôle in Food. Maurice Arthur.

Revue Française de l'Etranger et des Colonies.—Paris.
December 1.
Arctic Exploration.
Somaliland: The New Explorations of 1892-93. With Map.
December 15.
Arctic Exploration. With Maps. Paul Barré.
The Dutch in Java.

Revue Générale.—Brussels.
December.
The Religious Education Question in the United States. Ch. Woeste.
The Study of Ancient Languages at Giessen. F. Collard.
The Socialist Movement of 1890-94. Prosper Saey.
Leprosy. Maurice Lefebvre.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. December.
The Social Logic of Sensations. G. Tarde.
The Geometrical Indetermination of the Universe. Calidon.
Laboratories of Experimental Psychology in Germany. Victor Henri.
The Definition of Socialism. Gustave Belot.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Revue des Revues.—Paris. December.
 The Ethics of Our Fathers. Jules Simon.
 The Ancestors of Leopardi. C. Lombroso.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.
 December 2.
 Electricity in the Preparation of Metals. A. Ditte
 Microbes and the Social Question. P. Gibier.
 December 9.
 Irritability in Plants. W. Pfeffer.
 Guy de la Brosse and Victor Jacquemont. A. Milne-Edwards.
 December 30.
 The Rôle of Microbes in Agriculture. E. Duclaux
 Medical Studies and the Modern Baccalauréat. M. Potain.

The Mineral Riches of Russia. D. Bellet.
Revue Socialiste.—Paris. December.
 Robert Bernier. Raoul Delons.
 The Miners' Strike in the North of France. Camille Lespillette.
 The Mechanism of the "Mandat Imperative." H. Galiment.
 France—"La Grande Dégrégée." Dr. Colajanni.
 The English Miners. Victor Jaclard.

Université Catholique.—Lyons.
 December.
 The Pope's Encyclical on the Study of the Holy Scriptures.
 Plato. Elie Blanc.
 Hymnology in Divine Service. U. Chevalier.
 The National Council of 1811.—III. A. Ricard.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome.
 December 2.
 Charity for the Poor Nuns of Italy.
 The New Regulation of Signor Martini.
 The Actions and Instincts of Animals.
 Lourdes at the Close of August, 1893.
 December 16.
 Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII on the Study of Holy Scripture.
 Latin Version.
 The Collapse of the Italian Ministry. Nov. 24, 1893.
 The Copernican System in the Time of Galileo.
 Lourdes at the Close of August, 1893. Continued.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome.
 December 1.
 Count Tolstoy's New Book, "Le Salut est en Vons." E. Nencioni.

Fr. Albert Guglielmo. O. P. C. Randaccio.
 Abandoned Children.—I. Historical Aspects. P. Bertolini.
 December 16.
 Royal Rights in a Free Country. R. Bonghi.
 Political Life and Private Life. E. Masi.
 Francesco Genela. A. Bargoni.
 Abandoned Children.—II. Critical Aspects. P. Bertolini.
 The End of a Duchy. Conclusion. G. Sforza.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.
 December 16.
 Prince Advocatos. A Legal Sketch. L. Ferraris.
 The Court and Society of Turin in the XVII Century.
 Catherine II of Russia. G. Rottigni-Marsilli.
 A Year Later. A Study in Italian Finances. A. Rossi.
 A Christmas Sketch. A. Astori.
 Property and Collectivism. T. Santangelo Spoto.

THE SPANISH MAGAZINES.

Ciudad de Dios.—Madrid.
 December 5.
 The Literature of Galicia: Its Rise and Fall. Francisco Blanco.
 Cellular Physiology. Zácaras Martínez.
 Hebrew Academies in Spain. Félix Pérez-Aguado.
 Spanish Opera. Eustoquio de Uriarte.
 December 20.
 The Pope's Encyclical on the Study of the Scriptures.
 Cellular Physiology. Zácaras Martínez.
 Spanish Opera. Eustoquio de Uriarte.

Revista Contemporánea.—Madrid.
 November 30.
 Ästhetics of War. Pedro A. Berenguer.
 Political Parties: Their Advantages and Disadvantages. M. de Azcarraga.
 The Last Attempt at Colonization in Cuba. L. Barrios.
 The Depreciation of Silver. Joaquín Sánchez de Toca.
 December 15.
 Anti-social Offenses. F. de Llanos y Torriglia.
 Socialism in Art. J. Benavente.

THE DUTCH MAGAZINES.

Elsevier's Geillustreerd Maandschrift.—Amsterdam. December.
 Mari ten Kate, Dutch Artist. P. A. Haselman, Jr.
 Clothing the Orphans in Amsterdam. Eduard van Tsoe-Meiren.
 The Chicago Exhibition. H. M. Krabbé.
 De Gids.—Amsterdam. December.
 The Island of Bali. E. B. Kielstra.
 Japanese Wrestlers. Marcellus Emants.
 How Shall the Day be Reckoned—by the Sun or the Clock, by Middle-European or Greenwich Time? Professor Hübrecth.

Teysmannia.—Batavia. Part 10.
 Palms. Continued. H. J. Wigman.
 Orchids Grown in Hanging Pots and Iron. Van Delden-Laerne.
 How the Japanese Arrange Their Gardens. H. J. Wigman.
 A Snake-Poison Antidote from Surinam. Boorsma.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. December.
 The Improvement of the People's Food. Dr. A. J. C. Snijders.
 Cosmopolitanism and National Development. Aug. Gittée.
 The Dutch Navy and Its Administrators. Lieutenant W. J. Cohen Stuart.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

Danskeren.—Kolding. December.
 Sketches from North Zealand. L. Schröder.
 Charles Chiniqy and the Roman Catholic Church. Frederik Nygård.
 Idun.—Stockholm. Christmas number.
 Forgotten Games. Lennart Hennings.
 Agnes Hedenström and Her "Boys." Lina Berg.
Nyt Tidsskrift—Christiania. No. 1.
 Post Testum. Interview with Lie. Nordahl Rolfsen.
 A Few Words on Literary Protections.
 Jonas Lie and North-land Boats.
 The King's Speech on November 4. J. E. Sars.
 A Little About Hypnotism. Arne Löchen.

Nordisk Tidsskrift.—Stockholm. No. 7.
 The Kopts. Karl Piehl.
 Leonardo da Vinci. Tor Hedberg.
 On the Atheism of Buddhism. Edv. Lehmann.
 The History of the Iceland-Greenland Colonies. Finnur Jónsson.

Ord och Bild.—Stockholm. No. 10.
 The Warship "Thule." Seth von Konow.
 The Decay of Art. Algot Ruhe.

Tilsukeren.—Copenhagen. November-December.
 A Swedish Statesman's Reminiscences. C. St. A. Bille.
 Cattle-Breeding in the United States. N. C. Fredriksen.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A.	Arena.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mus.	Music.
AA.	Art Amateur.	Esq.	Esquiline.	MP.	Monthly Packet.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	Ex.	Expositor.	MR.	Methodist Review.
AL.	Art Interchange.	EWR.	Eastern and Western Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AJP.	American Journal of Politics.	F.	Forum.	NatR.	National Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
Ant.	Antiquary.	GGM.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	G.	Godey's.	NR.	New Review.
AQ.	Asiatic Quarterly.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NW.	New World.
AR.	Andover Review.	GB.	Greater Britain.	NH.	Newbury House Magazine.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NN.	Nature Notes.
Arg.	Argosy.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
As.	Asclepiad.	GOP.	Girl's Own Paper.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GT.	Great Thoughts.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	GW.	Good Words.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	HC.	Home and Country.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BelM.	Belford's Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PhrenM.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PL.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	IrER.	Irish Ecclesiastical Review.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	IrM.	Irish Monthly.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
ChMisI.	Church Missionary Intelligencer and Record.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PsyR.	Psychical Review.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	Q.	Quiver.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	JRCI.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	QEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CM.	Century Magazine.	JurR.	Juridical Review.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CalIM.	Californian Illustrated Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	KO.	King's Own.	RC.	Review of the Churches.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
ColM.	Colorado Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	SRev.	School Review.
CRRev.	Charities Review.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	San.	Sanitarian.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	ScotGM.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
CT.	Christian Thought.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	ScotR.	Scottish Review.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CW.	Catholic World.	LudM.	Ludgate Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
D.	Dial.	Ly.	Lyceum.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	TB.	Temple Bar.
EconJ.	Economic Journal.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Treas.	Treasury.
EconR.	Economic Review.	MAH.	Magazine of Am. History.	UE.	University Extension.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	Men.	Monorah Monthly.	UM.	University Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review (London).	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	YE.	Young England.
				YM.	Young Man.
				YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the January numbers of periodicals.

Abbott, Hon. Sir John, The Late, GBag, Dec.
 Aberdeen, Lord and Lady, W. T. Stead, RR.
 Actors: The Actor, John Drew, Scrib.
 Adepts of Serinagur, Among the—I, H. Hensoldt, A.
 Afghanistan:
 The Check to "The Forward Policy," AQ.
 Africa:
 The Matabele Question, B. Mitford, AQ.
 Matabeleland, A. R. Colquhoun, JRCI, Dec.
 Matabeleland and Its People, H. T. Cousins, SunM.
 Among the Matabele, D. Carnegie, SunG.
 Chartered Government in Africa, A. S. White, NC.
 How We Lost the United States of Africa, F. E. Garrett, NatR.
 Letters from South Africa, C. W. Wood, Arg.
 Anglo-Portuguese Commission in Southeast Africa, 1892, GJ.
 Mr. Astor Chanler's Expedition in East Africa, GJ, Dec.
 The Rise of Our East African Empire, USM.
 East and West Africa in Parliament, F. D. Lugard, Black.
 Uganda, W. H. Williams, JRCI.

Hausaland, C. H. Robinson, ScotGM, Dec.
 The New Winterland: French North Africa, W. Sharp, NC.
 A New Pool of Bethesda: Hammam R'Ibra, GM.
 Two Lost Kingdoms, E. Biggar, CanM.
 Curious Fragment of African Humanity, ChHA.

Agriculture:
 The Revival of Farming, H. E. Moore, CR.
 Agricultural Problem, W. E. Bear, EconJ, Dec.
 Air-Ship, The Maxim, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
 Altruria in New York, A Bit of, W. D. Howells, Cos.
 America, True Discovery of, by Jean Cousin, FR.

Anarchists:
 Their Methods of Organization, NewR.
 The Rise and Development of Anarchism, K. Blind, CR.

Anthropology:
 The Origin of Mankind, Prof. Buechner, FR.
 Phases of Human Development, Mona Caird, WR.
 The Habits and Customs of Ancient Times, Lady Cook, WR.
 Apes, A Chapter on, A. C. DeLaeon, HC.
 Arctic Exploration: Towards the North Pole, F. Nansen, Str.
 Dec.

Armies :
 Training for the Army, Capt. James, CFM.
 Military Ballooning, C.
 The Medical Department of the Army, F. Gillespie, USM.
 Organization of the Armies of Europe, J. F. O'Connell, JMSI.
 The Evolution of Cavalry, C. A. P. Hatfield, JMSI.
 Battle Tactics, Major C. B. Mayne, JMSI.
 Cavalry in Future War, Col. Von Wolthofen, JMSI.
 Armstrong, Samuel Chapman, John H. Dennison, AM.
 Arnold, Matthew, J. H. Crooker, NEM.
 Artists, Modern, and Their Work, C. Stuart Johnson, MM.
 Aryans, Creed and Home of the Earliest, W. F. Warren, MR.
 Assyrian Monuments, The Bible and the M. Jastrow, Jr., CM.
 Astronomical Pictures, Inaccuracies in, PA, Dec.
 Australasia : State Socialism and Labor Government, JRCL, Dec.
Australia :
 The Making of Sydney, W. B. Worsfold, USM.
 The Great Barrier Reef, H. O. Forbes, GJ, Jan.
 Babes, Some Comments on, Millicent W. Shinn, OM.
 Balfour, A. J., H. W. Massingham, YM.
 Ballooning : Military Ballooning, C.
 Battenberg, Prince Alexander of, D. Bourchier, FR.
 Begging as a Fine Art, K. K. Bentwick, NAR.
 Belshazzar, William Hayes Ward, HomR.
Bible :
 The Popular Use of the Bible, K. Vaughan, CW.
 The Bible and the Assyrian Monuments, M. Jastrow, Jr., CM.
 Bible Translation in India, S. H. Kellogg, ChHA.
 Sunday School and Modern Biblical Criticism, C. A. Briggs, NAH.
Biology ? What is, F. P. Mall, Chaut.
 Bird Language—A Speculation, S. G. McClure, Chaut.
 Birds' Wings, Sir W. H. Flower, GW.
 Bluebeard, The Case of, Percy Edwards, GBag, Dec.
 Blushing : Why We Blush, Camille Melinard, Chaut.
 Bonaparte, Captain Napoleon, at Toulon, G. Bapst, Harp.
 Brazil : Republicanism in Brazil, Salvador da Merdonca, NAR.
 Browning as a Dramatic Poet, BL.
 Buddhism, The Fundamental Teachings of, Rev. Z. Ashitau, Mon.
 Buddhism, E. M. Bowden, EI.
 Burmah : A University for Burmah, J. Jardine, AQ.
 Bynder, Edwin Lasseter, E. E. Hale, NEM.
 Cable, G. W. : After-Thoughts of a Story-Teller, NAR.
 Cacti : A Prickly Family, C. R. Orcutt, CalIM.
 California : Southern California, L. A. Sheldon, CalIM.
 California, The Peninsula of Lower, J. K. Reeve, Lipp.
 Camelot of Romance, E. Capper, GW.
 Canada :
 In Canada's National Park, J. J. Bell, CanM.
 Suppression of the Rebellion in 1835, F. Middleton, USM.
 A Country Walk in Canada, A. Hautain, Black.
 Dominion Lands Survey, O. J. Klitz, GGM, Dec.
 The Mission and Destiny of Canada, RR.
 Cap and Gown in America, G. C. Leonard, UM, Dec.
 Carew, Thomas, Mrs. Andrew Crosse, TB.
 Carlotta, Ex-Empress, Letter of, CalIM.
 Catholic Church :
 The Coming Contest—with a Retrospect, A. Young, CW.
 Mariolatry in the Church of Rome, A. Robertson, ChHA.
 Catholic Church and the School Fund, W. C. Doane, NAR.
 Catholic Peoples, Future of, E. de Laveleye, PQ.
 Celtic Monuments in Troubadour Land, R. T. Mullin, CanM.
 Chapultepec, the West Point of Mexico, UM, Dec.
 Charity, A New Hope for, J. G. Brooks, LAH.
 Charles the Twelfth and the Campaigns of 1712-13, NC.
 Children, Neglected and Friendless, J. J. Kelso, CanM.
 China :
 Chinese Poetry in English Verse, H. A. Giles, NC.
 Chinese Import Trade and Likin Duties, BTJ, Dec.
 Chloroform, Introduction of, Eve B. Simpson, CM.
 Christ, Divinity of, in the Old Testament, Treas.
 Christian Endeavor Era, The, Thomas Chalmers, Lipp.
 Christian Individualism, R. T. Hall, Treas.
 Church and Christianity :
 Early Christianity in Britain, Archdeacon Farrar, SunM.
 Preaching of Christ and Practice of His Church, NewR.
 Church of England :
 Disestablishment, A. Birrell, NewR.
 A Word for Our Cathedral System, Dr. Jessopp, NC.
 Church of the Future :
 Denominationalism and Sectarianism, Dr. Philip Schaff, RC, Dec.
 The Reunion Movement in Hampshire, E. C. Chorley, RC, Dec.
 Coleman, William T., A. S. Hallidie, OM.
 Coleridge to Southey, Ten Letters from, AM.
 Collotype Printing, PB.
 Commonwealth and the Gospel State Church, H. A. Glass, CR.
 Commune of Paris, Recollections of, Black.
 Complexion, Care of, Margaret Humphrey, Dem.
 Conkling, Garfield and, H. L. Dawe, CM.
 Constantine and Christianity, W. K. Marshall, MR.
 Constantinople—II, F. Marion Crawford, Scrib.

Constitution, God in the, W. C. Wood, OD, Dec.
 Convict Women of Port Blair, Laura E. Richards, CM.
 Copyright Law, Results of the, G. H. Putnam, F.
 Credit, the Nature and Mechanism of, Sidney Sherwood, QJEcon.
 Criticism, The Higher, R. F. Horton, A.
 Currency, Old-Time, M. T. Saunders, GBag, Dec.
 Curtis, George William, III, E. B. Merrill, UM, Dec.
 Dance of the XVIII Century, E. De Novac, HC.
 Dante, A. J. Butler, MP.
 Debate, Principles and Practice of—I, J. M. Buckley, Chaut.
 Denominational Schools, State Aid to, J. Silverman, Men.
 Determinism, Ethical Implications of, PR.
 Devil's Tower, A Journey to the, Thomas Moran, CM.
 Dinners and Diners, Lady Jeune, NAR.
 Discipline, The Unconscious Element in, H. S. Baker, Ed.
 Donna in 1893, Long.
 Drawing in General Education, D. R. Ausburg, Ed.
 Dreams : Andrew Lang, MP.
 Dulape Singh, Sir Lepel Griffin and Others, AQ.
 Dutch Influence in New England, W. E. Griffis, Harp.
 Dyspepsia, Fermentative, Austin Flint, San.
 Economic Experiences, Teaching of Recent, David A. Wells, F.
 Economic History, Columbia's Work in, SEcon.
 Economic Legislation of the States in 1893, W. B. Shaw, QJEcon.
 Edinburgh, Old Inns of, A. W. Stewart, GM.
 Education :
 Report of the Committee of Ten, W. T. Harris, EdRA.
 Education, True and False, W. O. Partridge, A.
 Christian Education, E. P. Manhart, LuthQ.
 Superannuation of Elementary Teachers, W. A. Hunter, CR.
 Ley School, Cambridge, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Egypt :
 Sketches from the Nile, O.
 Origin of Egyptian Culture, R. W. Rogers, MR.
 Egypt and Chaldea in the Light of Recent Discoveries, Harp.
 Egypt Five Thousand Years Ago, CJ.
 Insect Gods, C.
 Electric Wires, Underground, D. C. Jackson, CasM.
 Electricity in Mining, F. O. Blackwell, CasM.
 Eliot, George, Extracts from Unpublished Letters of, PL.
 Episcopalian? What Makes an, Rev. George Hodges, Chaut.
 Epistemological Conclusions, Andrew Seth, PR.
 Epistemology, Relation of Metaphysics to, D. G. Ritchie, PR.
 Eskimos of Alaska, Sheldon Jackson, ChHA.
 Ethics, Relation of, to Journalism, John G. Hibben, IJE.
 Evolution : God's Will and Human Happiness, St. G. Mivart, Cos.
 Exodus, Place of, in the History of Egypt, A. L. Lewis, Scrib.
 Fauntleroy : How Fauntleroy Really Occurred, Frances H. Burnett, LHJ.
 Faust, The Story of, George Holme, MM.
 Featherstone and Other Riots, H. L. Stephen, NatR.
 Ferns, Ruth Raymond, GGM, Dec.
 Fielding and Smeltett, Political World of, Mac.
 Fifier, The, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, Scrib.
 Finance :
 Indian Currency, G. L. Molesworth, AAPS.
 Federal Revenues and the Income Tax, F. C. Howe, AAPS.
 A New System of Paper Money, S. B. Gordon, AJP.
 British Investors and Our Currency Legislation, W. Wetherell, F.
 The Scramble for Gold, Sir J. Vogel, NC.
 Competition as it Affects Banking, F. E. Steele, EconJ, Dec.
 People's Banks, T. Mackay, NatR.
 How to Prevent a Money Famine, J. H. Eckles, NAR.
 Football : Are Football Games Educative or Brutalizing? F.
 Football, Intercollegiate, J. W. White, H. C. Wood, NAR.
 Football, Creston on, FR.
 France :
 Round about the Palais Bourbon, A. D. Vandam, PMM.
 Present Condition of the Wine Industry, BTJ, Dec.
 Fulham Palace, G. H. F. Nye, NH.
 Garabaldi in London, Mrs. Mayo, Ata.
 Garfield and Conkling, H. L. Dawe, CM.
 Geography Teaching, Status of, J. W. Redway, EdRA.
 Geography : Its Present Standpoint, C. R. Markham, GJ, Dec.
 Geology and Physical Geography, C. R. Markham, GJ, Dec.
 ScottGM, Dec.
 Germany, The People of, LH.
 Gibbons, Cardinal, Matthew White, Jr., MM.
 Glass-Blowing, Ata.
 Gruyère and its Castle, W. D. McCrackan, NEM.
 Gun-Making, Modern, W. H. Jaques, JAES, Nov.
 Haddon House, CanM.
 Hals, Frans (Old Dutch Masters), T. Cole, CM.
 Happiness Human, God's Will and, St. George Mivart, Cos.
 Hawaiian Question, The, Frederic R. Couder, NAR.
 Heaven and Hell; Recent Romancings on, Gertrude B. Rolfe, NAR.
 Henism, Monism and, Dr. Paul Carus, Mon.
 Herodotus, Humor of, Edward Manson, WR.
 Humor, Future of, H. D. Traill, NewR.
 Humor : English and American, Agnes Repplier, Cos.
 Hawaii, Social, Artistic, and Literary, W. E. Griffis, Chaut.

Home Rule : A Plea for Free Cities, J. D. Miller, AJP.
 Horn, Players of the, M. Keating, HC.
 Howe, Admiral Earl, A. T. Mahan, AM.
 Howe and His Times, J. W. Longley, CanM.
 Hygiene, School, San.
 Idealism, Its Ethical and Religious Side, NewR.
 Ideas, The Thrust of, M. H. Richards, Luth.
 Immigration of Aliens, Arnold White, CRev, Dec.
 Imperial Federation League, Collapse of, AQ.
 Income Tax on Corporations, W. L. Wilson, Nar.
 India :
 India Past and Present, Lord Roberts, ScotGM, Dec.
 The Indian Viceroy, Sir E. Arnold, El.
 Indian Currency and Finance, Bank.
 Report of the Committee on Currency, W. Fowler, EconJ, Dec.
 The Leprosy Commission, Dr. Thin, FR.
 The French in India, L. B. Bowring, FR.
 Indians :
 Massachusetts Indian Association Report, LAH.
 Connecticut Indian Association, LAH.
 Indian Songs, Alice C Fletcher, CM.
 Indo-China, France and England in, AQ.
 Inventors, Women as, Leon Mead, Chaut.
 Ireland :
 The Ireland of To-Morrow, FR.
 Irish Railways, FR.
 Irish Banking, Bank.
 A Plea for Ireland, E. Dowdsey, CanM.
 Ispahan to Kurrachee, Edwin Lord Weeks, Harp.
 Italy :
 Military Training in Italy, A. Mosso, Chaut.
 In Italy, John H. Vincent, Chaut.
 Education in Italy, Alex. Oldrini, Chaut.
 Italy and the Papacy, Raffaele Mariano, IJE.
 The Unifying of Italy, F. S. Daniel, FrL.
 A Tour in Northern Italy, Mrs. Crawford, NatR.
 Irving, Henry, and Ellen Terry, R. Matthews, MM.
 Jamaica : A Pirate's Paradise, G. H. Powells, GM.
 Jansenists and Their Schools, The, H. C. Bowen, EdRA.
 Japan :
 Applied Christianity in Hokkaido, W. W. Curtis, MisH.
 Japanese Trophies, T. C. Winn, ChHA.
 New Year's Customs and Decorations, LH.
 Jesus of Nazareth, Modern Jewish View of, J. Voorsanger, CM.
 Jews :
 Jewish Propaganda in the Time of Christ, B. Pick, LuthQ.
 Jewish Confirmation, W. Burnet, Q.
 Why Is the Jew Hated ? Rabbi Adolph Moses, AJP.
 The Glorification of the Jew, A. S. Isaacs, NAR.
 Prejudices of the Romans Against the Jews, A. Blum, Men.
 Antisemitism in America, A. H. Tuttle, MR.
 The Mission of the Jews, Harp.
 Jonah : The Book of Jonah, Luther Link, PQ.
 Journalism :
 Is Anonymity in Journalism Desirable ? PMM.
 Pens and Pencils of the Press, J. Hatton, LudM.
 Relation of Ethics to Journalism, J. G. Hibben, IJE.
 Kant's Third Antinomy, W. T. Harris, PR.
 Kantian Bibliography, German, Erich Adickes, PR.
 Kiss, The, Nathaniel H. Cox, HC.
 Labor :
 The Unemployed in American Cities, C. C. Clossen, Jr., QEcon.
 The Problem of the Unemployed, SJ.
 Relief for the Unemployed in American Cities, Albert Shaw, RR.
 Relief Work, Its Principles and Methods, Washington Glad- den, RR.
 The Problem of the Unemployed, SEcon.
 Aspects of the Labor Problem, N. E. Flood, AJP.
 Woman and the Wages Question, S. M. Davis, AJP.
 Ancient and Modern Labor in Europe, SEcon.
 The Trades Union Congress, C. Edwards, EconJ, Dec.
 Featherstone and Other Riots, H. L. Stephen, NatR.
 The Industrial Residuum, Helen Dendy, EconJ, Dec.
 The Minimum of Humane Living, W. H. Mallock, PMM.
 A Living Wage, Prof. Cunningham, CR.
 Strikes in Italy, F. S. Nitti, EconJ, Dec.
 The Coal Lock-Out, CR; EconJ, Dec.
 Lamaism, Sects of, L. A. Waddell, AQ.
 Land, Principles of Exclusive Individual Ownership in, WR.
 Land Question in Relation to Art and Literature, H. Garland, A.
 Lang, Andrew, Brander Matthews, CM.
 Leprosy in the United States, Canada and Mexico, San.
 Leprosy Commission, Dr. Thin, FR.
 Ley's School, Cambridge, W. C. Sargent, LudM.
 Libraries of New York, J. Bassett, FrL.
 Life, The Ascent of, Stinson Jarvis, A.
 Life-Boat System : Is it Effectual ? E. H. Bayley, NewR.
 Lighthouse, Life in a (Minot's Ledge), C. Kobbé, CM.
 Lighthouse System of the United States, JAES, Nov.
 Literature :
 Pioneers of American Literature, Alfred Wise, HC.
 Is the West in Literary Bondage ? G. H. Fitch, CalIM.

Has Immigration Dried up Our Literature ? S. G. Fisher, F.
 My Literary Passions.—II, W. D. Howells, LHJ.
 Directions and Volume of Our Literary Activities, A. R. Spofford, F.
 The Persistence of the Romance, R. Burton, D, Dec. 16.
 The Literary Year in Retrospect, D, Dec. 16.
 A Study in Literary Amenity, D, Dec. 16.
 Literary Conferences, Walter Besant, CR.
 Living, Cost of : The Bread and Butter Question, J. H. Browne, Harp.
 Local Taxation, Growth and Incidence of, EconJ, Dec.
 Locomotive, A Thousand Mile Ride on a, Cy Warman, McCl.
 London : The West and East Ends of London, R. H. Davis, arp.
 Longfellow, Father Livingston on, J. F. McLaughlin, CW.
 Longfellow's Wayside Inn, Minnie J. Nisbet, CanM.
 Lutheranism in American Liberty Vindicated, L. M. Heilman, LuthQ.
 Macaulay's Essays, Proof-sheets of, G. A. Aitkin, GW.
 MacMahon and the Franco-German War, A. Forbes, PMM.
 Manchester Ship Canal, Lord Egerton, NC.
 Maoris, The Land of the, Arthur Inkersley, CalIM.
 Martinique : In the Land of Josephine, W. L. Beasley, O.
 Massey, Gerald, The Mystic, B. O. Flower, A.
 Maximilian in Mexico, Elodie Hogan, CalIM.
 Metaphysics, Relation of, to Epistemology, D. G. Ritchie, PR.
 Methodism, Dr. Byrom and the Beginnings of, J. Telford, MR.
 Mexico : Chapultepec, the West Point of Mexico, J. L. McLeish, UM, Dec.
 Micronesia, Isaiah Bray, OM.
 Military Instruction in Schools and Colleges, Benj. Harrison, CM.
 Military Training in Italy, A. Mosso, Chaut.
 Mind, A Monistic Theory of, Lester F. Ward, Mon.
 Miners : The Miner and His Perils.—I, A. Williams, Jr., Chaut.
 Missions :
 American Board Meeting at Worcester, MisR.
 Australia's Contribution to Foreign Missions, MisR.
 A Missionary Heroine, MisR.
 Missionary Pictures from Madagascar, ChHA.
 Mississippi, Some Vagaries of the, A. W. Douglas, GGM, Dec.
 Mollie, Count, Memoirs of, TB.
 Moltke, Field Marshal von, USM.
 Monism and Henism, Dr. Paul Carus, Mon.
 Monopolies, Natural, and the State, Rabbi S. Schindler, A.
 Moose, The Vanishing, M. Grant, CM.
 Moral Science and Moral Life, J. S. Mackenzie, IJE.
 Morals : Are Morals Improving or Deteriorating ? D. G. Thompson, F.
 Mormons, Rev. H. R. Haweis, CR.
 Morocco : Melilla and the Moors, AQ.
 Mule Transport in Persia, USM.
 Napoléon's Decline and Fall, Lord Wolseley, PMM.
 Names : Protection for Surnames, NC.
 Natural Science :
 Chemical Action of Marine Organisms, Prof. Judd, FR.
 A Land of Skeletons : South America, K.
 Leathern Wings, Frank Finn, CJ.
 Navies :
 Proposed Naval Insurance Fund, C. Gleig, CJ.
 Italian Navy and Its Recent Maneuvres, USM.
 The United States Marine, H. L. Swinburne, USM.
 Navigation :
 Origin and Development of Steam Navigation, G. H. Preble, US.
 Boston and Liverpool Packet Lines, H. A. Hill, NEM.
 Navy Yard, Pensacola, Gen. G. B. Loud, HC.
 Negroes : Constitutional Rights of Colored Citizens, OD, Dec.
 New Year's Day in Paris, Mrs. Crawford, El.
 New York Libraries, J. Bassett, FrL.
 Nicaragua Canal in its Military Aspects, JMSI.
 Nile, Sketches from the, O.
 Nivernais in England, Austin Dobson, Long.
 Nomads of the North, C. J. Hyne, O.
 Northcote, Sir Henry, Note-Books of, Black.
 Notre Dame, Stories in Stone from, T. A. Cook, Scrib.
 Nurses, Among the, Evan Stanton, Dem.
 Opium in Ceylon, LAH.
 Optical Lantern : Hints to Inexperienced Lanternists, PA, Dec.
 Palermo : Quaint Customs of an Island Capital, Cos.
 Palma : The Coldera, C.
 Pantomime, Revival of the, T. C. Crawford, Cos.
 Papacy, Italy and the, Raffaele Mariano, IJE.
 Parker, Dr. Joseph, I.
 Parkman, Francis, McCl.
 Partington, Mrs. : Experiences During Many Years, NEM.
 Pauperism and Charity, J. C. Caldwell, LuthQ.
 Parliament, English :
 Incidents of the Autumn Session, NatR.
 The House of Lords, B. D. Mackenzie, WR.
 How to Preserve the House of Lords, A. R. Wallace, CR.
 Are our M.P.'s Overworked ? CSJ.
 From Behind the Speaker's Chair, H. W. Lucy, Str, Dec.
 Parochial Self-Government, 1750-1800, J. F. Wilkinson, NewR.
 Peace, Conditions Essential to Universal, A. H. Love, AJP.

Peanuts : On a Peanut Ranch, Clara S. Brown, CalIM.

Pennsylvania, National Guard of, O.

Pern : From the Sea to Quito, W. P. Tisdel, Chaut.

Philosophy, Connection Between Indian and Greek, R. Garbe, Mon.

Photography of Forty Years Ago, SJ.

Photography : See contents of AP, Dec.; PA, PB.

Physical Geography and Geology, C. R. Markham, GJ, Dec.; ScotGM, Dec.

Pickens, Old Fort, Gen. G. B. Loud, HC.

Poet, Functions of the, James Russell Lowell, CM.

Poor Laws in the West, Early, C. R. Henderson, CRev, Dec.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, UM, Dec.

Press, Moral Responsibility of the, W. A. Spaulding, CalIM.

Production, Sound Doctrine on Cost of, SEcon.

Protosmism, The Loss of an Old Friend, H. W. Conn, MR.

Psychical Research : Ghosts up to Date, Andrew Lang, Black.

Psychology, Experimental, L. Witmer, UE.

Pulpit, The Decline of the American, G. M. Royce, F.

Railways :

- Two Great Railway Exhibits at Chicago, J. C. Trautwine, Jr., CasM.
- Strategic Value of Canadian Railways, T. C. Scoble, JMSI.
- Economics of the Railway Question, SEcon.
- Railroad Block Signals, SJ.
- Railway Rates in Sweden for Iron and Iron Goods, BTJ, Dec.

Reynolds, Sir Joshua, Frederick Keppel, Scrib.

Riding, Long-Distance, Capt. Charles King, Cos.

Robinowitz, Joseph, Three Weeks with, A. J. Gordon, MisR.

Romance, The Persistence of the, R. Burton, D, Dec. 16.

Romance, Decline of, D. F. Hannon, WR.

Russia in Oriental Literature, F. H. Tyrrell, AQ.

St. Giles' Christian Mission, Archdeacon Farrar, RC, Dec.

Sanitary Insurance, G. W. Steeves, NC.

Schumann, Robert, Edward Greig, CM.

Science, Recent, Prince Krapotkin, NC.

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Stereography, Elementary, PA, Dec.; AP, Dec.

Stevenson, Robert Louis : Stevenson Pictures, Bkman.

Sumner, Charles, George F. Hoar, F.

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Tariff Question :

- Principle and Method of the Tariff Bill, W. L. Wilson, F.
- The New Tariff Bill, SEcon.
- Wool and Woolens in the Tariff, SEcon.
- Tariff Reform Blunders, W. T. Galbraith, AJP.
- Taxes : Income Tax on Corporations, William T. Wilson, NAR.
- Telescopes, Common, and What They Will Show, G. E. Lumsden, CanM.
- Tea Farm, A Ceylon, Leslie Kane, Dem.

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- The Actor, John Drew, Scrib.
- How I Became an Actress, Adelaide Ristori, L'EJ.
- Some of the Old Actors, P. Fitzgerald, GM.
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- Tone, Wolfe, Augustine Birrell, CR.
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- Tramps, J. J. McCook, CRev, Dec.
- Transcaucasian Races, V. Gingelstedt, ScotGM, Dec.
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- Tunis, E. B. Playfair, FR.
- Turkey, Sultan of, Str, Dec.
- Tyndall, Professor : Prof. Huxley, NC; T. C. Mitchell, NewR.
- Tyndall, Prof., as a Materialist, J. G. Hibben, NAR.
- Tyndall, John, D, Dec. 16.

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- Transmission of Learning Through the University, N. S. Shaler, AM.
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- University Extension and the Workingman, David Kinley, UE

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Verne, Jules, at Home, R. H. Sherard, McCl.

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Voiture, Vincent, Mac.

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Wigs, Judicial, GBag, Dec.

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- Women as Inventors, Leon Mead, Chaut.
- Women Keepers for Women Convicts, Margaret W. Noble, Chaut.
- The Political Status of Women, Jeannette Howard, Chaut.
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- German Painting at the World's Fair, III, AA
- Columbian Exposition at Chicago, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
- The World's Fair in Retrospect, EngM.
- An Englishman's Estimate of the Fair, W. C. Williams, AP, Dec.
- Promises and Perils of the World's Fair, J. Cook, OD, Dec.
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